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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. IV.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 10, 1889.

No. 1.

FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

*Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association,
held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, October 7, 1889.*

THE Convention was called to order at 10.24 A.M., in Hall No. 7, Odd Fellows' Building, by the President, who said: The Convention will come to order. As provided by the By-Laws, the President will appoint as a Committee on Credentials: Messrs. S. B. Bradt, Ex-Secretary, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Scott, Secretary of Trustees, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. B. Sterling, Superintendent of Exchange, Trenton, N. J.

As a Committee on Standing Rules: Messrs. R. R. Bogert, of New York; T. B. Rodgers, of St. Louis; W. A. MacCalla, of Philadelphia.

If the Convention will do me the honor to adjourn for the purpose, I shall be happy to entertain all members of the Convention at my residence this evening at 8 o'clock.

On the motion of Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Calman, the invitation of the President was accepted with thanks.

The President: As the General Secretary is not yet in attendance on the Convention, it is now in order to elect a Secretary *pro tem*.

Mr. Mekeel nominated Ex-Secretary Bradt. Mr. Bradt asked to be excused, as he had served three Conventions as Secretary, and desired to be allowed to sit in this one as a member. Mr. Bradt was excused.

Mr. Sterling nominated Mr. E. T. Parker, of Bethlehem, Pa., who was unanimously elected.

The President was requested to telegraph Secretary Bradford for his report and the roll of members.

The President was authorized to employ a stenographer to report the proceedings.

On the motion of H. L. Calman, a recess was taken to 3 o'clock, as provided by the By-Laws, to allow the Committee on Credentials to prepare their report.

There were present besides St. Louis members: Charles Beamish, Jr., Philadelphia; H. C. Beardsley, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. R. Bogert, New York; S. B. Bradt, Chicago; H. L. Calman, New York; C. B. Corwin, Plainfield, N. J.; F. J. Grenny, Brantford, Ont.; W. A. MacCalla, Philadelphia; W. C. Michaels, Horton, Kans.; W. J. Palmer, Chicago; E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa.; M. L. Parish, Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Scott, New York; C. W. Sparr, Eureka, Kans.; A. N. Spencer, Cincinnati; E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J.; P. M. Wolsieffer, Chicago.

The Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock P.M., by President Tiffany.

The first business in order being the report of the Committee on Credentials, Mr. Bradt, on behalf of said committee, presented the following report:

The Committee on Credentials report that they have passed on 409 proxies, distributed as follows: R. R. Bogert, New York, 12; S. B. Bradt, Chicago, 26; H. L. Calman, New York, 33; C. B. Corwin, Plainfield, N. J., 67; F. J. Grenny, Brantford, Ont., 14; W. A. MacCalla, Philadelphia, 10; W. C. Michaels, Horton, Kans., 2; E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa., 1; J. W. Scott, New York, 81; C. W. Sparr, Eureka, Kans., 1; A. N. Spencer, Cincinnati, 1; E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J., 103; P. M. Wolsieffer, Chicago, 33; J. K. Tiffany, 25; and have still under consideration some thirty proxies more.

On motion, the report was adopted, so far as made.

The President: The next business in order is the roll call. In the absence of the Secretary, we have no full roll. Has the Committee on Credentials the full roster of the membership.

Mr. Scott: We have a printed list and an additional list of new members, but that would not be in alphabetical order. Each list is by itself, and it will take some considerable time to put the two together.

The President: The chair will entertain a motion, then, to dispense with the roll call at this time.

Mr. Scott: I move that the roll call be suspended at the present time.

Mr. Scott's motion being seconded, was put and carried.

The President: The next business in order is the reading of the minutes of the previous Convention.

A Delegate: I move that that be dispensed with. We hardly have time for that.

The motion being seconded, was put to a vote and carried.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Standing Rules. Is that committee ready to report?

Mr. Bogert, on behalf of the committee, presented the following report:

The Committee on Standing Rules recommend the following changes:

No. 1. "Call to Order," instead of "Preliminary Roll Call."

No. 9. To read "Reports of Officers."

No. 12. "Reports of Standing Committees."

No. 13. "Adjournment."

Respectfully,

R. R. BOGERT,

W. A. MACCALLA,

T. R. RODGERS.

On motion, said report was adopted.

The President: The next business in order will be the reading of communications. Are there any communications to be presented to the Convention?

The following communication was presented and read:

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.,
October 4, 1889.

S. B. BRADFORD, Secretary American Philatelic Association.

Dear Sir: I was seventeen years old on September 13, 1889.

J. HENRY KLUCK,
A. P. A., No. 447.

The President: There are in the possession of the President three communications similar to the one just read, all referring to

members who have been dropped, and who asked the Official Board to reinstate them, and upon which the Official Board has taken action, and this has been before the committee for their consideration. I do not suppose there is any necessity of the Convention taking action on them, because, if the Secretary had been here, they would have gone probably on the record already.

I hold in my hand a communication, signed by Mary Hampton, to the following effect: "I am asked by Mr. R. L. Phillips to inform you of the death of his wife, which occurred September 2, 1889, in this town." Mrs. Phillips, I believe, was a member of the Association.

I have also a communication from Silas D. Reed, dated Amhurst, September 23, addressed to Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, as follows: "Yours of the 16th inst. duly received. I have already notified the Secretary of the American Philatelic Association and have received no answer. Enclosed beg to hand you my proxy."

This will also go to the Committee on Credentials.

Also another letter addressed to Mr. Wolsieffer, signed by H. B. Wilbur, as follows: "Yours of the 16th inst. to hand and noted. I was 17 last spring and have notified Secretary." This letter will also go to the Committee on Credentials.

Also letter addressed to Mr. E. B. Sterling, as follows: "My name is down in the membership list as a non-voting member. This is a mistake, and I have written to the Secretary concerning it, but have as yet received no reply. In case exceptions should be taken to my proxy this letter might be useful as evidence. I certainly am over age, and pay my dues as a voting member." That will be referred to the same committee.

Also a letter from Percival Parrish and F. W. Pickett, both of which will be referred to the same committee. Are there any other communications?

Mr. Sterling: I desire to notify the Association of the death of Mr. George B. Mason, one of our old members.

The President: I have at my office a communication from Mr. Brock on the subject of incorporating the Association, giving his ideas in brief as to the manner in which it should be done. This communication he desires to have read to the Association. I will ask permission to read it at the proper time.

Are there any other communications? If not, the next business in order is the reports

of officers and standing committees. I will ask our Ex-President, Mr. Bogert, to take the chair for a few moments while I read to the Convention a short address as the report of the President.

Mr. Bogert took the chair and the President then delivered his annual address, as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It is my privilege, fellow-members of the American Philatelic Association, as a citizen of this our city of St. Louis, and as a member of our St. Louis Branch, to welcome you in your assembling for this your Fourth Annual Convention and to proffer you her hospitalities. To-day this city is celebrating, as we are, an anniversary of the arts and sciences, and her gates are wide open to welcome all who are interested in the triumphs of peace, progress and prosperity. To many in this city she seems to-day to stand at the dawn of a new era, which shall show in its brightening that what has seemed to some to have been too slow in the growth of the past, was but the more thorough and firm laying of the foundations, that the superstructure may rise thereon in the future the more surely adapted for its uses and the more symmetrical and perfect in its proportions. So to-day the American Philatelic Association is looking to this Convention, not to reform the work of the past, but, guided by its lessons and building on the foundations already laid, to hasten the dawn of an era of peace, progress and prosperity. The spirit of the hour and the place is in harmony with our present gathering and adds to the sincerity and cordiality of our welcome.

It is the part of wise men when they meet together to consult concerning the adoption of important changes in the laws that govern their organization, to lay aside, so far as they may, all personal feeling, to look beyond and over the bitterness of previous discussion and calmly to review the history of their association, that, gathering up the good that has been accomplished, they may assure the progress of the future. Reform may sometimes be secured by war and contention. Progress attained by peace, sincerity of purpose and wise concession, more surely brings prosperity. In no spirit of censure or fault-finding, with no desire to comment on any individual conduct or opinion, let us frankly review the influences that have made and guided the past history of our Association, and moulded and shaped the conduct of the many classes of our members here represented that we may deliberate calmly and choose wisely for our future.

When, some three years ago, the cradle of our infant Association began to rock in the great city of New York, where the wealth, stability and prosperity of our American civilization are most apparent and the arts and sciences have most nearly reached the culmination of their development in this country, it seemed that no existence could ever have begun under fairer auspices or with happier promises for a successful future. The spirit of the collector is universal and pervades all human enterprises. It will grow and prosper everywhere, alone, unaided, uncultured and uncared for, but best develops in the fostering atmosphere of a high civilization, and under the nurture of material prosperity surrounded by adherents and admirers. Until our Association was formed, stamp collectors in the United States had each pursued their several ways singly and almost unknown to each other, and with little knowledge of what they were seeking. Many felt that great advantages must accrue to all from organization, but few could tell what should be attempted or upon what basis the different elements could best associate. There was no general system or theory of collecting. There was no common motive inspiring collectors, no recognized principle to guide them. Some were interested

in stamps as objects of art, others were attracted to them as historic records, others esteemed them as mementoes of travel or friendship; the motive for accumulating them was as diverse as collectors were many, some were interested in them as dealers in a commodity for which there was a demand, but few collectors had as yet been infested by the commercial spirit or valued them only for the money that might be made out of or represented by them. There existed the jealousies of the collector, but not the covetousness of the avaricious or the bitterness of personal ambition.

To unite all these various elements in an association which should aim to systematize and reduce to method these unguided aspirations, dignify the pursuit into a science and devise a plan upon which all these conflicting natures could work in harmony, seemed as hopeless as it was bold. Our founders expressed what alone can be the true object and purpose of such an organization as ours, better than they knew, in the preamble of our Constitution. The aim, though briefly expressed, was comprehensive, high and stimulating. To acquire a knowledge of our science and cultivate friendship among all classes of its devotees, to systematize the pursuit, and understand the thing sought, to harmonize the interests of the seekers without suggestion of selfish self-seeking, is the only aim all can pursue in common and after all will be found the best means of advancing individual interests.

Even when our organization had been accomplished, many, who recognized that it might be an advantage, still hesitated to join it until time should show how it would develop. It was hard for those who did unite together to turn at once from individual theories and pursuits to seek the advancement of a cause, the interests of the many, or to keep in view and pursue our true aims, and for the first year our growth was slow, and little was done except to prove the crudeness of the details of our Constitution and to point out how it could be improved. Before we met again, many who had imagined that we were working for the individual only and were disappointed that they had not gotten greater personal advantages, had become dissatisfied, and we came together to celebrate our birthday at our second Convention without having cultivated much of that friendship for which we pretended to aim. We had learned of each others' existence, and a little of how our plan of organization would work, and that was about all the knowledge we had acquired. Our discussions had developed some personal feeling, and as we came together the war paint and the weapons were more conspicuous than the neglected peace pipe. But again the environment was propitious. As we sat down and turned our attention to remodeling our Constitution, our real object was brought to mind again, and we discovered how far we had forgotten our ultimate purposes and allowed personal aims and theories to swerve us from the endeavor to attain a general good. Before us was that marvelous development of American energy which has proved that where each and all are striving for individual advancement, each will best attain personal success when all work together for the general prosperity, and which has erected the monument of the century in the building up of the city of Chicago.

In spite of our mistakes, however, we had grown in numbers, and, laying aside all personal disappointments and ambitions, uniting for peace, we did what we could to perfect our Constitution so as to promote the general welfare. The succeeding year witnessed the wisdom of our action and the result was most gratifying. We grew and thrived, and it seemed when we met for the third time in Convention to celebrate our second birthday that we had learned to know what we wanted and how to get it. We had prospered collectively and individually. The Association had increased in membership, our monthly journal was really adding something to the knowledge of our pursuit, and our hobby was fast crystallizing into a recognized and legitimate science. The exhibition of their treasures there made by many of our members attracted the attention of the press and

the-public, and showed that individuals were collecting more systematically and intelligently, and had begun to understand what philately really is. Our general election had been held decently and in order, without personal feeling and without animosity. It seemed that with increasing years we had acquired some of that sound sense and intellectual vigor, that regard for the amenities and proprieties of life, that are said to characterize and find their best expression in the city of Boston.

To-day we come together for our fourth meeting and propose to take steps towards a more perfect consolidation of our organization and the perfecting of certain details of our laws that shall make them more adapted to the government of so large a body as we have grown to be. It is a work that must be approached in the right spirit or we shall do it badly. Could we feel that our internal affairs had progressed smoothly, that none of us had lost sight of our aim to increase in knowledge and grow in friendship, did not each of us feel that instead of filling the peace pipe, the weapons have again been furnished and the war paint brightened, the duty which the Constitution imposes upon the President of laying annually before the Convention a report of the results of the year that has passed, that the Convention may the better plan for the coming year, might be more agreeably performed by calling your attention to some matters of general interest pertaining to our objects and aims than to those that concern only the conduct of the affairs of our Association. But we are all conscious, are we not, that during the past year, disappointment that in the apparent harmony of our last Convention just that which some had advocated was not done, irritation at that which was afterward done, and other causes, not so apparent, have stirred up anew rivalries and jealousies that we had all agreed should be buried, and that things have been written and said that have neither added to our knowledge or increased a friendly feeling. By a unanimous vote our last Convention approved the principle set forth in the address, that so long as this Association is a league of both collectors and dealers and of residents of both the East and the West, it should seek to further only such interests as all have in common, should within its fold recognize no distinction between its members into dealers and collectors or residents in this place or that locality, and should leave those things, in which the interest of the dealer and collector are opposed, to settle themselves outside of the Association, and in accord with this principle the majority of these voted on all questions presented for consideration, refusing to approve any measure that made invidious distinctions. So distinctly was this said and acted on at the last Convention that it has been a surprise to many to learn of late that the majority did not then vote always in the interest of the collector. Whether any given proposition is for the interest of the collector may be fairly considered to be purely a matter of opinion, and there should be among us tolerance of opinion without imputation of evil motive. What might be for the interest of the collector in a society of collectors only, should not always command the votes of those who wish for the success of an Association of both dealers and collectors. That it is of the first consideration that an association should first prosper itself and further the cause it seeks to advance, and not attempt to settle any little individual difficulty and every petty quarrel between dealers, or between dealers and collectors, is a proposition that one would think it unnecessary to recall again to your attention to-day. We have all had our opportunity of expressing ourselves freely from the other standpoint; can we not agree and approach the business before us from the higher position?

When the newly elected Official Board came to select the appointative officers, it soon became evident that individuals who were considered best able to advance the interests of the Association as such officers were not always able to give their time, and often were unwilling to do so when able. In more than one instance it appeared that, instead of considering it an honor to be

asked to fill an office, it was considered an impertinence on the part of the Board to ask individuals to serve the Association. There were often reasons for not appointing those who were willing to serve, or for not reappointing those who had served, which it certainly would not have been expedient to make public. There was evident reason often to examine into motives and make inquiries, and all these things caused much delay and necessarily made the Board seem slow of action and caused dissatisfaction. Unfortunately these unavoidable causes of delay were lost sight of, the underlying facts were unknown or unstated, mutual misunderstanding of motives and, apparently, personal feeling has resulted. Shall we not all be wise enough to-day to acknowledge that we are all better men than we have allowed ourselves to seem, and sit down together to accomplish some higher aim than to get even for any fancied wrongs?

This experience, however, suggests that, while the present system of selecting officers undoubtedly gives us, in most instances, the better results in the end, it is worth considering whether, on the whole, a more public discussion of the merits of candidates and the tendency to acquiesce more readily in the decision of a larger number than the few comprising our Official Board at present do not point to the necessity of a change in the mode of selection, either by making all officers elective or by increasing the number of the Official or Selecting Board. Experiences of the past year have also shown that some method of making nominations beforehand, and of informing members who are the candidates for the several offices, would be a wise addition to our rules. Might it not be well to provide that, when an election is announced, nominations should be sent in, before a certain time, to the Official Board, who, in the case of such officers as are elective now, shall cause to be published in our official journal a list of all the candidates proposed, a sufficient time before the ballot is cast, and who, in the case of such officers as are now appointed, shall submit at least two of the names suggested for any office to a general vote, thus combining the appointative power with the elective power.

It is also apparent that the idea has gained ground that if all the members of the several boards were selected from the same locality the interests of the individuals in that locality would be thereby much advanced, and it appeared to be an argument in favor of this arrangement that the opportunity of conferring together personally would expedite the business of certain boards. This idea had its expression in our last Convention in the attempt to amend the Constitution by prescribing that the Trustees should all be selected from the same locality. The consideration that the business of the Board of Trustees was of such a nature as to make it advisable that they should confer from time to time, and the pledge given by the President to the large number who had voted for such a restriction at the last Convention, that the Board would consider their wishes in making the appointments, led to the selection of all the Trustees from the same locality. While the Association is to be congratulated upon the result of that experiment, the task of selection was much increased, and it does not seem wise to limit the selection of other officers in that manner, for it will often deprive the Association of the services of some of its most competent members. It is very doubtful if the work of the Official and Literary Boards would be much accelerated or improved by personal conferences, while it seems advisable that their work should be as widely representative as possible. The selection made the past year from one locality has aroused feelings of local jealousy and may be taken as an indication of what the result would be of incorporating this plan, extended to all other Boards, into our Constitution. This Association was intended to be a National Association, and to encourage and foster interest in our pursuit in all parts of the country, and experience has shown that that interest has been greatest wherever the Association has an office located. Would it not be more than a

misfortune to adopt any plan that would decrease that interest in any locality? The patriotism and disinterested desire for the welfare of the whole Association of all members of this Convention is appealed to emphatically, to see to it that nothing shall be done that shall make those members, who reside in any part of our country, feel that they are debarred from their part in the government of the Association. A suggestion how this participation may be extended, rather than limited, which merits consideration, is found in the suggestion of the Trustees, that Vice-Presidents should be chosen in various localities.

It is also apparent, is it not, that those features of our plan which had been introduced to stimulate the interest of members in our Association by assisting them to acquire new specimens advantageously, or to exchange surplus specimens for others that they lack, were being perverted from their original purpose and made a means of pecuniary speculation, and that seeing this, some who had pecuniary interest only in our pursuit have been led into the error of attempting to divert the machinery of these departments to the advancement of their own enterprises, in the fear that if others controlled these departments they would turn them to their own advantage. It has resulted, has it not, that the approach of every Annual Convention has witnessed that struggle for proxies, the introduction of methods that would immortalize a ward politician and the appeal to motives that have no place in the administration of such affairs as ours, until the fear is entertained by many that each Annual Convention will present the spectacle of the bear pit of a commercial exchange.

The American Philatelic Association was not formed for any such object or organized on any such basis. Its aim was in no sense commercial and the plan of its Purchasing and Exchange Departments was in no sense a plan for carrying on or furthering the business of buying or selling stamps. These departments were designated to help collectors to acquire specimens as a means of advancing their knowledge of the pursuit and stimulating interest in it, not to enable members to obtain stock for sale or to sell stock they might have. They were not expected to be the agents for carrying on private pecuniary transactions, or proving the means to do a stamp business, nor for the purpose of furthering any private pecuniary interest. The aim of the Association is higher and its scope broader. We desire to establish and promulgate the science of stamp collecting, not to cater to mere curiosity, gathering or selling. To those of our members who are mainly concerned with stamp dealing, we appeal not to introduce their personal business rivalries into our Association. To those of our members who are aiming to acquire knowledge of our pursuits, cultivate friendship among its followers, to stimulate and direct the æsthetic part of our pursuit, we appeal to see to it that they are not led astray by any individual preferences to favor the schemes of any financial enterprise. Those interested in stamp selling should be permitted to settle their rivalries outside of our fold and can be relied on to look after themselves. Both classes will find it to be for their best interest in the end to confine the endeavors of this Association to attaining the single aims set forth in its Constitution.

We all recognize the importance of commercial enterprise. We all rejoice in the triumphs of financial energy. We all admire business pluck and push. We all are conscious that a large part of the life of every one of us must necessarily be devoted to the struggle for pecuniary gain, for subsistence and wealth. We all recognize that the pursuit of knowledge and development of science, the cultivation of friendship, are all superstructures that can be built best on a foundation of material prosperity. We all recognize that all religious, eleemosynary, educational and fraternal associations have a business side that must be conducted upon business principles. But if we reflect we shall also recognize that in all such associations business principles must be confined strictly to the business necessary to be done. They are the means to an end and not

the end to be attained. The attempt to make money-making the object of such an Association as ours is to attempt the destruction of the Association. The financial spirit, the emulations of business, the planning, calculating, rivalry of commercial life, all admirable in their places, are inimical to the pursuit of knowledge and the cultivation of friendship, and foster unwise competition, breed discord, stir up wrangling and contention where there should be peace, raise the cry of reform where the watch-word should be progress, produce discord instead of prosperity.

All objects of art, all relics of the past, it is true, have a commercial value quite different from their intrinsic worth, but they have this financial value only because having little intrinsic worth their appeal is to the better side of man's nature, to his emotions and sentiments, and to undertake to make their market value their prominent feature is to destroy alike their power to make this appeal and the very elements that give them a financial value. When the collector of pictures, or statuary, or bronzes, or tapestries, or armor, or gems, or coins, or stamps, values them only as the representative of so much material wealth in dollars and cents, he ceases to be truly a collector, and influenced by the spirit of the dealer will be led by a dealer's motives and have a dealer's aims, whatever his supposed motive in buying and selling, while many a dealer in name who loves, admires and cherishes the objects he sells, who recognizes the true source of interest that his customers have in his wares, is more truly a collector in spirit and will be guided himself and seek to guide others by higher aims than the other, masquerade under what disguise he may. Let us all see to it that to-day our deliberations make not too much of pecuniary considerations in rearranging the laws that are to govern us in the future.

Our Exchange Department is now arranged so as to permit those who desire to unite in branches, and those who prefer to exchange singly. By the former method the work of the Superintendent should be largely decreased; the participants should be able to inspect a larger number of specimens and at a less expense than by the latter method. But on the other hand individuals are thus made responsible for others whom they do not know or for whom they might not be willing to stand sponsors. Persons who may be very good members of the Association are not always willing to attach themselves to a local branch and would not always be personally agreeable to the members of the nearest branch. Is it quite wise then to establish an arbitrary rule compelling all members to belong to a local branch or forego the privileges of the exchange? Is it not better to leave this detail to be regulated by the convenience of members and the Superintendent? The time is not far distant, if we increase in numbers as we should, when the entire department will be too large for the management of one officer unless it be some one who can devote his entire time to the duties, and we may then look for the addition of one or more assistant superintendents of exchange, one of whom might conduct the general and the other the individual circuits. Possibly it is not too soon to consider the expediency of such a subdivision of labor now, and it may be that the solution of the present difficulty lies in that direction.

Better provision should be made with regard to the selection of new members. Applications should be published as now, but subjected to the scrutiny of some committee or board to whom objections can be presented, for by the present plan the doors are practically open to all applicants, and few members are willing to object to the admission of an applicant and take the trouble to sustain the objection. If it were known that no applicant was admitted to membership whose character and standing had not been thoroughly inquired into a membership in our Association would be more prized and valued. Some well-defined principle should be published concerning the reinstating of members dropped from the list for non-payment of dues, by mistake, or resignation.

We are all agreed that the Association has now grown to be so large that its proper government can best be secured under the form of an incorporation. Should this Convention resolve to appoint a committee to prepare a scheme of incorporation, as nearly in harmony as possible with our Constitution, as amended by this Convention, to be printed in the official journal, discussed for a certain period, and then submitted to a general vote for adoption, it will have performed its whole duty in this matter, and the result will be a carefully considered plan that will, no doubt, solve all difficulties, and need little revision in the future. This is all we can fairly do, for those whom we represent will hardly thank us if we attempt to force a full-fledged incorporation, hastily prepared and more hastily adopted, upon them.

It is unnecessary now to comment on any of several methods that might be adopted without rendering the Association a mere local society, nor to recapitulate numerous minor changes that should be made in the Constitution. Let us rather proceed now with the work before us, bearing in mind that our dissensions have checked our growth and diminished our resources, and, keeping in view the original aims for which we associated, legislate only for the general good and the maintenance of the dignity of our pursuit. Let the motto be Peace, the result Progress and Prosperity.

Mr. Corwin: I move that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. Tiffany for his able and interesting address.

Carried unanimously.

President Tiffany, upon resuming the chair, said: The next thing in order under the order of business is the report of the Secretary. Mr. Bradford not being here, in accordance with the suggestion made by the Convention this morning, I telegraphed him that the Association was waiting for his report, and the list of members. I have received in reply the following telegram, which I hand to the Secretary:

The Secretary read the telegram as follows: "Ottawa, Illinois, October 7.—John K. Tiffany: Missent Saturday night. Report by mail to-night. (Signed) S. B. Bradford."

The President: In view of these circumstances the chair will entertain a motion to pass the report of the Secretary until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Scott, the Secretary's report was passed until to-morrow.

The President: I have just received the following dispatch, which properly goes to the Committee on Credentials: "Marlborough, New York.—John K. Tiffany: I hereby appoint you to act as my proxy and cast my vote on all questions arising. (Signed) W. B. Whitney."

The next thing in order is the report of the International Secretary. The report of the International Secretary is presented by Mr. Bogert. Will the Secretary read the

report? The Secretary read the report, as follows:

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

HOBOKEN, N. J., October 1, 1889.

This department has shown great progress in its routine work during the past year, as many members of the American Philatelic Association have availed themselves of the opportunities offered them.

Communications in the German, French, Italian, Spanish, Swedish and Danish languages have been sent in for translation, one letter coming even from Finland and written in that tongue.

Many inquiries have been received for foreign philatelic publications, and I have had quite a number of orders for those; others again have used this department for general information. I have been asked in a few instances by foreign members to use my influence in hurrying up tardy correspondents on this side, and I gladly state that those so requested have responded speedily. I hold many letters of recognition from members, and I herewith beg to express my thanks to those with whom it has been my pleasure to come in contact through my official capacity, for the kind and agreeable language of their correspondence.

In regard to foreign membership, there seems to be a steady though slow increase. We had on our roll September 1, 1888, 32 members residing in foreign countries, and 20 have since joined during the year; so that on September 1, 1889, we had a total of 52 members. Not one has been dropped for non-payment of dues, and only one has resigned during this year.

The last Convention in Boston appropriated the sum of \$25 for the publication of our Constitution in the German and French languages, but this amount proved to be insufficient, as the lowest cost would be \$40 for 500 copies in each language, for which amount the work could be properly done. Should this Convention see fit to allow this amount in the expectation of increasing our membership abroad, I shall willingly attend to the translation. At the same time I beg to state that I had had prepared a French translation before I knew the cost, which translation was entirely spoiled by fire and water in the printer's establishment in April last.

Our American philatelic literature finds frequent mention in the European press, the official journal of the Berlin Philatelic Club particularly making copious extracts from our journals, giving special credit where due, and devoting prominent space thereto.

I hope the ensuing year will show still greater activity in my department, and I am always willing to serve our members to the best of my ability.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH RECHERT,
International Secretary.

The President: You have heard the report as read by the Secretary. Under our

rules the report is accepted. Is it the pleasure of the Convention to take any further action thereon?

A Delegate: I move that the report be accepted.

The President: Under our rules the report is accepted, unless there is some special action to be taken, and no motion is necessary. The next thing in order is the report of the Treasurer.

Mr. Scott presented the report of the Treasurer, as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1889.

The Treasurer respectfully reports that on the 20th of September he received from the Board of Trustees the books and papers of the former Treasurer and \$31.76 in cash. Since that date the bills for dues for the fiscal year, beginning September 1, 1889, have been sent out and resulted in the collection to date of \$310.75, making a total of cash on hand of \$342.51, against which there is a warrant for \$330.46, held by Messrs. MacCalla & Co., of Philadelphia, for expenses of the Literary Board to August 5, 1889.

The advisability of taking some action to increase the revenue of the Association, or to decrease its expenses, is strongly urged by the Treasurer on the present Convention. The paying membership of the Association, according to the Treasurer's books, at present is 559 voting members and 101 non-voting, which yields to the treasury \$1219.

By a memorandum attached to this report, the amount paid out by the Treasury, to keep up the Association, will be found to foot up to nearly \$1700 for the fiscal year just closed.

If we can judge of the future by the past, it will be readily admitted that the recommendation of the Treasurer to increase the dues or decrease the expenses is not only advisable, but imperative on this Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. GREGORY,
Treasurer, A. P. A.

Memorandum of amounts paid out by the Treasurer since the last Convention:

1888.			
Sept. 1st.	Stenog. Report of Boston Conv.	\$75.75	
"	Literary Board	234.42	
"	Sec'y Exp. Aug.	7.00	
"	Rent of Hall, Boston Conv.	20.00	
"	Sec'y salary for two years	150.00	
Dec. 5th.	Library	30.40	
"	Exp. of Exhibition	52.16	
"	Sec'y Sept.	6.00	
"	Detective	2.85	
"	Sec'y Sept. 13 to Dec. 5	15.35	
1889.			
Feb. 4th.	Exp. of Treas., June 31, 1888, to Dec. 24, 1888	10.06	
" 12th.	Exp. of Exchange Dept.	8.75	
" 14th.	Secretary salary Sept. 13, 1888, to Feb. 13, 1889	62.50	
	Carried forward	\$675.24	

1889.			
	Brought forward		\$675.24
Feb. 14th.	Exp. Dec. 5, 1888, to Feb. 14, 1889		16.45
Apr. 8th.	" Library		11.00
" 9th.	" Sec'y Printing		43.50
" 10th.	" Trustees		6.85
" 30th.	" Printing AMERICAN PHILA- TELIST		356.75
M'y 18th.	Sec'y salary, Feb. 13 to May 13,		37.50
"	" Exp. "	18.	25.05
M'y 31st.	Membership cards		20.00
"	Sec'y Exp. Printing		60.75
Jun. 10th.	Treas.		38.14
"	Exp. Exchange Dept.		20.25
	Total		\$1314.48

To the above must be added warrant No. 74, drawn on the Treasurer by the Literary Board for \$330.46, which brings the payments for the year when above warrant is paid to nearly \$1700, or \$300 more than the dues amounted to.

Mr. Corwin: May I make a motion on that report?

The President: One moment, if you please. The report is before the Convention. Is it your pleasure to take any action or make any statement in regard thereto? If so, it will now be in order.

Mr. Corwin: I would like to make one statement, if I might have the report for a moment. It seems the Treasurer reports an apparent deficiency of the yearly expenditures over the income of some five hundred dollars.

Mr. Scott: Three hundred.

Mr. Corwin: Well, whatever it is. I notice this foots up \$1300, and in it I see an item of \$234, which were expenses incurred last year, and \$150 expenses incurred for the salary of Secretary last year, making \$384 which were not really incurred this year. However, there is a warrant out for \$330 for expenses to August 5, and the expenses from August 5 to say the 1st of September would probably bring it up to the amount, or about equal to the amount of \$384, which was added in from last year, consequently it is fair to suppose that the expenses of the Association are just about the amount stated here—\$1300. It therefore becomes quite apparent that the income of the Association is very near its expenses.

Mr. Calman: I think the Treasurer has made a mistake in stating that there is a warrant out for expenses of the Literary Board to August 5. If I am not mistaken, it only includes April or May, and the expense for the last six months is not out, and therefore no warrant drawn; therefore our expenses would be \$500 more than is stated in the report.

The President: If the Convention will permit me, I will state this: The fact is that a portion of the expenses of the Literary

Board included in the expenses last year were incurred for the year before, and the warrant was out before the Treasurer made his report to the Convention last year, but there were not quite sufficient funds in the treasury to pay it, according to my recollection, so that with the addition of the expenses from April to the present time, which, as I recollect it from Mr. Brock's letter recently received, was about \$300, we owe as the expenses of the Literary Board between \$500 and \$600 at the present time, which would make the entire expenses foot up very much as Mr. Corwin says, if the only outstanding bill is this bill and the small amount due to the Secretary as salary, which would amount to about \$25, and this account includes some two hundred and odd dollars from last year's account.

Mr. Scott: As I understand it, Mr. MacCalla has another bill that has not been submitted at all. In my mind one of the most prominent items in the account is the regularity with which the Secretary has drawn his salary. (Laughter.)

Mr. Corwin: To the amount of \$1200 must be added the amount due MacCalla & Co. to September 1, and other items, about \$300 in all; therefore, the expenses will be in the neighborhood of \$1500 per annum, and the income is only about \$1200. That is the point I want to make. There is a deficiency of some \$300 in the working of the Treasury Department.

The President: Is it the pleasure of the Convention to take any further action on this matter now, or shall we pass on to the report of the Librarian? As I hear no remarks, the next thing in order is the report of the Librarian.

Mr. Wolsieffer: In presenting this report the Librarian regrets exceedingly not being able to present his report personally to the Convention, but owing to pressure of other business he was unable to get away, but hopes to be with us to-morrow.

The Librarian's report was then read as follows:

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

GRAND CROSSING, October 5, 1889.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: At the date of my last report the Association Library contained 1528 numbers of periodicals, 71 volumes and complete files, 70 photographs and 345 catalogues, pamphlets, etc.

There has not been a very marked gain in numbers during the past year, for the reason that the majority of missing numbers are very difficult to obtain; it is therefore with consider-

able satisfaction that I can report at the present time 1800 odd numbers of periodicals (1418 English, 209 German, 143 French, and 30 in other languages), 108 volumes and complete files, 90 photos, 20 group and single stamp photos, and 140 auction sale catalogues, priced. There have been a number of additional pamphlets and duplicate papers received, as also donations of stamps from Messrs. Brock, Davison, and M. Chaumont, of Shanghai.

During the year I have purchased for the Library, "Album Weeds," "Oceania," "Stamps of Great Britain," Lockyer's "Colonial Stamps," and two photograph albums. I have had the priced catalogues bound; they are in such constant demand that they would otherwise have been irreparably damaged. There are now in the bindery twelve volumes, and as many more will be ready for binding within a few days. The appropriation made at the last Convention will just about cover the expenses. I trust that you will be as liberal as possible in making an appropriation for the coming year, as I intend to make an extra effort to complete our files of the better class of journals, and it will undoubtedly be necessary to purchase them, as also several books of reference, which we do not now possess.

The stamps received form the nucleus of a collection for the Association, and I anticipate liberal donations from our members during the coming year. Our collection of U. S. stamps is rather meagre, and I send it to you, hoping to see a material increase on its return.

A catalogue of the Library, cheaply gotten up, would materially assist the members who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, and also in securing additional literature. In order to keep the catalogue up to date, supplementary lists could be made quarterly. The cost of printing, etc., would be materially reduced by fixing a charge for each and allowing a page or two of advertising at same rates charged by our Literary Board.

Thanking those who have so kindly assisted the Library with donations, and hoping that during the coming year it will continue to grow and be a benefit to our members, with best wishes for the Association and you, gentlemen, I am,

Very respectfully,

C. R. GADSDEN,

Librarian.

The President: The report of the Librarian is before the Convention, and under our rules stands accepted. Is it your pleasure to take any action thereon?

Mr. Corwin: I move the reference of that report to the proper committee.

The President: The reports will all go to the committees without motions. The next thing in order under the rules is the report of the Superintendent of Exchange. Is the Superintendent of Exchange ready to report?

Mr. Sterling: I am.

The report of the Superintendent of Exchange was read as follows:

REPORT OF THE EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

TRENTON, N. J., October 7, 1889.

It is with pleasure that I have the honor to present this, my first annual report as Superintendent of the Exchange Department, from December 31, 1888, to September 30, 1889, covering a period of 273 days. The first ninety days were spent in experimenting as to the value of the individual circuit to the members who have not the advantage that some others enjoy of living in the large cities, and the result has been general satisfaction, although the system is by no means perfect. The plan can be greatly improved and the service rendered still more useful to both individual members and branch societies. I favor most fully giving the members, one and all in good standing, the greatest benefit of the Exchange Department, and to this end I have tried to increase the service of the department by sending the exchange books to the most remote sections and have the pleasure of knowing that many members of long standing have appreciated the service both by complimentary letters in my possession and the forwarding of filled sheets for circulation in the department. Many members have been benefited by these means that have no other chance of seeing stamps or collections, except by correspondence, and several have never seen an exchange sheet until the present year.

I believe also in giving branch members every facility and have done so, and offered specially the free use of the Exchange Department by sending them the filled sheets over "special" and the regular "individual circuits." The majority of the members receiving the exchange books have favored this plan; although snags have been struck occasionally, yet the testimonials show that but FIVE persons are opposed to this, to over three hundred who favor it, and are enjoying the benefits of the individual plan, and favor the extension of the same.

There may be others who have sent their protests elsewhere, but I have not received such. Delays have been met with on account of members being away on summer vacations during July and August, but the majority have taken pains to promptly forward. The greatest delay has been with the Denver Branch, two exchange books having been sent them and received on May 10, and held by some of the officers until September 24, the value of the two books being \$75, and the reported sales, \$4.97, yet to be collected with fine.

Five branches have been admitted to membership since the first of the year.

The San Francisco Branch, No. 11, with 8 American Philatelic Association members.

The Pittsburgh Branch, No. 12, with 6 American Philatelic Association members.

The Middletown Branch, No. 13, with 8 American Philatelic Association members.

The Providence Branch, No. 14, with 9 American Philatelic Association members.

The Buffalo Branch, No. 15, with 7 American Philatelic Association members.

Four branches have dissolved: Denver, Minnesota, Portland and St. Louis, leaving ten branches now in active order: Chicago, New York, Staten Island, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Middletown, Providence and Buffalo. Of these ten branches the San Francisco are the best buyers, with Pittsburgh second, and the managers of these two branches deserve great credit for the able manner in which they have conducted their exchange departments, both as to promptness in forwarding and remitting for exchanges. I regret that we still have those amongst us that do not let their conscience stand in the way when the exchange books pass through their hands, as two cases of substitution have been reported and are now in the hands of the Trustees for action, as also one case of forgery, which was settled satisfactorily to the owner of the sheet and the party whose name was forged.

The greatest loss sustained in the Exchange Department has been through the Staten Island Branch, one of the members having had two books stolen (while on his way home with the same), to the value of \$275.76, and being unable to settle for the sheets, the Board of Managers transferred the matter to the Trustees for action and settlement with the owners, thus taking the matter completely out of the hands of the Superintendent, and I am not positive whether the settlement has been made or not, but some of the owners compromised at a reduction of 50 per cent for their claims. Although I was one that cheerfully agreed to accept 50 cents on the dollar for my claim, yet I think the Staten Island Society should have made the loss good to the owners, as a branch should be held responsible for the actions of its members, and if a loss occurs it should be the duty of said branch to make the same good. Certainly an individual over "individual circuits" should be expected to do so and branches likewise.

The receipts of filled sheets and covers have been very gratifying, for the fact shows that the members are possessed with plenty of good material to make their sales and exchanges with if they will only take the trouble to get them out, and forward the Superintendent for circulation.

682 filled sheets, with a valuation of \$4255.98, have been received from ten branches.

2134 filled sheets, with a valuation of \$14,584.80, have been received from various individual members, independent of the branches.

55 covers have been received from four branches, with a valuation of \$680.59, and 368 covers have been received from individual members, with a valuation of \$2364.37, making a total of 3239 filled sheets and covers, with total valuation of \$21,885.74. Of this amount, the San Francisco Branch has received books valued at \$2932.17, covers \$862, and selected to value of \$273.66 from sheets and \$35.97 from covers. Total, \$309.63.

The Pittsburgh Branch has received books valued at \$3947.73 and covers \$945.10, and se-

lected to value of \$149.73 from sheets, and \$1.10 from covers. Total, \$150.83.

The New York Branch has received books valued at \$3390.49 and covers \$220.12, and selected to value of \$110.73 from sheets and \$14.39 from covers. Total, \$125.12.

The Philadelphia Branch has received books valued at \$4805.65 and covers \$808.74, and selected to value of \$124.24 from sheets and \$1.81 from covers. Total, \$126.05.

The Chicago Branch has received books valued at \$3935.98 and covers, \$829.97, selected from sheets \$73.00, covers \$2.06. Total, \$75.06.

The Staten Island Branch has received books to value of \$2017.43 and covers \$112.67, and selected from sheets \$17.03 and covers \$2.06. Total, \$19.09, and a loss of two exchange books valued at \$275.76.

The Providence Branch has received books to value of \$2154.07, and selected to value of \$55.13.

The Middletown Branch has received books valued at \$1244.11, and selected to value of \$12.30.

The Portland Branch has received books to value of \$1126.37, and selected to value of \$11.50.

The Denver Branch has received books to value of \$75.00 and retained \$4.97.

The St. Louis Branch has received \$114.17 books and covers \$104.39, from which they selected from sheets \$2 and covers \$1.26. Total, \$3.26.

The Minnesota Branch has received books \$114.17 and covers \$104.39, and selected from sheets 35 cts. and covers 0.

The total amount sold from sheets and covers to (10) branches \$548.33, and to the members over the individual circuits \$1757.06, making a grand total of \$2305.39 having been sold and sheets returned to the owners.

The reported sales in addition to the above from all sources, both branches and individual circuits, are \$1354.44, of which \$93.25 has been collected and included in the cash receipts, thus giving the actual amount of sales as far as reported \$3659.83; 302 exchange books have been made up and distributed, of which 140 have gone to branches and 134 to individuals and 28 for circulation among the members at the Convention, which will be fully distributed over both branch and individual circuits on my return home; 64 boxes of covers have been distributed as follows: \$1194.79 to branches and \$1909.78 to individuals, of which \$58.65 were selected by branches and ——— by individuals.

The cash receipts have been as follows:

Sheets sold	2,688
Covers (large) sold	138
" (small)	108
Mailing covers "	211
Gummed hinges	145,000

Total cash received from sale of above \$179.62.

The cash received from the General Fund Treasurer warrants \$29.

The expenses divided as follows:

Postage account	\$120 18
Expressage account	23 21
MacCalla & Co., sheets	29 00
C. H. Fox, books	20 25
E. Fitzgeorge, stationery	15 00
D. Bechtel, rubber stamps	8 75
E. B. Sterling, incidentals	18 35
Total	\$234 74

Showing receipts to be \$55.32 short of the expenses, or \$26.12 in excess of the amount advanced by the Board to purchase the books and rubber stamps.

This amount, \$26.12, can all be covered by the sale of the 2500 sheets received during the month of September, which bill has been included in the general expense account.

The exchange cash account, receipts from all sources, both branches and individuals, \$1505.35, and the amount paid out to the owners of sheets and covers, \$905.14, leaving to the credit of the members \$600.21, subject to their order.

In conclusion, I would recommend:

1. That both the branch and individual circuits be retained, encouraged and extended.
2. One or more sheets from a member be made into a book by themselves.
3. The number of books to be sent a branch or individual member to be placed in one cover to be at the discretion of the Superintendent.
4. Members of individual circuits taking stamps from sheets to at once report to the Superintendent; also Branch Managers to at once report to the Superintendent the amount taken by their members, giving sheet numbers and the value so taken from each book, for which purpose blanks will be furnished by the Superintendent to accompany each book.
5. Amounts so taken to be credited to the owner of the books less commission.
6. Monthly statements to be rendered, debiting as at present amounts taken from sheets of others, and crediting amounts reported taken, less commission, from sheets of party to whom statement is rendered.
7. When balance is in favor of party to whom statement is rendered, the balance to be paid only when collected by Superintendent.

This plan, I fully believe, if adopted, will prove satisfactory to the majority of the members participating in the Exchange Department.

E. B. STERLING,
Exchange Superintendent,

The President: The report of the Superintendent of Exchanges is before the Convention and under our rules stands accepted. Is it your pleasure to take any action upon this report at the present time? If not, it will go to the proper committee.

The next thing in order is the reports of the Purchasing Agents.

Mr. Bogert: The report of the Fourth Purchasing Agent is with the Secretary.

The President: Has any gentlemen present

the report of the First, Second, or Third Purchasing Agent?

Mr. Wolsieffer: On behalf of the Third Purchasing Agent, I desire to state that he has been laid up with a sprained ankle and has not been able to do any writing or anything of that sort, and I heard him say only a few days ago that his position as Third Purchasing Agent has not been taken advantage of at all, so I presume he really has no report to make.

The President: The report of the Fourth Purchasing Agent is then in order.

The Secretary read the report of the Fourth Purchasing Agent, as follows:

REPORT OF THE FOURTH PURCHASING AGENT.

My monthly reports in our journal have generally been so exhaustive that I have very little to add. A good many members have taken advantage of my department and I have been entrusted with a great number of orders for the different auction sales during the last period.

My purchases were at

R. R. Bogert & Co.'s 10th sale	\$ 93 59
" " " 11th "	271 45
" " " 12th "	63 85
" " " 13th "	67 76
" " " 14th "	95 68
" " " 15th "	216 93
Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s 89th sale	171 01
" " " 90th "	132 84
" " " 91st "	95 89
" " " 92d "	48 72
Jos. J. Casey's 18th sale	16 40
" " " 19th "	45 53
" " " 20th "	256 24

\$1575 89

My relationship with the patronizing members as well as with the sellers has been of the most agreeable nature, and the many expressions of satisfaction from the different parties are a proof that this office has come up to expectations and that its creation was a necessity and a success, and I hope it will continue to be so.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES MUECKE,
Fourth Purchasing Agent.

The President: The report of the Fourth Purchasing Agent is before the Convention, and under the rules stands accepted and will go to the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department, unless the Convention desires to take action thereon at the present time.

The next thing in order is the report of the Counterfeit Detector? Has any gentleman present any report from either of these officers? If not, the next thing in order is the report of the Literary Board.

Mr. MacCalla presented and read the report of the Literary Board as follows:

REPORT OF LITERARY BOARD.

The work of the past year is in some respects satisfactory. The support that your journal has

received, from members of the Association, and from outsiders, both in its editorial and advertising departments, has placed it at the head of all philatelic periodicals. There is no journal of this kind in the English language more widely read, nor one whose authority on philatelic matters stands higher. Among its contributors are numbered well-informed authors and collectors in all parts of the world. Among those who advertise in its columns are collectors and dealers in out-of-way quarters of the globe.

The greatest defects are, perhaps, that we are unable to give our readers every month an essay or editorial upon some interesting topic, and a summary of current news of general interest.

For this reason it would seem advisable that two more members be added to the Literary Board, one to be assigned to gather items of news, and the other to do such literary work as is from time to time necessary. Should it please the Convention to adopt this suggestion it is earnestly to be hoped that the appointees to the new offices will bear in mind the necessities which created their offices, and accept the responsibility with the determination to do the work, as well as to enjoy the title of office. The best feature of the journal is, undoubtedly, the department of the "New Issues," and for this your thanks are solely due to Mr. Stone, whose thoroughness and untiring energy leave no sources of information unexplored. In return for the labor which he gives for the benefit of our eight or nine hundred members, he simply asks that these same members will aid him in his work by giving him full information about novelties of any kind which may come under their notice. There are a number of members who have been very kind in sending in such information, and these all have the hearty thanks of the Literary Board.

The experience of the last two years has proved to us conclusively that the only way that THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST can be made self-supporting (if at all) is by more liberal use of its advertising columns by collectors who are members of the Association, and we believe that if the journal is really appreciated, it will have this support more freely than it has heretofore.

A journal of the magnitude and importance of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST cannot be maintained without a very considerable outlay, but we believe that our expenses have been kept as low as they could be without decreasing the usefulness of the journal.

A glance at the following summary will show the result of our work during the past year:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE LITERARY BOARD FOR THE YEARS 1888 AND 1889.

By cash received from advertisements, subscriptions, etc.	\$1269 00
By cash received from Treasurer, Oct., 1888	234 42
By cash received from Treasurer, May, 1889	356 75
Bills receivable	181 15
Balance due the Literary Board	535 93

Total receipts	\$2577 26
Printing AMERICAN PHILATELIST, stationery and postage	\$2577 26

STATISTICS.

The total number of copies printed the past year, 32,000, of which all but about 150, monthly, have been mailed to members, subscribers and others.

Smallest circulation, August, 1888	1000 copies.
Largest circulation, February and March, 1889, each	7500 copies.
Average circulation	3000 copies.
Average cost per month	\$215 77
Average cost per copy	0 0805
Average number of members of the Association entitled to free copies	714
Average number of subscribers	158
Extra copies free to officers	37
Exchanges	58
Mr. Blauhuth	12
Average number required each month by the Association	979

It will be seen by the above statement that our receipts and disbursements cover not only the year but the end of our fiscal year not included in the report presented to the last Convention, while the circulation and other figures based on it are taken for the twelve months last past.

We wish to call special attention to the fact that we have received nothing from the Treasurer of the Association since May, 1889.

We have reason to believe that our bills receivable are all good, and that, therefore, the Association will be called upon to pay only the \$535.93, a large part of which was due us at the end of the last fiscal year by the Treasurer of the Association.

It is hardly to be hoped that the THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST can be self-supporting, as the number of free copies required in the past year has averaged 1000 monthly, and in the future is likely to increase, and the number of subscribers is a class of people who would subscribe ordinarily to a magazine, become members of the Association and get their copies free. It has therefore been suggested that the advertising rates be changed as follows, viz.:

One inch	\$1.00 each insertion.
Two "	1.80 " "
Four "	4.40 " "
One-half page or one column	6.00 " "
One page	12.00 " "

To the members of the American Philatelic Association, only:

One inch	\$0.70 each insertion.
Two "	1.30 " "
Four "	2.20 " "
One-half page or one column	4.00 " "
One page	8.00 " "

It will be seen that this makes short advertisements pay a little higher rate than large ones.

We have one final request to make, and that is that members who are disposed to contribute to philatelic journals will send their contributions to the journal of the Association. There have lately appeared in outside journals very able articles by members of our Association, and we think that we have the first claim upon the allegiance of members, and hope that here-

after they will do their best to aid us in making the journal worthy of the Association.

ROBERT C. H. BROCK,
Chairman of the Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association.

The President: The report of the Literary Board is before the Convention, and will go under the rules to the Committee on the Official Journal. Is it the pleasure of the Convention to take any action or is any member desirous to make any suggestions at this time? If not, we will proceed with the next order.

Mr. Sterling: I have a detailed statement here of the philatelic business transacted by the Exchange Department since I have been Superintendent, which gives in detail everything that should have been embodied in my report.

Said detailed statement was presented and filed with the Secretary.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Trustees.

Mr. Scott: Mr. President and gentlemen of the American Philatelic Association: The Trustees beg to make the following report:

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

September 18, 1889.

The Trustees beg to offer the following report of their work during the past term.

The Trustees officially received their appointment on or about the 12th of December last. They conferred immediately after, and organized by electing Mr. H. N. Terrett, Chairman, and Mr. J. W. Scott, Secretary. Monthly meetings to receive complaints were agreed upon, and have been held regularly ever since.

The old board was communicated with, and requested to turn over documents in their possession. On the 17th of April, a packet of old letters was received from Mr. J. C. Feldwisch, and we were informed that no "Black List" or record of dealers in counterfeits, or list of delinquent debtors had been kept; we may add in this connection that no request for such a list has yet been received by this Board.

All officers required by the Constitution to give bonds were at once written to, and suitable bonds received from all except the late Treasurer, who never filed a bond, or made application to have a bank designated by the Trustees as a depository for the funds of the Association. Here we would call your attention to the fact, that it would be impossible for this Board to give intelligent direction for depositing the funds, in a bank a thousand miles from their residence, unless they were authorized to go to considerable expense in making an investigation.

All the present officers have complied with the Constitution in every respect, but observation leads us to believe the work of both Treasurer and Secretary could be materially lessened by a

change in the mode of receiving the dues, which we beg to offer for your consideration as an amendment to the Constitution.

Up to the present time we have received the following complaints from officers and members.

Changing stamps on sheets and substituting inferior specimens, 4.

Owing to the large number of hands these sheets had been through, the Trustees were unable to locate the thief and decided that the loss must be made good to the owners of the stamps.

Charges of forgery, 1.

Taking a stamp off an exchange sheet and writing another person's name in the space.

Recommended, that the loss be made good by the Superintendent and charged to the Association.

Charges of neglect to pay, 71.

(1) For stamps taken from exchange sheets; (2) For stamps secured from other American Philatelic Association members; (3) For non-payment of advertising in official paper.

Some of these cases were evidently accidental, and a note from the Trustees secured prompt settlement. Others had been unfortunate and were unable to pay, while others were evidently dead-beats, and complaints were received from many different quarters making charges against the same individual. Two of the worst cases, as far as this Board is able to judge, are G. C. Lubitz and H. C. Kendall, and we recommend that both of these persons be expelled from this honorable Association.

Many cases came under our notice which are extremely difficult to judge in a regular way, for instance—a member in Washington charges a member in San Francisco with keeping his stamps and not paying for them; the San Francisco man denies ever having received the stamps, and the nature of the case makes it impossible to get any further evidence, and the Trustees can do nothing; but when we receive complaints from Portland, New York and other disconnected places, making the same charges against the same man, there can be no doubt in our mind of his guilt; still we have no proof whatever against him. It is the opinion of this Board that the Trustees should be elected, and have the power to expel members charged with fraud by members residing in three different sections. An amendment to the Constitution to this effect will be submitted for the approval of this Convention.

The case of the Denver Branch has never been officially before us except to endeavor to collect the books which have been kept by that branch, and it seems to us that, not being incorporated, we cannot sue for their value, and as the owners of the sheets have been clamoring for their money for the last six months, there is nothing to do but make an assessment on all members and pay the amount due.

The case of the books which were lost, amounting to some three hundred dollars, has been nearly all settled, owing to the generosity of the losers, foremost among whom must be named Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, who, in the

kindest way possible, authorized the Trustees to make any settlement they thought just, without regard to his rights in the matter.

In view of the great value of the books now circulating, the Trustees are of opinion that more care should be exercised in admitting new members, as it would not be at all difficult, under the present plan, for a professional thief to join the Association for the express purpose of stealing a thousand dollars' worth of stamps and decamping.

The plan proposed by the Trustees of electing a Vice-President in every active philatelic centre would have the effect of securing a more extended knowledge of the material from which our body is to be recruited.

The Trustees rely upon this Convention to do all in their power to so amend our laws as to provide better security for all our members. Much as we regret to make the statement, there can be no doubt from the number of letters received that the majority of collectors join this Association mainly for the advantages in buying and selling, and directly they find that they gain no security for their transactions, by being a member of the Association, dissatisfactions are rampant.

Respectfully submitted,

H. N. TERRETT,
AUGUST DEJONGE,
JOHN W. SCOTT,

The President: Under the rules the report will be accepted and referred to the proper committee. Is there any action to be proposed now in reference to it? The next thing in order is the report of the Superintendent of Literary Exchange.

Mr. Beardsley presented and read the report of the Superintendent, as follows:

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT LITERARY EXCHANGE.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 6, 1889.

I herewith present my *short* report for the time I have held this office, and I regret to state that the exchange has not been a success.

The entire value of lists sent in was	\$1094 25
Amount sold from above	8 52
Number members sending in lists	8
Number members receiving lists	5
Number members taking papers from lists	?

Hoping that the department may be more successful in the future, I am, respectfully,

HERBERT C. BEARDSLEY.

The President: Under the rules, this report is accepted and referred to the proper committee.

Before proceeding with the order of business the Chair will announce the committees which, under the provisions of the By-Laws, are to be appointed by the President at the Annual Convention of the Association. The appointments should have been made before the reading of the reports, but was inadvertently overlooked. In making these

appointments the Chair desires to say that, the number of members present being limited, it is with some difficulty that the Chair has been able to make up these committees, and the Chair will esteem it a personal favor on the part of every gentleman that he now appoints, if he will serve upon the committee to the best of his ability and will not allow any personal consideration to lead him to decline the appointment.

Committee on Finance: Messrs. Scott, Parrish and Beamish.

Committee on Library: Messrs. Wolsieffer, Beardsley and Flachskamm.

Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department: Messrs. Sterling, Bogert and Grenny.

Committee on the Official Journal: Messrs. Mekeel, Rodgers and Wolsieffer.

Committee on Branch Societies: Messrs. Palmer, Sparr and Spencer.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws: Messrs. Calman, Corwin, Bradt and Mac-Calla.

The next thing in order is unfinished business.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I don't know whether the question I am about to ask comes under the head of unfinished business, but I am instructed by one of my confreres, who has been a member since last May, to ask the Convention what the membership cards look like. (Laughter.)

The President: The Chair will state in regard to that, as a partial excuse for the delay of the Secretary, that a large number of cards, which should have been issued last March, were made out by some assistant of the Secretary and sent here, and being dated at various and sundry times, corresponding to dates six and twelve months from the dates upon which the Secretary had received the amounts, the President under the provisions of the Constitution making the subscriptions expire in March and September, refused to sign the cards, and they were sent back again, and by that time Mr. Bradford had left and his assistant did not know what to do about it. The cards are just coming in now. There have been received about a hundred of them, which are here on the table to-day.

At this point, on motion of Mr. Calman, seconded by Mr. Sparr, the Convention adjourned until October 8, at 10 o'clock A.M.

SECOND DAY, OCTOBER 8, 1889.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock A.M., President Tiffany in the Chair.

The President: The first thing in order this morning is the roll call. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. Scott: Mr. President, we have a disputed point here in regard to the proxies. There are five here that have been transferred. Part of the committee hold that it is illegal to transfer proxies, and the others are in favor of taking them. I propose that it be put to a vote of the gentlemen here present, whether it is admissible to accept the transferred proxies.

Mr. Calman: I move that these proxies be admitted. Seconded.

Mr. Corwin: Do I understand that in case I was unable to be present I could transfer my proxies to any other gentleman here?

The President: That has been the previous understanding. The present motion does not go further than simply to admit these five.

Mr. Corwin: Yes, but it establishes a precedent.

Mr. Calman: I believe that precedent was established in Boston last year by the gentleman who has just spoken. He went out of the room and allowed the entire number of proxies that he held to be transferred.

Mr. Corwin: The gentleman is entirely mistaken. I think that the point that the gentleman is making was an instance where a member left the room and left his proxies with me. I did not leave the hall at all.

Mr. Calman: That may be, in the inverse ratio.

Mr. Corwin: That is a very different thing. A gentleman may find it necessary to leave the room for a few moments and hand his proxies over to another, which is perfectly right, but when a gentleman leaves the room entirely and hands over his proxies to another, that party may have different ideas in every respect, and vote accordingly.

The President: That matter had better be covered by a law for the future, but as this has been the understanding heretofore, I will put the motion now as presented by Mr. Calman to accept these five proxies. The question before the house is that the five proxies reported on by the Committee on Credentials as having been transferred by one member to another be now accepted. As many as are in favor of that proposition will signify in the usual manner.

The motion was carried.

The President: The next business in order is the roll call.

Mr. Calman: I move that the report of the Committee on Credentials be received preliminary to the roll call, so that we can get at who are entitled to vote.

Mr. Bogert: I second that motion.

The motion being put, was carried.

The President: While waiting for the Committee on Credentials to report, I will ask that a number of these papers, which have been sent to me from Germany, be distributed among the members.

The Chair will also announce the receipt of the following telegram: "Galveston, October 8, 1889.—J. K. Tiffany, President of the American Philatelic Association: Express my best wishes for the success of the Convention and the prosperity of our Association. (Signed) V. Gurdji."

The Chair will also state that the List of Members of the Association has been received from Mr. Bradford.

Mr. Bradt: Mr. President, the Committee on Credentials are now ready to report. The committee offers the following amended report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Your committee offers the following amended report:

Total proxies approved	436
J. W. Scott	87
E. B. Sterling	109
C. B. Corwin	71
H. L. Calman	34
S. B. Bradt	27
P. M. Wolsieffer	40
W. A. MacCalla	11
J. K. Tiffany	25
R. R. Bogert	16
F. J. Grenny	14
W. C. Michaels	2
C. W. Sparr	1
A. N. Spencer	1
E. T. Parker	1

Total 439

All other proxies have been canceled.

Respectfully submitted,

S. B. BRADT,
J. W. SCOTT,
E. B. STERLING.

The President: The Chair will announce that Mr. Mansfield has kindly brought in a copy of the first and original proof of the Ætna Match Stamp, which he asks may be passed around for the Convention to examine.

Mr. Calman: I move a vote of thanks to Mr. Mansfield for his kindness.

Mr. Calman's motion, seconded by Mr. Spencer, was carried unanimously.

The President: I desire to state to the Convention that Mr. Parker, our Secretary, states to me that on account of the illness of

his wife he desires to have some one to assist him. If it be the desire of the Convention I will nominate Mr. Spencer to act in assisting the Secretary. Carried.

The President: As I understand, Mr. Scott has received two additional reports, one from the Ex-Superintendent of the Exchange, and the other, the report of the International Exchange Superintendent. There seems to have been an error in the report of the Committee on Credentials, and while they are correcting it we will listen to this report.

The report of the International Exchange Superintendent was then read, as follows:

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1889.

This department is in good working order, but I must say that it is not used by many; very likely, the members do not know anything about it. I have so far received and sent out two consignments, and as it can be done for the present once in about six months and I had enough sheets on hand, I did not call the members' attention to it. Again my time was too much taken up with the other Exchange Departments that I neglected to make any reports in our official organ. This will now soon be changed, and I hope more members will join its ranks.

I received from the Dresden Society:

1st lot of 5 books, value M. 2011.89, of which were sold M. 859.21.

2d lot of 5 books, value M. 3110.55, of which were sold M. 849.

And forwarded to Dresden:

1st lot of 90 sheets, value M. 5389.12, of which were sold M. 589.35.

2d lot of 63 sheets, value M. 2543.46, in circulation yet. On hand now 63 sheets, value M. 1798.39.

This shows very good sales, and settlements are promptly made.

It is to be regretted only that the expenses of this department are very great on account of insurance, but if more members will join it, it will help greatly in reducing them; they were for postage, expressage, insurance, \$32.25; whereas the receipts for sheets sold amounted to \$14.45, thus making a deficit of \$17.80, but I will make this balance good out of the ten per cent I received from the sale of our stamps so as to make no expense to the Society.

Respectfully,

HENRY CLOTZ,

Supt. of Intl. Exchange Dept.

The President: The report is before the Convention, and under the rules stands accepted. Is there any action to be taken thereon by the Convention or any amendment? If not, we will listen to the report of the Ex-Superintendent of the Exchange.

The report of the former Exchange Superintendent was read as follows:

REPORT OF FORMER EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

I am very sorry to report that I am not able as yet to close up my department, on account of unforeseen occurrences beyond my control. The Denver branch has kept twelve books, containing 122 sheets, to the value of \$781.27, entirely out of my reach.

These books were sent out in two circuits, one of eight books, No. 446-453, forwarded by the Minnesota branch on February 6, 1889, and one of ten books, No 417-426, forwarded by the same branch March 5, 1889, to Denver.

Since this time I wrote about six letters and sent several cards as well as two telegrams to the Denver branch, requesting immediate return of these eighteen books, but I never received a reply to my communications.

I then reported the matter to the Board of Trustees, and as they failed also to get a reply I wrote to our President, Mr. Tiffany, for his advice in the matter. He kindly lent me his helping hand and advised me to make out a correct and detailed statement, which he sent to one of his friends in Denver, to see what could be done.

On August 20, I at last received some tidings from the Denver branch (no doubt through the influence of Mr. Tiffany's friend) from Mr. J. C. Feldwisch, returning me six books of the first lot of eight books sent, with the following letter, dated, Denver, June 8, but received August 20, 1889.

DENVER, COLO., June 8, 1889.

MR. HENRY CLOTZ, New York City.

Dear Sir: Herewith exchange books 447, 448, 449, 450, 451 and 453. Mr. Woodworth is out of town upon his ranch and I have just been able to get word from him where the books were. Did you send book 452? I cannot find it. Am sorry the delay occurred. I enclose statement.

Very truly,

JOHN C. FELDWSCH.

I acknowledged the letter August 20, and requested M. F. to return me the other twelve books still there, at once, and as I received no word, I telegraphed on September 12, 1889, to Mr. Feldwisch:

"When can I expect the exchange books as stated in my letter? Please hurry them up. Answer."

But I have not to this day received a reply.

Now, gentlemen of the Convention, I do not think that the Denver branch acted fairly, and if Mr. Woodworth is on his ranch and cannot attend to his business the branch ought to have elected a substitute in his place and advised me of the fact.

It looks queer, indeed, and I hope something will be done by this Convention to obtain the missing twelve books.

I herewith give the names of owners of sheets and their values:

NEW YORK BRANCH.

Rasmus	1 sheet	\$3 54
Gremmel	7 "	19 31
Moreau	6 "	63 88
Drew	2 "	4 37
		91 13

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Corfield	16 sheets	\$24 44
Troth	5 "	22 02
Gallagher	1 "	5 30
MacCalla	3 "	29 72
		81 48

CHICAGO BRANCH.

Abraham	1 sheet	\$ 5 35
Leckie	7 "	30 26
Chapman	5 "	9 51
		45 22

STATEN ISLAND BRANCH.

— Johnson	1 sheet	\$ 8 34
W. Brown Salisbury	4 "	93 66
W. H. Bellis	1 "	1 10
George B. Woodward	25 "	257 87
T. B. Sears	8 "	14 48
George E. Pryor	1 "	2 93
I. Stauffer	3 "	10 06
E. Doeblin	2 "	5 82
W. B. Hale	1 "	5 20
H. McAllister	12 "	33 95
W. Kleine	4 "	7 52
Max Stadie	1 "	122 50

122 sheets \$781 27

This matter has worried me very much, as on my part nothing has been left undone during my two years' management to satisfy everybody. The Denver branch had always before acted very promptly, and I even mentioned that fact in one of my reports; therefore, I could not foresee any such treatment from that quarter.

I have to express my heartfelt thanks to the owners of these sheets for their confidence kindly given me as well as for their indulgence, and I hope that everything will be made all right shortly.

I tender also my best thanks to our President, Mr. Tiffany, for his actions.

My accounts, as they stand at present, are:

CREDITORS.

St. Louis Branch	\$ 66 45
New York Branch	117 48
\$183 93	

DEBTORS.

Ellis J. Smith, Portsmouth	\$ 1 66
J. J. Minster	14 94
H. G. Hodge, York, Ill.	5 65
H. F. Neefus, Newark, N. J.	2 48
Chicago Branch	51 16
Chalmers' Branch, Chicago, Ill.	24 07
Denver Branch	26 56
Philadelphia Branch	42 63
Cash on hand	14 78

\$183 93

Reported sales from books in Denver to collect from:

January 18, St. Louis Branch, from books Nos. 417-426 (offset to creditors of \$66.45) . . .	\$45 12
February 7, Minnesota Branch, from Nos. 446-453 . . .	48 22
April 7, Minnesota Branch, from Nos. 417-426 . . .	Not reported
Denver Branch.	

Of the debtors, I believe, are uncollectible the following:

Ellis J. Smith.	\$ 1 66
J. J. Minster.	14 94
H. G. Hodge.	5 65
H. F. Neefus.	2 48
Chalmers' Branch	24 07
Denver Branch.	26 56
	<hr/>
	\$75 36

for which provision should be made, and I beg the gentlemen of the Convention to act upon it.

Finally, I beg to report that I have used my best efforts in bringing this department into good running order, but it had taken such proportions that it grew beyond the spare time I could devote to it. My successor, who does not labor under such disadvantages, will, no doubt, succeed in improving the workings of the department, and I hope that many, if not all members, will assist him in so doing.

Respectfully, HENRY CLOTZ.

The President: With regard to this report, I will state that I have a letter from Mr. J. C. Feldwisch, saying that he expects to make this matter all right, as he is now in communication with Mr. Woodworth, who is down on his ranch, so that he will be able to account for those books personally, and he asks me to ask the indulgence of the Association in that regard. Is the Committee on Credentials prepared to report?

Mr. Bradt: The Committee on Credentials wish to say that they have made a mistake in their report of the number of proxies credited to Mr. Bogert, which was given as 13 and should be 16, and request the Secretary to change the figures from 13 to 16, adding the credits to the total number.

Mr. Scott: Do you think that anybody has three too many?

Mr. Bradt: I don't know as to that. I don't think it is possible. They have all been counted.

The President: The order of business now is the roll call. If the Secretary has the list of the delegates present, he will call the roll from that list.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll; all present except Messrs. Flachskamm, Nienstedt and Palmer.

The President: The next thing in order is the reading of the minutes of the previous session.

Mr. Calman: I move that that be suspended.

The motion, being seconded by Mr. Scott, was put to vote and carried.

The President: Are there any further reports of officers?

Mr. Scott: The Committee on Making a Universal Index has passed several letters between one another, and that is as far as it has gone. I formulated a plan by which I thought the business could be done, but no work has been accomplished.

The President: We have a report from Mr. Scott from the Committee on a Universal Index of Literature. The report is before the Convention, and accepted under the rules. Is there any action to be taken upon it?

Mr. Bogert: Mr. President, I move that the committee be discharged.

The motion being seconded by Mr. Corwin, was put to vote and carried.

The President: Mr. Secretary, have you the report of the Committee on Standing Rules there?

Secretary: It was referred to the committee.

The President: The order of business is slightly changed, I believe. We are now on the order of unfinished business, which was the order at the time of adjournment. Is there any other unfinished business? If not, the next order is new business.

Mr. Calman: Mr. President, I move that a committee of three be appointed, consisting of our President, Mr. Robert C. H. Brock, and William C. VanDerlip, to formulate a plan for the incorporation of the Association, as far as possible in accordance with our Constitution and By-Laws, and to present the plan at the next Convention of the Association.

Mr. Beamish: I second that motion.

Mr. Bogert: I move to amend that motion to the effect that they present the plan as soon as possible, without waiting for the next Convention of the Association.

Mr. Grenny: I second the amendment.

Mr. Scott: I think the committee might be enlarged somewhat.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Calman, and seconded by Mr. Beamish, that a committee of three, consisting of the President, Mr. Robert C. H. Brock, and Mr. VanDerlip, the Vice-President, be appointed to formulate a scheme for incorporating the Association, and to report the same at the next Convention. Is that right?

Mr. Calman: Yes, sir.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Boggert, and seconded by Mr. Grenny, that that motion be amended and the committee ordered to report as soon as possible. The question is now on the amendment.

Mr. Calman: I accept the amendment.

The President: The amendment is accepted by the mover of the resolution. The question before the house is on the motion as amended.

Mr. Scott: I think the committee ought to be enlarged to be able to make sufficient progress in the matter. There is the same objection as there has been to the officers. The way they run, they are scattered nearly over the continent, and it would take a long time before they would be able to get any plan in shape, it seems to me; I think two or three members might be added to the committee and thereby facilitate its action.

Mr. Calman: I think the argument advanced by Mr. Scott is a crusher on his own proposition. If we appoint more men on the committee they will simply be more scattered. The committee that I have suggested is a committee of three lawyers of the Association, all of whom are familiar with the laws of the various States in the Union, under which we can be incorporated, and, as I am informed, they will and can meet at some city in the East, when they can arrive at some conclusion as to what can and will be done, and as to what will be the most feasible plan for doing it, and for that reason I moved that the committee consist of these three lawyers as being the only ones competent to decide questions of this sort.

Mr. Corwin: While it is advisable, as has been suggested, that three lawyers should compose the committee, it seems to me that there are others whose opinions upon business matters may be quite as valuable, if not more so, than that of a lawyer, and I am entirely in favor of enlarging the committee by the addition of three business men, men not connected with the law, and members of the Association, who could meet with the committee. I move to amend that motion to the effect that three members of the Association who are not lawyers be selected by the gentlemen present to be added to that committee.

Mr. Wolsieffer: That would make six?

Mr. Corwin: Yes. That was the original proposition of Mr. Brock.

Mr. Wolsieffer: No, the original proposition was seven.

Mr. Corwin: Then add one more lawyer.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Cor-

win and seconded by Mr. Scott to amend the motion before the house by adding to this committee one more lawyer and three business men.

Mr. Corwin: No, three members of the Association.

The President: One more lawyer and three other members not lawyers.

Mr. Corwin: Yes, sir. I was just going to remark that an idea sometimes occurs to a business man not learned in the law which does not occur to a lawyer. That is, according to my limited experience, at all events.

The President: If the gentlemen will allow me, I will read this communication from Mr. Brock, as his name has been mentioned. It is somewhat lengthy, and I will ask the Secretary to read it.

Secretary reads said communication, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1889.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, ESQ., President of American Philatelic Association.

Dear Sir: In common with many of our members I have given the subject of the incorporation of our Association no little thought.

In this connection countless difficulties and inconveniences have presented themselves, the solution of which cannot be satisfactorily formed without a thorough investigation of the laws of the different States, which relate to the incorporation of such bodies as ours.

These difficulties will have remedies provided in the plan, for the drafting of which it is hoped the Convention will see a committee appointed. There are, however, two points of such especial importance that it may not be out of place to discuss them beforehand, namely, first, the residence of officers, and second, the annual meetings.

Should it be found necessary, under the laws of the State under which we might most advantageously be incorporated, that our officers, or the most important of them, should reside within the State of incorporation, and that the annual meetings must be in the same State, could we not bring it about through our Constitution or By-Laws that this misfortune should be obviated.

In English corporations of certain kinds it is usual to have two permanent officers, namely a Chairman of the Board of Directors, and a President. To the former office are attached almost all the most important functions of the office of President, with which the latter is, in this country, always vested, while the latter simply presides over the machinery of the corporation and is responsible for its good working on the lines laid down by the Chairman, or his Board of Directors, or both, to whom he reports and from whom his instructions are received.

Do we not find here a precedent from which we can learn much that will help us?

In organizing our Association it is not at all

improbable that we shall have to give new names to old offices, for after all in incorporating the Association we are simply, as it were, buying new machinery by which we hope to have our work done more economically and more efficiently. The three years of our existence have shown us both what we want and how we want it. Our fundamental laws can remain practically unchanged; it is only the method of carrying them out which should be materially altered.

It may perhaps be considered premature for me to offer any suggestions about a matter which I confess myself unable successfully to handle, but I cannot help feeling that it is only by drawing out the views of our members that an organization can be formed which will prove satisfactory, and in order to give substance to at least one of the shadows that must be vanquished before we decide upon that which will suit our purpose, I submit the following ideas which have occurred to me, but in which I can see imperfections as I write them down:

I. I should suggest that all the functions of our Board of Officers, as at present constituted, be transferred to a Chairman and Board of Directors, who shall have control of the policy of the Association, and who may or may not be officers of the Association.

II. That not more than one Director be chosen from any State.

III. That all the duties of the present Trustees be vested in the new Board of Directors, except such as relate to hearing of complaints against members, whom they can, as now, try, and either acquit or punish.

IV. That the person who gains his livelihood, either wholly or in a greater part, by dealing in stamps shall be eligible as a Director, but that such person shall not be eligible for all other offices.

V. That all officers be appointed by the Board of Directors for such terms as may be deemed advisable; all officers to be removable by the Board for cause at any time during term of office.

VI. The duties of all officers to remain as at present, except in the case of President, whose duties shall be to exercise a supervision over all other officers under the direction of the Board, to whom he shall make report monthly, or as may be required.

VII. That the Board of Directors call an annual convention, or caucus, of the Association at such place and time as shall have been designated by the last preceding Convention, and at this Convention all business shall be transacted as at present, and proxies given to the officers of the Association defining exactly the business to be done at such annual meeting as may be required by the charter.

VIII. That at the annual meeting, held as required by the charter, such business only shall be transacted as is required by the laws of the State, and such as has been decided upon at the last preceding annual Convention (being merely routine business), at which all matters shall be discussed and decided upon as at present.

IX. That the Board of Directors consist of seven (7) members, who shall be elected by the majority of votes cast by members eligible to vote.

This certainly seems to be a cumbersome method of accomplishing our purpose, but at same time the purpose can be accomplished. There is no doubt but that deliberation and consideration will enable such changes and improvements to be made as to enable us to satisfactorily carry on the various departments of the Association.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT C. H. BROCK.

Mr. Sparr: Mr. President, I move you that this communication be referred to the committee, and that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Brock.

The President: The committee has not yet been appointed.

Mr. Sparr: I thought the committee had been appointed.

The President: No, sir; the motion will be in order after the committee is appointed. Are you ready for the question? The question is on the amendment.

Mr. Calman: I move that the amendment be laid on the table.

Mr. Calman's motion being seconded, a *viva voce* vote was taken, and the Chair being in doubt, a rising vote was had with the following result—ayes 12, noes 4.

Mr. Corwin demanded a call of the roll, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll on motion to lay the amendment on the table, which resulted as follows—ayes 282, noes 175.

The President: The amendment is laid on the table. Before I put the original motion it is proper that I should state that Mr. Robert C. H. Brock, in a letter to me, received sometime since enclosing this letter which has been read, states that he does not wish to serve, and will not serve on that committee, and requests if the Chair has the appointment of the committee that Mr. MacCalla shall be substituted in his place, as he can advise with him and the Association will thereby get all the benefit that they otherwise would derive from his advice.

Mr. Calman: Mr. President, I wouldn't be in favor of that. I should like to hear the suggestion of the name of another lawyer to take the place of Mr. Brock, and I think Mr. Brock would give his advice to the committee if asked for it in any event. I don't think it proper that a lay member should be substituted.

Mr. Wolsieffer: In substitution of Mr. Brock, if he will not serve, I would suggest

the name of H. S. Mack, of New York, he being a lawyer.

Mr. Calman: I accept the substitution of Mr. Mack in place of Mr. Brock.

The President: The Chair will request the mover of that resolution to put it in writing, as it is an important resolution and the Chair does not know that he can state it off hand.

Mr. Calman: The resolution, as I moved it, was that a committee composed of our President, Mr. VanDerlip and Mr. Mack, the name now substituted, shall be appointed to formulate a plan for the incorporation of the Association and present the same to the Association at the earliest possible moment, and that due care should be taken that as far as possible the provisions of our Constitution shall be maintained—that the incorporation should be under our Constitution—and that they present the plan in the official journal of the Association at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Calman's resolution was then put to vote and adopted.

Mr. Corwin: I move to refer Mr. Brock's letter which has just been read to this committee.

Mr. Scott: I second the motion.

Mr. Sparr: I move to amend that, that we extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Brock.

Mr. Corwin: I accept the amendment.

The motion as amended was carried unanimously.

Mr. Corwin: I now move that whenever the roll is called on any question the Secretary incorporate that same roll call, stating how the members have voted upon any question, in his minutes, to be published in the official journal, in order that the members may see how the gentlemen who are representing them have voted.

Mr. Scott: I second that motion.

Motion was carried.

The President: The order of business is new business.

Mr. Corwin: I have a resolution to offer.

The President: There is a resolution offered by Mr. Corwin. The Secretary will please read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution as follows:

Whereas, The American Philatelic Association stands committed as having, at the Convention of 1887, endorsed the claim of Mr. Patrick Chalmers in behalf of his father, James Chalmers, and,

Whereas, The recent discussion of these claims in England has developed additional facts which should be considered by the Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five, consisting of two of Mr. Chalmers' and two of Mr. Hill's adherents, these four to select a fifth member, be appointed to in-

vestigate the Chalmers-Hill controversy and report at the next annual Convention; and be it further

Resolved, That the report be printed in the July (1890) number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, so that every member may read and vote intelligently upon it at the next Convention.

Mr. Calman: I second the resolution.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I move that the resolution be laid upon the table. Seconded.

Mr. Corwin: I arise to a matter of privilege. As a member of this Association I have certain privileges, and one of these privileges is that views are to be expressed, and it is not at all proper that a matter of this sort be choked off, because the Association now stands committed to a certain line of policy in regard to this matter. While a member may be entirely neutral in this matter, there are others that have a decided opinion, and in view of the fact that a great deal has been said upon this question, it does not seem proper that a resolution of this sort should be bottled up in this way. The effect of laying this resolution on the table would be that it would be claimed that the Association now is afraid to go into the merits of the case. The action taken upon this matter two years ago might have been taken hastily, or it might not, but I can see no reason why the privileges of other members should be denied by the prevalence of this motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Wolsieffer: In behalf of my motion to lay on the table I would say—

Mr. Calman: Mr. President, I arise to a point of order. A motion of that kind should not be discussed.

The President: That is true, but the discussion was introduced as a question of privilege, and I allowed these remarks of Mr. Corwin. I do not think the gentleman is in order to make remarks in support of his motion.

Mr. Wolsieffer: While it is two years since this matter was passed on, additional facts have been discovered, and they have all been in favor of Mr. Chalmers, and none in favor of Mr. Hill, and as long as no additional light has been thrown on it by Mr. Hill, I am in favor that the matter now rest.

Mr. Calman: I still press my point of order.

The President: The Chair has ruled that the discussion of this motion to lay on the table is not in order. It is moved that the resolution offered by Mr. Corwin be laid on the table. Those in favor of that motion will signify in the usual manner.

A *viva voce* vote being taken, the Chair

declared the motion to lay on the table as being lost.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I will call for the roll on that question.

The Secretary then called the roll with the following result—ayes, 52; noes, 427.

The President: The motion to lay on the table is lost. The question now recurs on the original motion to appoint a committee of five to report in the July number of the official journal on this matter.

Mr. Corwin: Before putting that motion I would like to amend by inserting "the June number," instead of "the July number," and will call attention to the fact that the committee will be four, and they have to appoint the fifth member.

Mr. Corwin's resolution being amended to read "June," in place of "July," was put to vote and adopted.

The President: How is this committee to be appointed?

Mr. Corwin: I move that it be appointed by the President.

Mr. Corwin's motion being seconded, was carried.

Mr. Corwin: Mr. President, as a matter of information, lest you should be misled in the premises and appoint the mover of the resolution, I desire to state that I am entirely neutral, and consequently not eligible to serve, except as a fifth man selected by the committee.

The President: The Chair will take time to select that committee and appoint it later. I have here four resolutions which have been handed to me, suggesting amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws proposed by Mr. Charles Gregory, the Treasurer of the Association. I will hand them to the Secretary to read.

The Secretary read the first resolution, as follows: "To amend Section 3, Art. V, by adding the following paragraph after the words 'that may be of interest to the members at large,' 'he shall collect all dues from members and all other moneys due the Association and pay the same over to the Treasurer.'"

Mr. Scott: I second that motion. The effect of that resolution will be to make the Secretary collect the dues. Now the Treasurer collects them, and has to notify the Secretary, who sends the receipt. It could all be done by the Secretary with half postage, which would be considerable saving of both time and money.

Mr. Calman: I don't think we ought to approve of this suggestion, because it would

make the labors of the Secretary too onerous. This was the original provision of our Constitution, that the Secretary collect the dues and report to the Treasurer in the manner suggested, but we found that the labor was great enough on the Secretary without putting anything more on his shoulders. If we wished to relieve the Treasurer of the duty of collecting the dues we should have an extra officer, who should be the Financial Secretary, to perform that work, but I think the labors of the Secretary are sufficiently onerous at present.

Mr. Corwin: Inasmuch as we are an Association gathered together for mutual benefit and not for profit, perhaps the Secretary would vote his salary to someone who would do it, then. It seems to me that, as the Secretary is the only salaried officer we have, he should do all this work.

Mr. Calman: In answer to that I would say that the salary of the Secretary is not sufficient to justify us in expecting him to devote his entire time to the interests of the Association. I don't think that you could hire any able-bodied man at \$150 a year and expect him to devote day and night to the interests of an Association which pays him such a salary as that.

Mr. Bradt: I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Bradt's motion being seconded, was carried.

The Secretary then read the second resolution, as follows: "To amend Sec. 5, Art. V, by striking out the words 'collect all dues from members and all other moneys due the Association.'"

Mr. Corwin: Inasmuch as this has a direct bearing on the preceding question, which was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, I move that this also be referred to that committee.

Mr. Scott: I might say in this connection that that work was put on the Treasurer without any assignment from this Convention so far as I can find out. It was in the last Constitution, but it was not in the report of the action of the last Convention. The Treasurer now has to do a large amount of work precisely the same as the Secretary, and they are both doing the same work; and in regard to there being any large amount of labor in it, I don't see where it comes in. I think any man could do the work in two hours two evenings of the week, and I have no doubt there are plenty who would consider the salary a sufficient re-

muneration in addition to the great honor of the position.

Mr. Calman: I arise to a question of privilege. It has been stated that this was contained in the report of the committee at the last Convention. As a member of that committee I should like to have the gentleman bring forward some proof of that statement.

Mr. Bradt: I would say that it was adopted prior to that Convention, and that is the reason it was not brought up in the Convention.

The President: The recollection of the Chair is that the matter was submitted to a general and special election at the time Mr. Seagrave was elected Treasurer. It will be found in the official journal in the proper place.

Mr. Scott: It was not in the report of the last Convention.

The President: Certainly not, because it was done before the last Convention. The motion before the house is that the second amendment proposed by the Treasurer be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Those in favor of the motion will signify it in the usual manner.

The motion was carried.

The Secretary then read the third resolution, as follows: "To amend Sec. 3, Art. VI, by striking out the words 'semi' and 'and the first day of March.' The above section will then read as follows: 'All dues shall be payable annually in advance on the first day of September of each year.'"

Seconded.

Mr. Scott: The effect of that resolution is to reduce the work of collecting the dues and the expense of it one-half. There is no reason why any member of this Association shouldn't pay two dollars in one payment instead of making two. I think the Convention will be in favor of that change.

Cries, "Question."

The President: The Secretary will call the roll. It requires a majority of all voting members of the Association to carry the resolution.

Mr. Calman: It will be unanimous.

The President: I will put it the other way then.

A *viva-voce* vote being taken, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary then read the fourth resolution, as follows:

"To amend By-Law II, by striking out the word 'quarter' and inserting the words 'half year.'"

Mr. Scott: That is part of the first motion and follows it.

Mr. Calman: I should like to suggest an amendment to that, to read as follows: "They shall pay full dues at two dollars per annum, computed from the beginning of the half year in which such member reaches the prescribed age." Because we should admit him as soon as he reaches that age, otherwise we may be putting him off five or six months until the half year is over.

Mr. Scott: There is no object in his paying the full dues except as regards the membership in the Convention.

Mr. Calman: I know, but it might happen on the first of September and the Convention held on the fifth of September and he wouldn't be able to vote until six months following.

Mr. Scott: I think that would also make the work more cumbersome and expensive, and we should all endeavor to make it as inexpensive as possible.

Mr. Corwin: I second the resolution. I would like to state for Mr. Calman's benefit that I was just about to introduce a resolution which would have a direct bearing on this By-Law II, and if he will kindly waive his objections to this, and will let this lay on the table until mine is considered, perhaps it will save a little time.

Mr. Calman: I have no objections to that so that it is not disposed of now.

On motion of Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Calman, the last resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Corwin: One of the gentlemen whom I have the honor to represent here, who has just recently attained the age of 17, and whose age, on account of his non-voting powers, has stuck in his crop for some time past, has instructed me to present a resolution in regard to the age limit. In order to do this three motions are necessary. They can't be considered all at once, but I presume they could be read at once and debated.

The President: The Convention will hear the resolutions and take them up separately.

Mr. Corwin: The first is to amend Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution by striking out the words "and who have attained the age of 17 years."

The next motion will be to strike entirely out of By-Law II, the sentence beginning "Every non-voting member residing in the United States," because that would be null and void in case of the prevalence of the first motion.

Now, in order to bring about the question of security with regard to minors, I have found it necessary in my own mind to frame another resolution, which will amend Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution by inserting after the first sentence the following: "Every applicant who has not attained the age of 21 years, shall at the time of making application for membership furnish a guarantee from some responsible person which shall state that the guarantor will become responsible for the proper fulfillment of the applicant's promises and obligations insofar as this Association is concerned." Also to add after the word "references" in the second sentence the words "and guarantor." That is, that the Secretary shall put in his record not only the references but also the name of the guarantor.

Mr. Calman: I think you had better take a vote on the third amendment first.

The Chair: The Secretary will read the motions in the inverse order. The Secretary will read the third amendment.

The Secretary read the proposed amendment to Article II, Section 1.

Mr. Calman: I move the adoption of that.

Mr. Bogert: I second that.

Mr. Corwin: In support of that resolution I would like to state that some of the members of the Association are so worked up on this question of security, and perhaps rightly, that they have even instructed their representatives to bring in a motion to admit no members to the Association who are under twenty-one years of age, which motion Mr. Scott, I believe, is to introduce in due time. I hope that no such motion will prevail, because it would defeat the primary object for which we are organized. Recognizing the fact that we have no such security at present, I think it is desirable to have it, and therefore I have thought proper to frame this resolution and I can't see any objection that can be made to it. It is a provision that should have been in our Constitution long ago.

Mr. Scott: As my name has been mentioned in this connection, I will state that the Staten Island Society has given me this resolution to offer, that no member shall be admitted to the American Philatelic Association who has not attained the age of twenty-one years, and of course I shall have to vote their twenty-five votes for it, but I am opposed to it, and I think the amendment of Mr. Corwin would be acceptable to those gentlemen. The exchange books are passing around now, and ought not to be in the hands of irresponsible parties. I am

heartily in favor of Mr. Corwin's resolution.

A vote having been taken *viva voce* on Mr. Corwin's resolution, it was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the amendment to Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution.

Mr. Bogert: I second that motion.

Mr. Corwin: In regard to this matter I would state that in an informal discussion yesterday and at other times among members of the Association it was suggested that there be placed a limit of age at which members could be admitted to the Association, and I think it would be quite proper and quite in order, that while this motion of mine is being discussed the other question should come up also for discussion if any members have views to express, some one way and some another in regard to it.

Mr. Calman: In view of the remarks of the last speaker, I do not think we should adopt this resolution. In the first place, we ought not to place any limit as to age upon the members, as it is for the benefit of all stamp collectors, no matter what age they may be. The only object is that we want the votes only of those who are able to vote intelligently on any question of importance that may arise, and for that reason the age limit was placed in the Constitution, and although we have had several resolutions at former Conventions to withdraw the question of age, it has always been decided to let it stand as it is fixed, and I am in favor of it to-day.

Mr. Rodgers: It seems to me there should be a limit at the lower end at which a member should be admitted. I think we should have a limit, say of fourteen or fifteen years of age, under which none other should be admitted, and I would move that Article II be amended in that respect by stating that "all stamp collectors over the age of fifteen years," etc.

The President: That motion is not in order just at this moment.

Mr. Calman: I think Mr. Rodgers is laboring under a misapprehension. He thinks we have removed the age of restriction as to voting, whereas we have not.

Mr. Rodgers: I understood that the restriction of seventeen years was removed and all members of the Association were entitled to become active members.

Mr. Calman: No.

Mr. Rodgers: What was the action just taken then?

Mr. Calman: In regard to guarantees.

The President: The Association has just adopted the amendment to Article II, to the effect that a person under age shall guarantee to the Association such financial obligations as he may assume, such as dues to the Exchange and Purchasing Departments. The question now before the house is to remove the restriction upon voting.

Mr. Bogert: I do not see any reason why a boy who is fourteen or fifteen years old and who has sufficient interest to become a member of the Association should not have a voice in voting upon any resolution. I am in favor of removing the restriction entirely.

Mr. Scott: Provided he pays the full dues.

Mr. Bogert: Yes, sir.

Mr. Corwin: The gentleman who instructed me to put the motion writes me as follows: "I urge abolishment of the age limit merely as a matter of policy, to remove disaffection, although it seems as if a member fit to enter Harvard might be fit to vote in the American Philatelic Association after all." (Laughter.)

There are two things to be considered in this matter; one is, what is good for the boys and what will increase their interest in our Association and their interest in philately, and the other is the present financial condition of the Association. We are bankrupt now, according to the Treasurer's statement, and this would add quite an income to our Association, about a hundred dollars. As far as the question of thinking goes, a great many boys at the age of twelve or thirteen can think pretty well. I called myself a philatelist at the age of twelve, and I thought matters out enough to have my collection arranged on hinges and not plastered down in the book, which showed that I was able to think about something, and had quite as good ideas as older people, although if I was a boy again I would take their advice on matters of more importance.

Mr. Bradt: In each of our Conventions, I believe I opposed any restriction as to age at which members may vote, and I think now the Association has grown strong enough to permit the boys to vote. We have been always afraid that if we got too many boys in they would do something foolish and make us ashamed of ourselves, but in the light of past experience I do not think they will do anything worse than some of our voting members have done. (Laughter.) I would be very glad to see them ad-

mitted, and, therefore, this year I shall favor the abolition of any distinction as to the age of voting members.

Mr. Sterling: That is, you will permit them to enter at the age of twelve years?

Mr. Bradt: Any age at all.

Mr. Scott: Your boy can come in at the age of two years then! (Laughter.)

The President: The Chair would suggest that we amend the motion before the house in accordance with the suggestion of Col. Rodgers, inserting the age limit in Section 1, Article II, and then in passing upon the resolution as amended, strike out the age limit in Section 2, and the age limit will be reduced to whatever age the Convention decides on, and all members will be entitled to vote.

Mr. Corwin: We could make an addition to this section, to the effect that no person under such an age should be entitled to vote.

The President: Suppose we amend Article II, in this way: "Any stamp collector who has attained the age of twelve years may become a member of the Association."

Mr. Corwin: That is Section 1?

The President: Yes, sir. Then strike out "who may have attained the age of seventeen years," in Section 2.

Mr. Rodgers: My proposition was to make that amendment in that section where it says the stamp collector, without any reference to age. I would suggest to put in that clause the words "over the age of fifteen years," or whatever age may be adopted, otherwise it might include boys ten years old.

Mr. Scott: I think all reference to age should be dropped entirely. As we stand to-day, we have about 560 voters, men, most of them, and only 101 below the age of seventeen, and I think we should increase more in younger members than in older ones, and a few boys even of ten or twelve years old would do no harm and will not be noticed. I think it would be proper to drop all question of age entirely.

The President: Suppose there should be a member only six years of age?

Mr. Scott: Well, there was a member of the Staten Island Society elected the other day who was only a day old. (Laughter.) I think if his father chooses to contribute the regular fee for him, it would do no harm.

Mr. Corwin: Mr. Palmer, a member of the Chicago Society, told me his boy was an American Philatelic Association member, and that he was only eight years old.

Mr. Bradt: My boy is a member, and he is only three years old. Mr. Palmer's son, who is only eight years old, is a member of the American Philatelic Association.

Mr. Corwin: Exactly, and it is a very good thing for a boy too. There is a gentleman in New York who joined the National Society, although he is not a stamp collector himself, but he joined the society so that his boy should have the journals, so it seems that it is a good thing to have a boy ten years old, or whatever age he may be, as a member of the Society.

The President: The motion is to strike out the clause in Section 2, "and shall have attained the age of seventeen years." Are you ready for the question?

(Cries, "Question.")

The motion was put as stated by the President, and carried.

The Secretary then read the third resolution, being a motion to amend By-Law II, by striking out the sentence beginning "Every non-voting member residing in the United States."

Mr. Corwin: I move that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. Calman: I second that motion.

The motion being put, by *viva voce* vote was carried.

Mr. Rodgers: Now, Mr. Chairman, will my motion to amend be in order?

The President: Yes, sir.

Mr. Rodgers: I move to amend, by inserting in the first section of Article II, after the words "stamp collectors," the words "over the age of fifteen years."

Mr. Mueninghaus: I second the motion.

Mr. Calman: I think we have had sufficient reason for deciding that we should not place any limit on the membership of the Association. We have already provided so that the Association is protected against any possible loss that may occur to it on account of the youth or irresponsibility of any of its members, and for that reason I don't see why we should place any age limit to-day at all.

Mr. Bogert: I move to lay that amendment on the table.

Mr. Calman: I second the motion.

The motion being put to lay Mr. Rodgers' amendment on the table, was carried by *viva voce* vote.

Mr. Wolsieffer: Mr. President, as a delegate of the Chicago Society, and on behalf of that society, I move you, sir, that a committee of five be appointed to memorialize

Congress to deface all dies of stamps when out of use.

Mr. Scott: I second that motion.

The President: To accomplish that object it should be "dies and plates."

Mr. Scott: To be sure — "dies and plates." I might say in regard to that that such a resolution was passed by the Numismatic Society of New York to accomplish this object. All dies of coins are to be destroyed on the 31st of December every year. That was caused by a scandal that arose about the year 1850, when there were so many coins selling at great value, like 1823 quarter dollars, and the superintendent of the dies struck some and I believe let his friends have them at the cost of the silver, and that was a loss of a good many dollars to people who owned them, and they had no difficulty in accomplishing that reform.

Mr. Calman: In reference to the remarks that we have just heard, it may interest some members to know that I have in my possession the obverse die of the 1806 dollar of the United States, which I bought some time ago from a man who bought it from a junk dealer.

Mr. Corwin: I think that had better be stricken out of the minutes.

Mr. Sterling: Yes, it looks like an advertisement of the Calman Stamp Company. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wolsieffer's motion being put was carried unanimously.

Mr. Corwin: What kind of stamps does that refer to?

Mr. Bogert: Does it include envelopes?

Mr. Scott: Certainly. Dies and plates.

The President: Perhaps you had better insert the word "Envelopes."

Mr. Mekeel: I move that the President appoint this committee.

Mr. Mekeel's motion was seconded and carried.

The President: The Chair will appoint this committee later.

Mr. Calman: I have a resolution sent to me by one of my proxies, which I will read, as follows:

[Copy not received by the Editors.]

Mr. Scott: I am in favor of that resolution, provided somebody else pays the bill of the printing, but as a member of the Finance Committee I should be opposed to anything that calls for any expenditure whatever until the dues meet the expenses.

Mr. Bogert: I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Bogert's motion being seconded, was carried.

Mr. Bradt: I would like to ask when this amendment made to Art. II, Sec. 2, in regard to age limitation goes into effect. Immediately on its passage? We have removed the limitation as to voting. Is that in effect now?

The President: I see no reason why it is not.

Mr. Bradt: Then there are a number of proxies from junior members that are on hand that I ask to be admitted. [Laughter.]

Mr. Scott: There is one question in regard to that going into effect, as to whether all minors now in the Association should be compelled to pay the other dollar or whether it would be optional with them when they come in; whether it is optional with them to come in now or whether they have got to be seventeen, and none of the members admitted except on the payment of two dollars.

The President: In the beginning of the quarter following this, those minors who do not choose to pay the full dues under the rule must be dropped.

Mr. Scott: All right.

Mr. Calman: As to the question of minors, I see no reason why we should admit their proxies at this time.

Mr. Bogert: Not unless we have a certificate from the Treasurer that they have paid the two dollars.

The President: I have had handed to me the following resolution proposed by the Staten Island Society, as follows:

Resolved, That no elective officer of this Association shall be permitted to act for or vote as proxy for any other member of this Association.

Mr. Bogert: I move to lay that on the table.

Mr. Bogert's motion being seconded, was carried.

Mr. Sterling: I have a resolution to present as given to me by one of my proxies, as follows:

(This copy not received by the Editors.)

Mr. Corwin: I second that.

Mr. Calman: I move to lay that on the table.

Mr. Calman's motion, being seconded by Mr. Bogert, was carried.

Mr. Corwin: Mr. President, I have a motion to make as follows:

That a general committee of five be appointed by this Convention to assume charge, in behalf of the American Philatelic Association, of the World's Exhibition of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards, to be

held in connection with the World's Fair of 1892, and that this committee have power to appoint such other committees as may be in their judgment necessary.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I second that.

Mr. Corwin's motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I have handed the Secretary two or three resolutions which I would like to have read.

The Secretary read the first resolution as follow: "To amend By-Law V, Section 17, by adding after the sentence beginning, 'Superintendents shall deduct ten per cent as an equivalent for office work and the labor employed by him to facilitate the affairs of his department,' the words, 'and shall in turn allow one-half of this ten per cent to the managers of branches upon the purchases made by said branches.'"

Mr. Beardsley: I second that.

Mr. Calman: I move to table that.

Seconded.

While the question was being put upon Mr. Calman's motion, by a *viva-voce* vote, a division was called for.

Mr. Scott: I think that question ought to be discussed some, and let us have the opinions and reasons for such change.

The President: The Chair is of opinion that those representing the majority are not in favor of tabling that resolution.

Mr. Calman: I will waive it without asking for the roll-call.

The President: The question now recurs on the original motion.

Mr. Bradt: I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws. Seconded.

Mr. Calman: I think there is some objection to referring to that committee. I think some responsibility ought to be assumed by the Association and not put all the work on that committee.

Mr. Corwin: That wouldn't be a proper motion anyway.

The President: This properly ought to be referred to the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I move to amend it in that way.

Mr. Calman: I second that.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Mekeel: I move that we adjourn.

Mr. Beardsley: I second that.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I hope that the motion will not prevail. I have another resolution to offer.

Mr. Mekeel: I made the motion with the

understanding that we were to have a session this afternoon, but, if not, I will withdraw the motion.

The President: I doubt if we can have a session this evening, and if the gentlemen present are allowed to offer all the resolutions that they have, looking to the amendment of the Constitution before we adjourn, the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws can then work intelligently, but until that is done they cannot.

Mr. Mekeel: I withdraw the motion, then.

Mr. Calman: I suggest then, that the resolutions offered be only such as bear on the changes in the Constitution, and that no other resolutions be offered at this session.

Mr. Mekeel: I second that.

Mr. Calman's motion was carried.

The Secretary: Mr. President, I have a resolution presented by Mr. Wolsieffer which reads, "Resolution to amend the By-Laws by framing a By-Law for the government and admission of branch societies in regular form."

Mr. Calman: I move that that be referred to the Committee on Branch Societies with orders to frame the proper By-Law.

Carried.

The President: Have you any other motions on your table, Mr. Secretary?

The Secretary: That is all, sir.

Mr. Scott: I have an amendment to the Constitution. I have it in several parts, and it may be all read at once.

The amendments were read as follows: "To amend Section 1, Article IV, by inserting the following in place of a 'Vice-President,' 'First Vice-President and one Vice-President for every city and county containing twenty-five or more members of this Association, who must be a resident of the place he represents.'"

"To strike out Section 2, Article IV, and insert in lieu thereof the following: 'The President, First Vice-President, Secretary, International Secretary and Trustees shall be elected by the Association. The President, First Vice-President, Secretary, International Secretary and Treasurer shall be resident within one hundred miles of a common centre; they shall be chosen for alternate terms from the East and West, the boundary between Pennsylvania and Ohio being the dividing line; they shall constitute the Official Board and appoint all other officers provided for by the Constitution whose term of office shall not expire until their successors shall have been appointed and shall have qualified.'"

"To amend Section 2, Article V: 'The First Vice-President shall act in case of vacancy in the office of President or in the absence of the latter. Each resident Vice-President shall exercise a general supervision over the section in which he resides. He shall examine the credentials of all applicants for membership in his vicinity, and shall recommend for expulsion all who may be found unworthy of membership in this Association.'"

"To substitute for By-Law III, the following: 'The Official Board shall meet quarterly or oftener upon the call of two members, in order to transact such business as may be brought before them.'"

Mr. Corwin: I second these amendments and move that they be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Calman: I second that.

Mr. Bogert: I move to lay them all on the table.

Mr. Corwin: Before that is seconded, I wish to call Mr. Bogert's attention to the fact that while he may be opposed to part of them he can't be opposed to all of them. It is better to eliminate those that are unsatisfactory. One of the features that I refer to is the provision that the terms of office shall not expire until their successors are appointed and qualified. That is to say, that we shall have no interregnum.

Mr. Bogert: I don't think we have had any.

Mr. Corwin: Well, we certainly have had. Now it says the terms of appointed officers shall terminate with those of the Official Board appointing them, and in case of any difficulty on the part of the Official Board in choosing an officer we are liable to be fixed as we were last year.

The President: The question is on the motion to lay on the table. The Chair hears no second to that. The question now is upon referring these amendments to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Those in favor of that reference will signify in the usual manner.

Motion carried.

Mr. Corwin: I have one or two motions to make, one of which is to amend Article V, Section 12, by striking out at the end thereof the words, "See By-Law XI," and inserting in lieu thereof, "See By-Law X."

Mr. Calman: I don't see any necessity of a motion for correcting that.

The President: That is not a part of the Constitution. That is simply a note inserted by the Secretary for the convenience of the members. The Constitution recorded

in the Secretary's book has no such reference.

Mr. Corwin: Inasmuch as the duties of the Third Purchasing Agent, as defined by the By-Laws, are not such as were provided for by the resolution passed at the last Boston Convention, the thing having been changed while passing through certain hands, and inasmuch as at present it appears by the Constitution that the duties of the First Purchasing Agent, the Second Purchasing Agent and the Third Purchasing Agent are virtually one and the same, I beg to offer the following motion: "To amend By-Law VI, by striking out all that portion relating to the Second Purchasing Agent, by inserting in the first sentence after the words 'all newly issued,' the words, 'and current unused;' by substituting the word 'second' for 'third,' wherever it occurs, referring to the present Third Purchasing Agent, and in like manner substituting the word 'third' for 'fourth;' by striking out the word 'unused' before 'stamps,'" in the paragraph referring to the present Third Purchasing Agent; by inserting the word 'Second Purchasing' before the word 'agent' in the sentence beginning 'all stamps sent to the;' by substituting in lieu of the sentence beginning 'the Third Purchasing Agent shall deduct five per cent,' etc., the following: 'The Second Purchasing Agent shall receive a commission of five per cent upon all transactions passing through his department,' and by substituting in lieu of the words, 'provided the demand for such purchase is accompanied by the amount necessary therefor,' the following: 'Provided such demand shall be in conformity with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe for his own security.'"

Mr. Calman: I arise to a question of privilege again. The statement made by the gentleman is entirely unwarranted, I believe, as to that portion of the By-Laws referring to the duties of the Second, Third and Fourth Purchasing Agent, being different as printed in the Constitution from the shape in which it was presented in the last Convention. I should like to see the minutes of the last Convention as to the words being garbled. The gentleman has made statements here that he cannot bear out.

Mr. Corwin: I am not in the habit of making fallacious statements. The amendment as written out at my dictation and which was adopted was that "The Third Purchasing Agent shall be authorized to

purchase stamps for the benefit of such members of the Association who shall request him to do so and make a deposit to cover costs." That amendment to the By-Law was carried in due form unanimously, and it does not appear in the present Constitution, but instead of that there appears a paragraph which is a foolish thing. It says: "The Third Purchasing Agent shall purchase for members as cheaply as possible any *unused* stamps that said members may require, provided the demand for such purchase is accompanied by the amount necessary therefor." That is to say, the First Purchasing Agent was to purchase all new stamps unused, and the Second Purchasing Agent was to purchase the current unused stamps, and what was the Third Purchasing Agent to do? He was to do nothing.

Mr. Calman: I think I can explain that. The Third Purchasing Agent carried out the exact language of the Constitution as adopted in Boston; the question was simply the remainders in the hands of the governments; so far as that goes, the word "unused" is proper. It is very plain as to what he is not to purchase, that he is not to purchase the stamps purchased by other agents. "In no instance shall any Purchasing Agent perform any act conflicting with the duties of any of the other Purchasing Agents." I think that overcomes the objection entirely, and shows his duties clearly. We have to make things refer to stamps at present in use and new issues, and can only refer to stamps not in use.

Mr. Corwin: At the last Convention I asked the Chair if the Third Purchasing Agent could purchase any stamps if requested by members to do so, whether obsolete or not, not conflicting with the duties of the other agents. Mr. Tiffany replied, "Not conflicting with the duties of the other agents, I suppose he can. The principal objection to this arrangement was, as I understand from the Committee, that this enabled an officer of the Association to use the funds of the Association, and make the Association responsible for purchases which after all were made matters of judgment on his part. It is now arranged so that he can do those things which he is requested to do by the members." Now, if that is not a plain statement, I don't know what it is. There is the very resolution written by Mr. Vreeland at my dictation, and which was passed. Now, I want to know what became of the resolution? What became of it? It passed through several hands. Why was it changed

and why was it suppressed? We want to know these things, and we are here for that purpose.

Mr. Calman: I think I can state that every resolution passed at that Convention went through our hands and was examined, and there were simply a few words changed in order to bring it before the members in proper shape for their consideration, and I think the Chairman will bear me out in this statement.

The President: The Chair has been appealed to, to settle a point that is entirely a matter of recollection, and the recollection of the President is that the discussion which took place at the time when this matter was before this Association was with regard to certain remainders which had been proposed by Mr. Cuno to purchase, and that in framing the section of the By-Laws as it now stands, the committee had that thing in mind, and took this resolution offered by Mr. Vreeland, which Mr. Corwin now says he drafted or dictated, to have reference to that matter, and it was supposed, where it refers to particular offers for the purchase of obsolete or other than so-called new or current issues, that it had reference to such remainders, and it was drafted in that form with the idea of carrying out the intention of the gentleman who offered the resolution. On the day before there had been a motion offered somewhat similar in effect, and a good deal of discussion had occurred upon the matter, and all that was fresh in the minds of the committee. If the By-Law does not carry out the intention of the mover of this resolution, so far as the committee had anything to do with it, I think there was no intent to do other than to frame a By-Law which should follow the resolution. Of course, if the gentleman doesn't find it satisfactory now, why, this is the proper time to amend it.

Mr. Mekeel: In relation to that resolution, as a member of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to whom the resolutions were referred, and as a member of the Association who advocated the adoption of the resolution as originally presented at that time, when the feeling seemed to be somewhat strong between the dealers and collectors, I will state that I remember very distinctly, that it was brought out very clearly in our meeting, that the duties of the Third Purchasing Agent were to purchase anything that a member of this Association wanted that did not conflict with the duties of any of the other Purchasing Agents; that a for-

eign and *unused* stamp could be purchased by that agent, and it was brought out very clearly at the time. I remember that as a member of the committee.

Mr. Corwin: I have got the facts right here if you want to examine them.

The President: Well, Mr. Corwin, it is merely a matter of intent and recollection, and as a member of that committee I would state that it passed under my revision, and if anybody is responsible for it, I, as President of the Association, am responsible for it, and it was passed by me because I supposed that it carried out the resolution as I understood it. I will take the whole responsibility of it to settle that personal question right here.

Mr. Corwin: Now, I would like to state to the President, inasmuch as he assumes the responsibility, that in my judgment it is not in order for any member of any committee, or the President of the Association, to alter, in any way, shape or manner, any amendment to the Constitution or By-Laws. If we come here to pass such resolutions, and take such action as in our judgment seems best, is one of five persons to be allowed to turn it or change it in any way? I was careful enough to ask the President at that time, "What does this mean, Mr. President? Does it mean this or that?" and I got an answer and on that answer I voted. It was perfectly clear and plain as presented at that time, and I fail to see any reason for changing it, and I hope it won't happen this year.

The President: I am very much obliged to the gentleman for his reflections on the officers of this Association. I consider the remarks entirely out of order, but having put myself in the position that I have, I can simply listen to them. The gentleman has raised the question of intent. If there was a mistake it was a mistake, and not an intent to alter or change the resolution. I had nothing to do with the drafting of the matter, but it passed under my revision, and with what information I then had before me, it seemed to meet the requirements of the resolution that was adopted in the Convention.

Mr. Corwin: I want to state right here, Mr. President, that I don't charge you with any intent at all in the matter. I don't believe that you had any intention to change it, but as long as you assume the responsibility, I can only refer to you in this matter.

The President: Of course I must assume the responsibility, because it passed under my supervision under the vote of the Asso-

ciation, and I think by my assuming the responsibility the matter ought to stop right here. The question now is upon the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Corwin: I move that it be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Corwin's motion being seconded, was put and carried.

Mr. Corwin: I also move to amend Article V, Section 11, by inserting after the word "Trustees" the following words: "shall be resident within thirty miles of a common centre, and." I move the reference of that to the committee.

Mr. Calman: I think we can pass on that. It was resolved as the sense of the Association the last time, or as a measure of instruction to our Official Board, and I think the Convention can pass on it without reference.

The President: The question is on the adoption of the motion. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Corwin: I also move to amend By-Law V, Section 8, by striking out the word "three" and substituting in lieu thereof, the word "two." That is to say, members participating in individual circuits shall have the same advantage as the members of the societies, so far as the detention of sheets is concerned.

Mr. Calman: I second that motion.

Mr. Corwin's motion, as seconded, was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Corwin: I also move to amend Section 10 of the same By-Law, by inserting the words "in rotation," after the words "must be," in the first line, in order that every one may have the same equal chance and first choice, whether individuals or members of branches.

Mr. Calman: I second that notion.

Motion carried.

Mr. Corwin: I also move to amend Section 17 of the same By-Law, by inserting after the words "to any member," the words "or branch." We have had lots of trouble with our branches, according to the late Superintendent's report, and I reckon they had better be brought to their milk.

Mr. Corwin's motion being seconded was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Corwin: That is all that I have to present at the moment.

The Secretary: I have a resolution presented on behalf of one of Mr. Wolsieffer's

proxies, to make the Trustees of the American Philatelic Association elective instead of appointive, as at present.

Mr. Calman: I move to refer that.

Mr. Corwin: It is just as well to vote on that now.

Mr. Calman: The same thing has been referred already.

Mr. Scott: I second the motion to refer.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I desire to say to the Convention that I have a resolution here which I am not going to present, but as I have spoken to several members about it, they may think it strange that I do not present it. I was instructed by one of my proxies to bring up a resolution that the American Philatelic Association publish a black-list, but it is thought that it would be a very bad thing to publish that in our proceedings, and therefore I don't present it.

Mr. Calman: There is a resolution of that kind.

Mr. Wolsieffer: The idea is to change that, and have it published in the columns of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

The President: Any more amendments?

Mr. Corwin: Before a motion of adjournment prevails, I think it would be well to take time to consider the various matters before the various committees, so that when we meet we shall be ready for business. Shall we adjourn to meet to-morrow or some time to-day, or what time?

The President: I suppose the Association will be unable to meet this afternoon or evening, and if the experience of the past is any guide, it is hardly possible that the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws will be ready to offer anything before to-morrow morning.

Mr. Corwin: I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at which time all committees will be requested to make their final report.

Mr. Corwin's motion was seconded and carried.

On motion of Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Beardsley, the Convention adjourned until October 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

THIRD DAY.

OCTOBER 9, 1889.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A.M.

President Tiffany in the Chair.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

In making this, my first annual report, I will endeavor to give you a general summing up of

the business transacted through this office during the year just closed.

Up to October 1, I have received and the Association has passed upon 244 applications for membership, and of that number all but one, W. S. Kinzer, have been admitted to membership.

During the year fifty-one members have resigned, ninety-nine have been dropped, one expelled, and death has entered our ranks and removed two of our number, James B. Smith and Mrs. R. L. Phillips.

These changes leave us with a membership numbering 666, numbered to 872. These are scattered over the world as follows:

Arkansas	2
California	21
Colorado	7
Connecticut	16
District of Columbia	6
Dakota	1
Delaware	1
Georgia	2
Illinois (Chicago, 47)	72
Indiana	12
Iowa	7
Kansas	5
Kentucky	3
Louisiana	3
Maine	9
Maryland	6
Massachusetts (Boston, 20)	66
Michigan	18
Minnesota	6
Missouri (St. Louis, 19)	23
Montana	2
Nebraska	4
New Hampshire	10
New Jersey	25
New York (New York city, 81; Brooklyn, 8)	135
Ohio	16
Oregon	1
Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 28; Pittsburgh, 6)	66
Rhode Island	9
South Carolina	4
Tennessee	4
Texas	9
Vermont	2
Virginia	6
Washington	1
West Virginia	1
Wisconsin	9
Wyoming	2
Canada	12
Foreign	58
Total	666

In conclusion, I wish to extend my best thanks to all members for their kindness and to express my regret that I am unable to attend the Convention and make the personal acquaintance of each one of you, but my business interests will not permit my absence at this time.

Yours respectfully,
S. B. BRADFORD,
Secretary.

The President: The first thing in order is the roll call.

The Secretary called the roll, all members being present except Messrs. Beardsley, Flachskamm, Nienstedt and Chandler.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

The President: The Chair understands by the vote of yesterday that the reports of committees are now in order. The first report is that of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Scott: Mr. President, the Finance Committee respectfully reports as follows:

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 8, 1889.

The Finance Committee respectfully reports: That from a careful examination of the Treasurer's report, they estimate the expenses of the Association for the current year will amount to \$1400, and with the deficiency from last year of about \$500, making a total of \$1900; and as the income under the present Constitution for the year would only amount to \$1320, they propose to meet the deficiency as follows: 1st, by making the dues \$2.50 per year, dating from the first of the past September; 2d, by making the Exchange Department self-supporting; 3d, by making alterations in the advertising rates, as suggested by the Literary Board, as follows:

One inch	\$1 00	each insertion.
Two inches	1 80	"
Four inches	3 40	"
One-half page or one column	6 00	"
One page	12 00	"

To members of A. P. A. only:

One inch	\$0 70	"
Two inches	1 30	"
Four inches	2 20	"
One-half page or one column	4 00	"
One page	8 00	"

And recommending that *brevier* be the smallest type to be used in the official journal.

J. N. SCOTT,
W. J. PARRISH,
CHARLES BEAMISH, JR.

The President: The report of the Finance Committee is before the Convention. What action will the Convention take upon it?

Mr. Corwin: Inasmuch as the committee has not seen fit to put their recommendations in the shape of amendments to the Constitution, I suppose it would be proper to refer this report to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, or else take a vote of the sense of the Convention as to whether the questions shall be settled as the committee advocates and leave the wording of the amendment to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws until the Convention adjourns, which will be the proper way to do it. Would it be lawful to vote upon the sense of the report? I presume so.

The President: As the Chair understands the report the object can be accomplished by a motion to amend the amount of the annual dues; the proposition to amend the

rates I think might be in the form of a recommendation. The By-Law provides something in regard to that. You could leave that to the discretion of the Literary Board, if the Convention only recommend this proposition.

Mr. Scott: This is simply adopting the recommendation of the committee.

The President: Then, no action is necessary; it goes to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Corwin: There is another recommendation in regard to the Exchange Department which would be in the shape of a By-Law.

The President: I think the easiest way would be for some one to formulate and bring up at the proper time when the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws is before the Convention, and have these things inserted in the Constitution or in the By-Laws.

Mr. Scott: The motion might be made to the effect that we raise the dues now.

The President: Do you make that in the form of a motion?

Mr. Scott: Yes, that the annual dues be raised to \$2.50. Seconded.

The President: It has been moved and seconded that the By-Laws be amended in regard to the annual dues by inserting \$2.50 instead of \$2.00. Is the Convention ready for the question?

Mr. Calman: I doubt very much whether the raising of the dues would be of any value. It has been the experience of various Associations that the raising of the dues has resulted in a decrease instead of an increase in receipts on account of the dropping out of members. I presume where the majority would stand the increase there is quite a number who would drop out on account of it.

Mr. Corwin: Any person who chooses to drop out rather than pay the extra fifty cents for the privilege of belonging to the American Philatelic Association and enjoying its benefits, may as well be dropped out, in my opinion.

The question being upon the adoption of Mr. Scott's motion, a vote was taken by ayes and noes, resulting as follows: ayes, 227; noes, 205.

The President: This being an amendment to the By Laws and requiring a majority of two-thirds, the motion is lost.

Mr. Scott: I wish to state that I shall bring in a motion for an assessment upon the members before the Convention closes.

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. President, the Com-

mittee on Credentials desires to report the following additional proxies: Mr. Bogert, 1; Mr. Wolsieffer, 2; Mr. Bradt, 1; Mr. Corwin, 1; Mr. Mueninghaus, 1; Mr. Tiffany, 1.

The President: Is there any further action to be taken on the report of the Committee on Finance? If not, we will proceed to the report of the Committee on Library. Is that committee ready to report?

Mr. Wolsieffer: The Committee on Library reports progress for the present, and asks to be called up again. We didn't have an opportunity to confer together yesterday.

The President: With the consent of the Convention this report will be passed. The report of the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Departments is now in order.

Mr. Bogert, from the committee, presented the following report, which was read by the Secretary. (The report appears in the several items acted on by the Convention.)

The President: The report is before the Convention, and under our rules stands received. If any action is to be taken or remarks to be made on this report they are now in order.

Mr. Corwin: I move that the recommendations be taken up one by one, and acted upon by the Convention.

Mr. Corwin's motion being seconded, was put and carried.

The President: As this is a matter which involves an amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws, the Chair should be informed as to the number of members who are entitled to vote. The only information that we have is either in the roster here sent down by the Secretary, which has not been added up, or in the statement made, I think, by the Treasurer. Mr. Scott, do you remember how many names Mr. Gregory stated were voting members?

Mr. Scott: 559.

The President: Mr. Secretary, have you had an opportunity to ascertain the number of names on the list there?

The Secretary: No, sir.

Mr. Scott: There have been three members I think reinstated by our action.

The President: Then that would be 562. Shall we proceed as though that was the actual number?

Mr. Scott: Yes, sir; I should say that ought to be accepted.

Mr. Calman: I move that that be taken as the full voting membership of the Association.

Mr. Calman's motion being seconded, was carried.

The President: The first question presented by the report is that the Committee recommend the changes proposed in By-Law VI. Mr. Corwin will read the changes with regard to the Purchasing Agent.

Mr. Corwin: "To amend By-Law VI, by striking out all that portion of same relating to the Second Purchasing Agent; by inserting in the first sentence after the words 'all newly issued,' the words 'and current unused;' by substituting the word 'second' for 'third' wherever it occurs, referring to the present Third Purchasing Agent, and in like manner in the paragraph referring to the present Third Purchasing Agent by inserting the word 'second' before the word 'agent' in the sentence beginning 'all stamps sent to the;' by substituting in lieu of the sentence beginning, 'the Third Purchasing Agent shall deduct five per cent, etc,' the following: 'The Second Purchasing Agent shall receive a commission of five per cent for all transactions passing through his department,' and by substituting in lieu of the word 'require' the word 'order,' and by substituting in lieu of the words 'provided the demand for such purchase is accompanied by the amount necessary therefore,' the following, 'provided such demand shall be in conformity with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe for his own security.'"

The effect of this motion would be in the first place to abolish the office of the Second Purchasing Agent, which at present is merely a figurative office, inasmuch as he does no business, and put his duties on the First Purchasing Agent. That is to say, the First Purchasing Agent shall purchase all newly issued and current unused stamps. Therefore, the Third and Fourth Purchasing Agents would become the Second and Third Purchasing Agents. The second change is to allow the present Third Purchasing Agent to purchase stamps outside of unused stamps. At present it declares that he can only purchase unused stamps. The next change is that he shall receive a commission of five per cent on all transactions passing through his department. That is the object of the present By-Law as it is written, but it reads a little ambiguously.

The next change is to change the word "require," referring to stamps, in the words "stamps that said members may require," and inserting the word "order," that is, he shall only purchase such as they order.

The last change is that the demand for stamps from members made on this Purchasing Agent shall be in conformity with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. That is to say, for his own protection. As it is now written, it reads that a member is to advance the cash, which would be perhaps a little arduous in some cases.

The President: The question is on the adoption of these proposed amendments to By-Law VI.

Mr. Calman: I move that a vote be taken *seriatim*. Seconded.

Mr. Calman's motion was carried and the first amendment was read, and on motion of Mr. Calman adopted unanimously. The second amendment was then read, and on motion of Mr. Calman adopted unanimously.

The third amendment was then read, and on motion of Mr. Calman adopted unanimously.

The President: The next amendment is to insert the word "second" before the word "agent" in the sentence beginning "all stamps sent to the."

Mr. Calman: I move to amend that by inserting "Second Purchasing Agent."

Mr. Corwin: I accept the amendment.

The amendment on motion of Mr. Calman was unanimously adopted.

The President: The next proposition is to amend by substituting in lieu of the sentence beginning, "The Third Purchasing Agent shall deduct five per cent, etc.," the words, "the Second Purchasing Agent shall receive a commission of five per cent upon all transactions passing through his department." Those in favor of that amendment will signify it in the usual manner.

Mr. Calman: I think the motion had better be discussed, and I will state my reasons for opposing it. That is, the paragraph that I wish to oppose, for this reason: It is defined very clearly in the By-Law that he shall receive one commission on the entire transaction, for receiving and transferring to the buyer. Under the provisions laid down in this amendment, he will receive two commissions—one from the buyer, and one from the seller—or it could be so construed. He will make a double commission, whereas, as it stands in the By-Law to-day, it states exactly what we mean to say, while in this amendment it is subject to ambiguity.

Mr. Corwin: As it reads in the By-Law now it is ambiguous, and that is the reason that I drew up the resolution that way. The By-Law says the Purchasing Agent shall deduct five per cent from the price realized

for every stamp. If I request the agent to purchase a stamp for \$10 I will pay him \$10.50, and when he remits to the party from whom he bought it, he will pay him \$9.50. It may be that the way I have worded this is not as plain as it might be, although I thought it was quite plain that the members are to pay the Purchasing Agent five per cent for the transactions passing through his department. If I own a stamp and he sells it for me, I pay him five per cent.

Mr. Calman: I think this could be made perfectly plain by adding, that in no instance shall he charge more than one commission upon any one transaction.

Mr. Corwin: Well, that would make it perfectly plain.

Mr. Bradt: I would amend the resolution by making it read: "The Third Purchasing Agent shall deduct and retain five per cent for every stamp." It says he shall deduct five per cent, but doesn't say whether it shall be returned to him or the Society.

Mr. Calman: The stamps that the Agent receives are to be sent to him by members, and then sold for account of members. The stamps are sent in this way, and in remitting for the stamps so sold, he can deduct the amount of his commission. I can't see any ambiguity about that.

Mr. Corwin: Look at the third paragraph under the head of "Price Realized," and you will see the point. This is a perfectly plain thing, so far as the latter part of his duties are concerned, but it is not plain with regard to the first part of his duties, which are, that he shall purchase for members as cheaply as possible the stamps that they may require, but there is to be no commission charged for his services.

Mr. Calman: I see now.

Mr. Corwin: Therefore I thought if we put in there "five per cent upon all transactions passing through his department," that would be covered, otherwise he could charge five per cent both ways.

Mr. Calman: I move to refer that to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws to frame it in the proper manner.

The President: Do you accept that amendment, Mr. Corwin?

Mr. Corwin: I have no objection to that.

Mr. Calman's motion being put, was carried unanimously.

The President: The next point is, to amend by substituting in lieu of the word "require," the word "order," in the first paragraph.

Mr. Corwin: Last night in the meeting

of the Constitutional Committee we agreed that we should change the words "purchase for members" to "purchase on the order of members," which is even better than I have it here, and covers the same point. Therefore I will withdraw this part of the resolution with the permission of the gentlemen, and when the Committee on Constitution reports, it will report this change. Is that right?

The President: If no objection is made, the proposed amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. Calman: That wasn't done last night.

Mr. Corwin: Wasn't it? I thought it was.

Mr. Calman: No, sir; it was not.

The President: I have a memorandum, that something of that kind was done.

Mr. Corwin: I move then as an amendment to this amendment that we are discussing, that the words "on the order of" be substituted for the word "for" in the first paragraph relating to the duties of the present Third Purchasing Agent.

Mr. Calman: I second that.

Carried unanimously.

The President: The next amendment is in the same paragraph, to substitute for the words "provided that the demand for such purchase is accompanied by the amount necessary therefor," the words "provided such demand shall be in conformity with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe."

Mr. Corwin: I want to add there, the words, "for his own security." That makes it definite, that he is responsible for the actions of his department. The point is, that the Purchasing Agent might involve the Association in some pecuniary difficulties, therefore if we insert the words "for his own security" it makes it perfectly plain.

Mr. Corwin's motion being seconded, the amendment in this form was adopted unanimously.

The President: The remainder of the report is devoted to proposed amendments to the By-Law V, relating to the Superintendent of Exchanges. The first is Section 1. The recommendation is concurred in by the committee to amend the section to read as follows: "Sheets for adhesive stamps and cut envelopes, also covers for entire envelopes and postal cards, will be furnished by the Superintendent of Exchanges at five cents each, and only these sheets and covers will be accepted by the Superintendent."

Mr. Corwin: I move its adoption.

Mr. Bogert: I second that.

The amendment was unanimously adopted.

"The President: The next amendment is in Section 2; add the words "they may also note descriptions of stamps, such as water-marks, etc., if necessary."

Mr. Sparr: I move the adoption of that amendment.

Mr. Sparr's motion, seconded by Mr. Corwin, was carried unanimously.

The President: The next amendment is Section 4, to strike out the word "boxes" and insert "packages" and add after "circuits" the words "at his discretion."

Mr. Bradt: At the committee meeting last night there was some action on the paragraph coming later on, which will hardly be in keeping with this matter, leaving it at the Superintendent's discretion. There should be some set rule in regard to it.

Mr. Corwin: I move the adoption of this, as read.

The President: I think this doesn't interfere with the point before the committee. I understand from the Chairman of the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Departments that this means that he shall make them into packages, at his discretion. The other amendment is, that circuits shall follow in a certain manner.

Mr. Sterling: The object is to do away with the boxes, which are very unwieldy and very cumbersome in sending through the mails and express, and in making up the packages the size of the packages is to be at the discretion of the Superintendent, whether large or small.

The President: I understand the proposition is to strike out the words, "upon the circuit," and insert the words, "at his discretion."

Mr. Sterling: Yes, sir.

The President: It is suggested by the committee now to strike out the words, "and place them upon the circuit," and insert the words, "at his discretion." It will then read, "who will make them into boxes and packages, at his discretion."

Mr. Bradt: That's the idea.

The amendment, as stated by the Chair, was then put to vote, and carried.

The President: The next amendment to this Section 5 is as follows: "Strike out 'write,' and insert 'place,' so that the name may be stamped instead of written, and add after 'book,' in line five, 'or package.' He shall also immediately notify the Branch Manager or Superintendent of the amount taken from each book or package."

Mr. Calman: I move its adoption.

Mr. Calman's motion being seconded by Mr. Corwin was carried.

The President: The next amendment is to Section 7. Strike out all after "account:" "but in no instance shall any branch society hold any such sheets or covers for more than sixty days."

Mr. Calman: I move its adoption.

Mr. Calman's motion, seconded by Mr. Corwin, was put to vote and carried, Mr. Wolsieffer voting "No."

Mr. Sterling: I would like to explain in regard to that, that some of the societies keep the exchange sheets much longer than others, and longer than there is any necessity for keeping them. Some societies may get through their work in thirteen days, while, if it is allowed two days for each member participating in the exchange, the branch may take advantage of it.

Mr. Corwin: This is mandatory in the provision that they shall retain them two days for each member, while if there is a society of forty members they couldn't retain them for more than sixty days. As this is written, it is perfectly plain. This point was under discussion at our meeting in Boston.

Mr. Calman: I remember the reasons for which this was inserted in the Constitution at the time, but I don't think those reasons obtain any more.

The President: The Chair understands that the motion has been carried already, and these remarks are entirely out of order unless the gentlemen intend to make a motion to reconsider it.

Mr. Corwin: I move to reconsider that, Mr. President.

The President: Does the Chair hear a second?

Mr. Scott: I second the motion.

Mr. Corwin's motion upon being put to vote was declared lost.

Mr. Corwin: Allow me to rise for a matter of information. This very thing that I am speaking about was introduced by Mr. Calman himself, in Boston. Mr. Calman said: "If that amendment is adopted I would add a provision that no branch society can keep the sheets over sixty days," and Mr. Mekeel said: "My idea is that some men will keep the sheets too long if we place it in the Constitution that they can have the sheets for one day and leave it to the Superintendent to judge whether they may not keep it a longer time without being fined." The President said: "As the Chair under-

stands the matter, the question is on the amendment as proposed by Mr. Rechert, making the time to read two days instead of one day, as recommended by this committee," and I said: "Two days for each member, and leaving the time for the branch societies participating sixty days."

Mr. Calman: I stated a few moments ago without all that rigmarole that there was a special reason why we made that amendment to the By-Laws, but it does not make the paragraph any plainer, except so far as if a branch society had forty or fifty members, it would be injustice to allow only a fraction of one day for each member participating. It is a great deal better to keep it in as it is.

The President: The Chair understands that these remarks are out of order, as a motion to reconsider has not been carried.

Mr. Corwin: I move that the unparliamentary word "rigmarole" used by Mr. Calman be stricken out by the Secretary in the report that he shall furnish for publication.

Mr. Scott: I second that motion.

Mr. Corwin: In support of my motion I simply would state that I read from the official reports of our last deliberations and it certainly is not seemly to call that official report "rigmarole."

Mr. Calman: I think that this is a childish motion of Mr. Corwin's, and I would like him to prove that it is unparliamentary, as he states.

Mr. Corwin's motion being put to a vote was lost.

Mr. Wolsieffer: May I be allowed the floor for a moment to make an explanation of my vote on that proposition? I simply misunderstood it. I understood that no branch society would be allowed more than sixty days, and figuring on the Chicago Society, which has forty-three members, it would require eighty-six days. As it has been explained to me we shall have two days for each member. I didn't understand it that way.

The President: Does the gentleman wish his vote as recorded changed?

Mr. Wolsieffer: Yes, sir.

The President: With the consent of the Convention, the vote of Mr. Wolsieffer upon the former proposition will be recorded "aye" instead of "no."

The next amendment is to Section 8; strike out "three" and insert "two" after individual members.

The Secretary: That has been carried, Mr. President.

The President: The next amendment, then, is the same section: strike out the words "not members of a branch society," so that it will read, "Individual members are entitled to receive exchanges in the same manner and under the same conditions as a branch, but shall hold no sheet or cover for more than three days after receipt."

Mr. Corwin: Let us have an explanation of that.

Mr. Bogert: That means that any individual member can receive exchanges, whether members of branches or not.

Mr. Corwin: If they want them.

Mr. Bogert: If they ask for them they are entitled to receive them. The one that wants them must pay the bill.

On motion, the amendment was unanimously adopted.

The President: The next amendment is Section 9. Strike out the word "and" in the fifth line and insert "or."

Mr. Corwin: I move its adoption.

Mr. Calman: I second it.

The amendment as moved and seconded was adopted.

Mr. Calman: I move that the word "he" be substituted for "is" immediately following the word "Superintendent."

Carried.

The President: The next amendment is to Section 10. Strike out "six" in the eighth line and insert "three."

Mr. Calman: I move its adoption.

Mr. Grenny: I second it.

Mr. Corwin: Will the Superintendent please state the reason for that?

Mr. Sterling: Yes, sir; in reply to Mr. Corwin's request I will state it is thought preferable to send to three branches, and if sufficient is disposed of to send to the owner, but to send to six branches would make it entirely too long, and the members will be dissatisfied and won't patronize the Exchange Department, while if it is made three branches instead of six, they can be returned to the Superintendent, and he can return to the owner.

Mr. Scott: What is meant by "sufficient?" Do you mean to say a half or seventy five per cent, or what? If a man has got his stamps on his sheet he wants them to have all the circulation possible.

Mr. Corwin: There is no misunderstanding as to what Mr. Sterling says.

The question being put upon the adoption of the amendment was carried.

The President: The next amendment is to Section 11; strike out the words "in the

opinion of the Superintendent," and also strike out "one" and insert "two."

Mr. Calman: I move its adoption.

Mr. Bogert: I second it.

Mr. Corwin: Why do we strike out the words "in the opinion of the Superintendent?" Supposing I have stamps to the value of one dollar, thirty-nine stamps, and I put on a stamp worth one cent, and put the value of a dollar on it, is that a two-dollar sheet?

Mr. Sterling: Yes, that's the idea. It is to cover that.

Mr. Corwin: It should be left to the discretion of Mr. Sterling, the Superintendent, I think.

Mr. Calman: I didn't understand that that was incorporated in the motion, and I withdraw the motion to adopt that.

Mr. Sterling: I accept that.

Mr. Calman: I move as an amendment that the words "one dollar" be changed to "two dollars," and the balance remain as it is.

Mr. Calman's motion was seconded and carried?

The President: The next amendment is to Section 13; strike out "and" and insert "or" individual.

Mr. Calman: I move its adoption.

Mr. Calman's motion, seconded by Mr. Bogert, was carried.

The President: The next amendment is to Section 17; strike out "three months" and insert "month," so that it will read, "statements shall be rendered every month when practicable," instead of "every three months."

Mr. Bradt: I move its adoption.

Mr. Bradt's motion, seconded by Mr. Bogert, was carried.

The President: The next amendment is to the same section; insert the words "or branch" after "member" in the next to the last line, and strike out "rendered" in the last line, and insert the word "due." Also add to the section "and shall report the delinquent to the Trustees at the expiration of thirty days."

Mr. Sparr: I move its adoption.

Mr. Sparr's motion, seconded by Mr. Corwin, was carried.

Mr. Scott: I offer a motion which was embodied in the report of the Finance Committee, as follows: "To By-Law V, add Section 20, 'Any deficit in the expenses of the Exchange Department, not covered by the sale of sheets and covers, shall be paid by the Superintendent out of the commission which he receives on the sales.'"

Mr. Scott's motion being seconded was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Corwin: There is one thing that I do not see embodied in that report. In the last number, I think it was of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, there was a plan with regard to the Exchange Department given, which Mr. Sterling stated that he proposed to submit to this Convention; the question of placing the members' sheets in a book by themselves. That is to say, that each man's sheets should be in one book, and that has not been brought up.

Mr. Sterling: This was an omission of the committee. We will bring in the resolution presently. That is the most vital part of the management of the Exchange Department to-day.

The President: If the committee asks for further time to report, the Chair will grant the committee further time to report.

Mr. Wolsieffer: In behalf of one of my proxies, I would like to know what became of the resolution that I offered in regard to our giving the managers of local exchanges five per cent of the sales of their local stamps.

The President: What is the response of Committee or Superintendent of Exchange and Purchasing Department to the inquiry of Mr. Wolsieffer?

Mr. Calman: I move that it be laid on the table. I would like to explain that that resolution was in my pocket last night, as it was handed to me instead of the Committee on the Exchange Department, and for that reason the Committee on the Exchange Department didn't get it.

Mr. Calman's motion to lay on the table was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Bogert: I desire to report further: To amend Section 4, of By-Law V, by adding at the end the words, "placing the sheets of each member in separate books by themselves."

Mr. Corwin: I move its adoption.

Mr. Corwin's motion, seconded by Mr. Bogert, was put and carried.

The President: The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Official Journal.

Mr. Calman: Have we a report from the Committee on Library?

The President: I called for that, but the committee was not ready.

Mr. Wolsieffer, from the Committee on Official Journal, presented the following report:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Philatelic Association: Your Committee on

Official Journal desires to report as follows: It is with a feeling of great satisfaction that we are as a committee able to endorse the excellent work of the Literary Board in their conduct of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. We agree with the suggestion of the Board to increase the rate for advertisements, and we trust every member of the Association will read their report carefully, and do what they can to assist the Board in increasing the usefulness and popularity of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. The suggestion offered to increase the committee by adding two more members, is, in our opinion, a good one, and we would recommend that it be adopted. The present condition of our treasury leads us to believe that a reduction in the cost of publishing THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST is absolutely necessary. Such reduction can be accomplished in the estimation of your committee by issuing smaller editions. While the membership is under one thousand, we think the average circulation should not be over 1400 copies per month, nor the average cost to exceed \$140 per month. The committee believe such reduction will not impair the usefulness of our journal, as it will enable us to have a thirty-two-page paper every month, with a surplus for publishing a Convention number once a year, of twice that size. If our plan is adopted it will be a saving to the Association of about \$900 per annum, based on the expense of last year.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. MEKEEL,
T. B. RODGERS,
P. M. WOLSIEFFER.

The President: The report is under our rules received. Is there any action to be taken upon the reception of the report?

Mr. Corwin: The committee has not made any motion; only some recommendations.

The President: That is true. I ask now if there is any action to be taken on the report, in order to give an opportunity to make a motion.

Mr. Corwin: In order to bring the matter properly before the house, I move the adoption of the second recommendation.

Mr. Calman: We might as well adopt it now. I second the motion.

Mr. Corwin: My motion is that the average circulation shall not be over 1400 copies per month, nor the average cost to exceed \$140 per month.

Mr. Beardsley: I second the motion.

Mr. Calman: I move to amend that by inserting the words after "1400 per month," "except in case of paying subscriptions."

Mr. Scott: I was about to remark that it is a ridiculous idea to restrict the circulation of a paper. I suppose the gentleman means the free circulation.

Mr. Corwin: I did mean free circulation.

Part of the circulation is paying. What is the paying circulation?

Mr. Mekeel: About one thousand, including necessary copies for members.

Mr. Calman: I don't believe in limiting the circulation of a paper in this way. That should be left to the discretion of the editors. Every paper distributes a large number of free copies for advertisement. We won't increase the advertising by decreasing the circulation. How can we expect to increase the advertising in that manner? We want to increase the advertising if we expect to get some returns from it.

Mr. Wolsieffer: In order to get at this thing properly, it might be well to bring to the attention of members the fact that this official journal is published in the interest of the American Philatelic Association and its members. We want it self-sustaining, and we know there are very few philatelic journals that pay, and we are bound to go into our pockets to help out this journal. The total number of copies issued for the year was 32,000, and the expenditures were \$2577.26, and the receipts \$1269, leaving a deficit of \$1308.26, which the Association pays, for the last year. By our plan of limiting it to 1400 copies, the number required by the membership, exchanges, free copies, etc., we would reduce the expenses to \$140 per month for a thirty-two-page paper for eleven months, and twice that size for the Convention number. That reduces the price to \$52.93 less per month than we are now paying. Supposing by this reduction of the number that we circulate, we decrease the advertisements 50 per cent, we are then 50 per cent ahead of what we were before in the amount of money that we have to pay out at the end of a year. These facts any one can glean by taking the figures and going through them. We are now out \$150 a month, for nine months. In the other case, even suppose 50 per cent of the advertising drops off, we will gain \$52 per month. Increase your circulation, and you increase the expenses. Will the increase of circulation with the large number of copies sent out pay for the increased expense? You will find out by looking that the larger edition you issue, the more money you have to pay for printing and postage, and I don't think from the experience that we have had in this matter that these large editions pay.

Mr. Corwin: I should like to inquire how the committee know that a thirty-two-page paper can be published in Philadelphia for \$150 per month?

Mr. Calman: I don't believe in limiting the size of a paper. If we have a sufficient amount of good material it should be published, and particularly now, as we have in our Constitution a provision that all kinds of essays shall be called for, and if we limit the size of the paper we can't publish them, and so what is the use of asking for them? We can't encourage anything of that kind if we limit it, and I don't believe in binding the hands of the Literary Board in that way. We have got a certain amount of money to spend, and whether we spend it in the official journal or some other way is in the discretion of the Convention. If we want to publish the paper and haven't sufficient means to do it, we had better increase our dues to four dollars a year, if necessary to do it. If this Association can afford to pay \$900 a year, for circulating their publication, let them do it, but as a financial measure we can't afford, at this time, to do so.

Mr. MacCalla: I would suggest that the amendment be put in the shape of a request and not as an amendment. I think it would have the same effect.

Mr. Corwin: Mr. Wolsieffer has touched a vital point, and that point is as to liabilities and assets. We are bankrupt to-day, and we are going to be bankrupt next year. The gentlemen here assembled have refused to raise the dues of members to make up the deficiency, and that would about even it up. What are you going to do about it? I like to be liberal myself. It is all very good to say go ahead, and have a grand affair; but where is the money to pay for it? We might have gilt-edged paper, and gilt covers on it, and all that sort of thing, but how are you going to do it? We have got to retrench. Where will it be best? If we are going to have an increase of our expenses, we must have an increase in our income, or an assessment. There must either be an increase in the income by reason of increased dues, or an increase in the income for the current year by assessment, or a decrease in expenses, and the gentlemen can take their choice.

Mr. Wolsieffer: This committee, in considering this thing, considered the financial standing of the Association as we know it, and we don't wish in any way to put anything in the way of the Literary Board to block them in giving us as good a paper as we can possibly have. I would like to have a *Century* magazine every month, if we could afford it, but if we don't have the money, we can't do it. There are things

which just occur to me in this connection. The local society reports take up four or five pages. We might drop out things of that kind here and there, and take up less room with those matters. For instance, in our roster of officers, and such things, that of course is all left for the gentlemen having charge of reading the proof and so on, and perhaps space could be gained that way. I should hate to see good essays refused for want of space in the official journal, but as Mr. Corwin has put it, where are we going to get the money to pay for it? That is the main question at stake: can we afford to do it?

Mr. Scott: I think, Mr. President, that the Literary Board will understand by this the position in which this Convention stands, and that they are perfectly competent to limit the circulation of the paper, or to arrange it so as to meet the requirements or the ideas of this Convention, and I would leave it to their judgment entirely.

Mr. Calman: I second that.

The President: I didn't catch that remark.

Mr. Scott: The substance of my remark was that this entire matter should be left to the discretion of the Literary Board.

Mr. Corwin: In order to arrive at a conclusion, as the gentlemen seem to have figured it out pretty satisfactorily to themselves, I move that this motion of mine be laid on the table.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I would move to amend Mr. Corwin's motion to the effect that this be put in the form of a recommendation.

Mr. Corwin: They can take it up in a moment if you will let it go that way, and I will withdraw my motion, with the consent of the second.

The President: I understand that the mover of this motion, with the consent of the second, withdraws the motion, and there is nothing now before the house.

Mr. Calman: I move a reconsideration of the motion to increase the dues, which was lost.

Mr. Beamish: I second that motion.

Mr. Calman's motion was put and carried unanimously.

The President: The motion before the house now is that the annual dues be changed from \$2 to \$2.50, by inserting the words "and a half" in Section 11 of the By-Laws. All those in favor of this motion, will signify it in the usual manner.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Corwin: I move that the report of the Committee on Official Journal be sent to

the publishers of the official journal—that it be referred to them as a recommendation.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I second the motion.

Mr. Corwin's motion, being put to vote, was carried unanimously.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Branch Societies.

Mr. Sparr: The Committee on Branch Societies are ready to report, and I will ask the Secretary to read it.

The Secretary read the report, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BRANCH SOCIETIES.

Mr. President and Members of the American Philatelic Association: Your Committee on Branch Societies are pleased to report: All societies with sufficient membership to be self-sustaining, and with an individual membership in the American Philatelic Association in accordance with the requirements of its Constitution, we consider material for the Association that should be earnestly sought after, encouraged in becoming identified with it, and upon admission, to be carefully fostered, for therein lies a strong right arm of the Association.

They serve to build up and strengthen our Exchange Department with the least expense to the Association, and at the same time lessening the work of the Exchange Superintendent.

The resolution submitted during the session, held Tuesday, October 8, calling for a plan of procedure in admitting branch societies to the Association, meets with our unqualified approval.

By an apparent oversight in the framing of our By-Laws, no allusion has been made to the manner in which such branch societies should be received into the Society. We would recommend that a rule be incorporated in our By-Laws that would embrace the following:

Societies desiring to qualify as branches of the Association are required to observe the following regulations:

The secretary of such society as may apply for admittance as a branch must make such application in writing to the Secretary of the American Philatelic Association, accompanying such application with data to wit:

A complete list of the members of the society who are in good standing.

A complete list of the officers, elective and appointive, of the society.

A complete list of such members of the society as are individual members of the American Philatelic Association in good standing at time of applying for admission.

It shall be the duty of the American Philatelic Association Secretary to fully satisfy himself as to the eligibility of such society to become a branch society, and he shall then notify the Superintendent of Exchange Department that said society has duly qualified and is entitled to admission.

On receipt of Secretary's notice, the Superin-

tendent of Exchange Department shall assign to the society a branch number and notify the secretary of said society to that effect, date of said notification being considered the date of admission as a branch society. The Superintendent of Exchange shall at the same time notify the Secretary of the Association of the admission.

The secretary of each branch must, upon admission, furnish the Exchange Superintendent with a complete list of members, with their full addresses and society numbers and the officers elective and appointive.

The Superintendent of Exchange Department of each branch shall at all times promptly send to Superintendent of Exchange of American Philatelic Association notice of the death, resignation or expulsion of members, and admission of new members.

We further recommend the adoption of a rule requiring every member of a branch society to become an individual member of the American Philatelic Association.

We further recommend that the Literary Board be instructed to furnish each branch society two copies of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST each month for their respective libraries.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. SPARR,
J. W. PALMER,
A. N. SPENCER.

The President: Gentlemen, you have heard the report. Under our rules it is received. Is there any action to be taken upon this report?

Mr. Corwin: Mr. Chairman, I move that we now proceed to the consideration of the recommendations contained in this report. I move its adoption.

The President: It is moved and seconded that this report be adopted.

Mr. Corwin: One moment, please, I would like to look into the matter a little. I see one of the recommendations of the report is, that the secretary of the Branch Society shall furnish to the Superintendent of Exchange a list of all members. The question arises whether under the regulations laid down here all members of that branch, whether American Philatelic Association members or not, would be entitled to the prerogatives of American Philatelic Association members, in so far as taking stamps from American Philatelic Association sheets is concerned. This whole question of the branches is in an unsettled state. We have an active membership in the New York National Society of some seventy, and the National Society by their own vote are a branch of the American Philatelic Association. By the way, I call the attention of the Exchange Superintendent to the fact that the word "New York" branch is a misnomer,

as the branch is the "National Branch." Out of that number there are some twenty-five of the American Philatelic Association participating in the exchange, some of whom don't belong to the National. All the other members of the National, according to our own regulations, don't participate in the exchange. That is to say, they don't now belong to the exchange, so there are quite a number of complications here that must be settled now.

Mr. Bogert: It is not the New York Society. It is an entirely separate thing. They have their own officers and their own meetings, and have nothing to do with the society of New York. It is a branch in name, only.

Mr. Corwin: Why "in name only?"

Mr. Bogert: I do not know.

Mr. Corwin: There is another recommendation by the committee, and that is that all members of the branch society must belong to the American Philatelic Association. We discussed that last year in Boston.

Mr. Bogert: Not all members. Six members.

Mr. Corwin: Was it not all members? It says they must become members. I would like to know how we are going to bring in all in New York that do not want to belong to it?

Mr. Sparr: The idea of doing that was so that the parties not members of the American Philatelic Association, and who had not paid their dues, could not receive the benefit of the Exchange Department.

Mr. Corwin: And they ought not to. This is a matter that should be left to the societies themselves. The Staten Island Society, I believe, compel all their members to belong to the American Philatelic Association. The National has no such regulation, and the Brooklyn has not. The American Philatelic Association has no right to say to any one individual, "You have got to belong to our Association or give up certain privileges." That would be an interference with individual rights, and we cannot deprive any one of his privileges in that way.

Mr. Calman: I move to amend by changing that portion of the recommendation to read, "No member of a branch society not a member of the American Philatelic Association, shall be entitled to participate in the privileges of its Exchange Department."

Mr. Calman's motion being seconded, was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Corwin: As a matter of information,

in case we adopt this report, what becomes of it? Does that incorporate it in our By-Laws?

The President: It becomes a By-Law.

Mr. Corwin: The whole thing?

The President: The whole thing.

Mr. Corwin: It would be a daisy, would it not?

Mr. Calman: Suppose that it is read over section by section. I move that proposition.

Mr. Corwin: I second that.

The President: The suggestion has been made to me as President of the Association of a matter which is not embodied in this report, and that is that there should be some provision by which a branch upon becoming a branch shall receive an official certificate of that fact from the President and Secretary of the Association. It has been suggested to me in a number of cases from some of the new-formed branch societies, that such a certificate, that would be exhibited at any meeting place the society had, would aid them largely in increasing their membership. If the proposition strikes any gentleman favorably, it might be embodied in the form of a resolution before we get through with this matter.

Mr. Scott: I think it would be a first-rate idea, but anything of that kind that would be worthy of the society would cost at least fifty dollars.

Mr. Calman: Yes, I don't believe in furnishing picture galleries in the present condition of our finances.

Mr. Scott: Therefore, I think we had better wait until next year, and probably there will be some funds in the treasury then.

The President: I simply lay the matter before the Convention. I believe the request is that the recommendations be read again.

Mr. Corwin: Mr. Calman's motion was that we proceed to consider them one by one, and I seconded that motion.

Mr. Calman: I moved that these recommendations be read one by one, and that we don't act upon them unless objections are made to any particular provision.

The President: The Secretary will read the recommendations in their order.

The Secretary proceeded to read the first recommendation as follows: "Societies desiring to qualify as branches of the Association are required to observe the following regulations. 1. The Secretary of such society as may apply for admittance as a branch must make application in writing to

the Secretary of the American Philatelic Association, accompanying such application with data, to wit :

Mr. Corwin : I would suggest there " society of members." It may be a body of members in a certain place who are not in a society.

Mr. Calman : It might be an exchange branch, and it wouldn't be a branch society.

The President : There has been a great deal of confusion, and the matter has presented itself a number of times for official consideration, arising out of the fact that there are branch societies and also branches of the Exchange Department, and the two things, as mentioned by Mr. Corwin not long ago, are not identical.

A Delegate : What are we now considering? Branch societies or exchanges.

The President : We are now considering branch societies.

Mr. Spencer : My idea is that we are now considering societies who desire to become branches.

Mr. Mekeel : I understand the word " societies," used in our By-Laws, refers to any six members joined together, whether a society or not. The word " society" refers to what we sometimes call branches. There might be a society not a branch, and there might be six members who are a society. For instance, there is in St. Louis what we call a St. Louis Branch, that would be called a St. Louis Society wherever in the By-Laws they are referred to.

Mr. Corwin : The words " branch," " branches" and " branch societies" are used indiscriminately, and there seems to be no distinction between them. I suppose it was all written right in the first place, but in the amendment it has become confused.

Mr. Bogert : I think we had better leave this as it is, Mr. President.

The President : The difficulty is this : There is a provision in Article VIII, Section 1, which says : " The establishment of branch societies shall be encouraged in every location containing six or more members of this Association, and shall be subject to the provisions therefor laid down in the By-Laws."

Mr. Corwin : That is just the point that I was referring to.

The President : There used to be an *addendum* to that article, which was stricken out, in order that a By-Law might be made to designate and define what shall be branch societies, and for what purpose they shall be formed, and how, but that has never been

done. On the other hand, in the By-Laws the principal mention of branches is in By-Law V, with regard to the Exchange Department, and all through that is used the words " branches," " branch" and " branch societies," and a confusion arises from that. Now, as I have understood this since the formation of the Society, the establishment of a branch society was one thing, and the formation of branches for the Exchange Department was to be entirely a different thing. The original By-Law, if I had the whole of it, I think would show that that was the intention of the Constitution as originally drawn. It certainly has seemed so to me always. It would be almost impossible to do this thing in Convention, and make harmony between the wording of this By-Law and any wording that we may adopt with regard to branch societies, and I suggest that the matter should go to a committee to report either at the next Convention or through the official journal, which report would be followed up during the coming year and adopted at the next Convention, or something of that kind, which seems to me would be the best way to dispose of the matter. The Chair asks the indulgence of the Convention for making the suggestion.

Mr. Corwin : I move that this matter be referred to a committee of three who shall be requested to report fully to the members through the official journal in order that the proper action shall be taken at the next Convention, and also that the President appoint that committee.

Mr. Corwin's motion, being seconded, was carried unanimously.

The President : The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws. Is that committee ready to report?

Mr. Bradt : It is.

Mr. Corwin : I move that Mr. Bradt come forward and present his report, and that the recommendations of the committee as they are read shall be acted upon as read.

Mr. Corwin's motion being seconded was carried.

Mr. Bradt : Mr. President, having considered the recommendations referred to the committee, and also having gone carefully over the printed Constitution, the committee has made a number of changes which I will now read.

The first change in the old Constitution is matter which was adopted yesterday in Article II, sixth line after " refused," insert " any applicant who has not attained the

age of twenty-one years, shall at the time of making the application for membership furnish a guarantee from some responsible person, which shall state that the guarantor will become responsible for the proper fulfillment of the applicant's promise."

The President: That has been adopted already.

Mr. Bradt: The next change which was adopted yesterday is in the following line, after the word "references" insert "and guarantor." The committee have made a change in the ninth line—the word "Secretary" to read "Trustees."

Mr. Corwin: You might read the balance of it and take the two together.

Mr. Bradt: I will read the sentence as it stands. "The Secretary shall thereupon cause the name and address of the applicant and his references to be published in the next number of the official journal, or in an official circular, and if no objection shall be received by the Trustees within one month after such publication, the applicant shall be considered elected and entitled to receive the membership card of the Association." The next sentence is, "In case any member shall object to an applicant, the application shall be submitted to the Trustees. The Secretary shall notify the objecting member that he must submit the reasons for his objections and proofs to substantiate them. The applicant shall also be notified of the reasons for the objection, and of the proofs offered, and may submit his defense."

Mr. Corwin: That was all dropped.

Mr. Bradt: That was all dropped, and in lieu of that the committee has inserted, "In case of objection" etc.

Mr. Corwin: I move the adoption of that.

Mr. Bradt: In the last clause the words, "Sending the papers in each case with their report to the Secretary as soon as they have determined the matter," has also been dropped.

The President: The motion is to amend Article II, Section 1, so as to read as was adopted yesterday down to the ninth line; in the ninth line substitute the word "Trustees" for "Secretary," and strike out the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth lines, being the three sentences beginning with the words, "In case any member" and ending with the word "defense," and substitute therefor the words "in case of objection;" also to strike out the words "sending the papers in each case with their report to the Secretary as soon as they have

determined the matter," and substitute in their place the words, "and notify the Secretary of their decision."

Mr. Calman: I move its adoption.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Bradt: Section 2 of the same article is amended by striking out of the second and third lines the words "and who have attained the age of seventeen years." This was adopted yesterday.

The committee recommends that the present Section 3 be dropped, and in place thereof the following be substituted: "Whenever charges against any member of the Association shall be addressed in writing to the Trustees, the Trustees shall investigate and determine the matter under such rules as they may prescribe, and may in their judgment suspend or expel such member, and their action shall be final and binding upon all parties."

Mr. Corwin: I move its adoption.

Mr. Corwin's motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Bradt: Article III; the committee recommends the adoption of a third section as follows: "No elective officer of this Association shall be entitled to act for or vote as proxy for any other member of the Association." The committee offer this on the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Corwin: I move its adoption.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Bradt: Mr. President, I think this word "entitled" in the amendment just adopted should be changed to "permitted," so as to read "should be permitted to act for," etc. The next change occurs in Article IV, Section 1, "A First Vice-President" instead of "A Vice-President," and insert after "First Vice-President" the words "resident Vice-Presidents;" also a Literary Board of "five" members instead of "three members;" also inserting after "three Trustees" the words "who shall be resident within thirty miles of a common centre."

Mr. Corwin: I move its adoption.

The President: There is another amendment where the word "four" occurs which should be now changed to "three"—"three purchasing agents," that was noted in the committee.

Mr. Corwin: Yes, sir; I move the adoption of these amendments.

Seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Bradt: The second paragraph of the same section to be changed to read as follows: "No member of the Association who has not attained the age of twenty-one year

shall be eligible to any office except that of resident Vice-President." That is to enable the new officers to be younger men than the old ones.

Mr. Corwin : I move its adoption.

Mr. Scott : I second it.

Mr. Calman : To look a little further in this matter, I think there are cases where it will be a great mistake to appoint a minor to the position of resident Vice-President. The Vice-President has to pass upon the references and guarantees of members, and I think it would be a great mistake to trust that to a minor. I think older people are most competent to examine and pass upon such matters. I move that that portion of the recommendation be omitted.

Mr. Corwin : I second that.

The amendment as amended was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bradt : The next change occurs in Section 2 of the same Article. The word "Vice-President" has "first" prefixed to it. After "Association" in the second line there should be a comma for a period, and "they" in the next line should be changed to "and." After "States" the balance of the sentence as printed is to be stricken out so as to read, "The President, First Vice-President, General Secretary, International Secretary and Treasurer, shall be elected by the Association and shall be chosen from different States."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Bradt : The balance of that section has been amended to read as follows :

These officers shall constitute the Official Board. They shall appoint one resident Vice-President, upon the recommendation of the members residing in any city or country containing ten or more members, and shall appoint all other officers provided for by the Constitution. The term of all appointive officers shall expire when their successors shall have qualified.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Corwin : How about the recommendations of the committee in regard to that section ?

Mr. Bradt : The committee reports that no action be taken on the resolution providing for elective officers for a given locality, and recommend that a separate vote be taken upon amending the Constitution, Section 2, Article IV, first half of the third line, to wit, "and shall be chosen from the different States."

Mr. Corwin : I move its adoption.

Mr. Calman : Hadn't that better be put

in the shape of instructions to the Official Board ?

Mr. Corwin : Yes.

Mr. Calman : I move to amend in that shape, that the Official Board be instructed to take a vote upon that question.

The President : It is moved that the Official Board be instructed to take a general vote proposing to amend Section 2, Article IV, by striking out the words, "and shall be chosen from different States." Those in favor of the amendment will signify it in the usual manner.

Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Bradt : The next change occurs in Article V, Section 1, in the second line, beginning with "He shall submit an annual report to be printed in the official journal," which is dropped out.

Mr. Corwin : I move its adoption.

Mr. Corwin's motion, seconded by Mr. Bogert, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman : I now move that we adjourn until some time this afternoon, as this will take some time; the report is quite lengthy. I move to adjourn until 2.30 P.M.

Mr. Calman's motion was carried, and a recess was taken until 2.30 P.M.

2.30 P.M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The President : The Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has the floor.

Mr. Bradt : Mr. President, the last thing that we had under consideration was Article V, Section 1. The next amendment is to Section 2, and we have changed the heading from "Vice-President" to "Vice-Presidents." We have inserted before "Vice-President" the word "First." After the word "shall" we have changed the reading to the following : "perform all the duties of the President, in case of the absence, death or inability of the latter."

Mr. Corwin : I move the adoption of that change.

Mr. Corwin's motion, seconded by Mr. Bogert, was carried.

Mr. Bradt : The next change occurs in the next section, Section 3, "General Secretary."

Mr. Corwin : Didn't we have something there about the duties of the Vice-President ?

Mr. Bradt : Oh, yes; there is also an addition to this section just adopted. Section 2, which is new matter entirely, and reads as follows : "Each resident Vice-President

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shall exercise a general supervision over the section in which he resides, and shall examine the credentials of all applicants for membership in his vicinity, and shall recommend for expulsion any member who may be found unworthy of membership in this Association."

On motion of Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Calman, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bradt: In the next section, twelfth line, after "large," insert "he shall collect all dues from members, and all other moneys due to the Association, and pay the same over to the Treasurer weekly."

The President: I would suggest that the words were "each week." Those in favor of the adoption of this, so worded, will signify it in the usual manner.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bradt: In the following sentence omit the words "notified by the Treasurer that," leaving that portion of the sentence to read, "he shall issue cards of membership when the dues have been paid." Two lines further on, after "and," omit the words "of all other publications of the Association," and in lieu thereof, insert the "list of members," making the sentence read, "he shall issue cards of membership when the dues have been paid, and such cards have been signed by the President, and furnish a copy of this Constitution and the list of members to each member in good standing."

On motion of Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Scott, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bradt: All of the balance of this paragraph is to be omitted, reading as follows: "He shall furnish duplicate copies of the Constitution, official circulars, and other publications of the Association in his charge, upon payment of the charges fixed therefor by the Official Board. He shall give bond to the Trustees in the sum of one hundred dollar."

On motion of Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Calman, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bradt: The next change is in Section 4, "International Secretary," to insert after "Purchasing Agents" the words, "in their foreign correspondence."

Adopted unanimously.

Section 5, under the head of "Treasurer," omit in second line, after "Association," the words, "collect all dues from members, and all other moneys due the Association, and shall report to the Secretary monthly the balance in his hands, with the names of all members who have paid their dues," so

that it shall read, "The Secretary shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property and securities of the Association, and shall report to the Secretary monthly the balance in his hands."

In the second line following this, omit the word "submit" and insert "present." After "statement," insert "accompanied by the proper vouchers." In the same line, commencing with "not," omit the words "not hold in his possession more than seventy-five dollars, but shall," and in the following line in place of "above that amount" insert "moneys of the Association," making this portion read, "He shall pay all warrants regularly drawn on him by the President and General Secretary, and present to each Convention, during his term of office, a complete financial statement accompanied by the proper vouchers. He shall deposit all moneys of the Association in some bank to be designated by the Trustees. The Treasurer shall give bond to the Trustees in the sum of two hundred dollars."

Mr. Bradt: Mr. President, I give notice that I except to the portion which says, "he shall deposit all moneys of the Association." He will hardly want to deposit the moneys, in the possession of the Secretary.

Mr. Corwin: That is understood.

Mr. Bradt: If that is understood it is not necessary to say anything about it.

Mr. Corwin: I move its adoption. There is one thing, I see the term "General Secretary" is used here in two instances. We have no such office as General Secretary. We have a Secretary and an International Secretary. Shouldn't the word "General Secretary" be stricken out?

Mr. Bradt: Another section near it states what officers there shall be, and says, "There shall be a General Secretary" among others.

The President: The General Secretary and International Secretary are those stated in the Constitution, and those are the proper names.

Mr. Corwin: Then he should be called General Secretary right through.

The President: Certainly, that is his official title.

Mr. Corwin: Then you had better call him that all through.

On motion of Mr. Corwin, the amendment of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Bradt: In Section 10, under the head of "Literary Board," omit the words "and publications" in the third line of the second paragraph.

On motion of Mr. Corwin, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bradt: We propose to introduce a new section, No. 13, headed, "Reports." Every officer of this Association shall present a report to each Annual Convention, which shall be published in full in the official journal.

On motion of Mr. Corwin, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bradt: Article VI of the present Constitution stands without a heading. The committee has made the heading "Finances." Section 1, second line, strike out the words "the revenues." Section 3, first line, strike out "semi" before "annually," and strike out the words "and the first day of March of each year," and in Section 4 omit the section number; strike out "on the first of September, and shall be divided into quarters," and insert the word "when," so that it shall read: "All dues shall be paid in advance on the first day of September, when the fiscal year shall commence."

The amendment was adopted.

Article IX, under the heading, "Amendments—Constitution," the heading has been changed, dropping "Constitution" in the general heading, leaving the one heading, "Amendments;" and in Section 1, third line, the word "and" has been dropped before "provided," and the word "that" has been inserted after "provided," and the section put in one paragraph instead of two.

Amendment adopted.

Section 2, third line, in place of "object to" insert "so request," and omit the word "By-Laws" before that paragraph; drop "must" and insert "shall," and drop the final part of the paragraph, "in the manner provided in Article V, Section 1, of this Constitution."

Unanimously adopted.

Section 4, fifth line, close the sentence at the word "polls;" omit the word "and;" begin a new sentence with the word "the."

Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Bradt: These are all the amendments to the Constitution. Now I will state that the majority of the committee recommend that no action be taken on the resolution requiring the Board of Trustees to be elective officers. That is the only other matter referred to the committee in reference to the Constitution. We will now continue with the report on the By-Laws.

The changes in the order of the business

have already been adopted. It is not necessary to pass on that.

By-Law V, Section 10, in the first line, strike out "will designate," and insert in lieu thereof, "shall announce the circuit routes in the official journal."

Unanimously adopted.

Also the words "in rotation," which were inserted yesterday. The sentence reads, "The Superintendent shall announce the circuit routes in the official journal, which must be in rotation, strictly adhered to," etc.

Unanimously adopted.

The committee would also recommend the following as Section 21, of the By-Law: "All regulations relating to the Exchange Department, not provided for in this By-Law, must receive the approval of the Board of Trustees before going into effect."

Adopted.

Mr. Sterling: Mr. President, I would like to inquire in regard to Section 10—"The Superintendent shall announce in the official journal." If that refers to the branch circuits I am heartily in favor of it, but if it refers to the individual circuits, it would take up at least two or three pages of the official journal, and I don't think it is necessary. It is almost impossible to keep up the records of certain lines in the individual circuits. The branch circuits can be recorded very easily, but the other is going to take up a tremendous sight of room every month, and I object to it.

Mr. Bradt: Then I move to amend Section 10, of By-Law V, by inserting after the words "circuit routes" the words "of branch societies."

Mr. Sterling: I would like to make this explanation. There is a great deal of work, far more than most of the members imagine, in regard to arranging these circuits, and Mr. Brock, of the Literary Board, has advised me in making up my reports to cut them down as much as possible. If I am going to be compelled to report all the individual routes, objection would be made, as many individuals prefer not to have it known that they are collecting certain lines, and I think it would create more comment than is called for.

The President: Perhaps it would be proper for me as Chairman to state that the object of this provision is that these circuits shall be announced once for all; in other words, that the Superintendent of the Exchange shall sit down and make out after this Convention adjourns, if he has not al-

ready done so, those circuits which contain branches and announce them once for all in the official journal. It does not need to be done more than once unless changes are made, and then those circuits will be followed in rotation, and members will know whether their branch is coming first, second or third, and it will save a great deal of the dissatisfaction which there has been in the past, when the circuits have not been strictly adhered to. The Superintendent will do the work once for all, and it will be understood.

Mr. Sterling: That suits me exactly, Mr. President, and I have no objection to that.

The President: The question is on the amendment of Mr. Bradt, to insert the words, "of branch societies." It ought to be "branches;" branches is the general word used in the By-Laws.

Mr. Sterling: I think that had better be changed, making it "branches" direct, because some are placed on a circuit of six or twelve, who are not members of a branch society.

The President: Wherever it occurs in this By-Law with regard to the Superintendent of Exchanges, the word used should be "branches," and strike the word "society" out in every case. That is the motion; those in favor of it, will so signify in the usual manner.

Amendment adopted.

The President: There is also a motion before the house now to insert the word "branch" in Section 10. Those in favor of that amendment will signify it, in the usual manner.

Amendment adopted.

Mr. Bradt: In the duties of the Third Purchasing Agent there is a matter still before the committee, that has not been examined. The next amendment is to add to By-Law IX two sections, as follows: "No expense, except postage, shall be incurred by any officer, until the same is authorized by the Board of Trustees, who shall audit all bills."

Mr. Sterling: I would add the words "express charges," so that it will read, "postal and express charges."

Mr. Sterling's amendment was carried, and the amendment offered by Mr. Bradt adopted.

Mr. Bradt: The second addition to that By-Law is as follows: "Prior to any general or special election, it shall be the duty of the Trustees to call for nominations to the office or offices to be filled, and to announce

the same at least thirty days prior to the closing of the polls."

Upon motion of Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Scott, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bradt: The next amendment is to amend By-Law XI, by changing the word "dropped," in the last sentence, to "stricken," and strike out the words, "unless otherwise ordered by the Official Board," and insert in lieu thereof, "any member whose name shall have been so stricken from the roll, may, on the payment of back dues, be reinstated at the discretion of the Secretary, who may, however, refer any case of doubt to the Trustees. All other applications for reinstatement shall be referred to the Trustees."

On motion of Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Scott, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bradt: Mr. President, that is all we have to present.

Mr. Corwin: You will have a supplementary report, because there have been one or two things brought to our notice to-day.

Mr. Scott: Does that last amendment mean that any one reinstated shall pay all the dues that are due up to the time of his being reinstated?

The President: Certainly, "all back dues;" and then the Secretary restores him, unless he has doubt as to his qualifications.

Mr. Scott: Yes, that's all right.

The President: Is the Committee on Library ready to report?

Mr. Beardsley: The committee reports progress, and will report in about ten minutes.

The President: The proper order is now under the head of "New Business."

Mr. Calman: I move that the President be directed to notify the Secretary that it is the sense of this Convention that his resignation be handed in immediately.

Mr. Calman's motion being seconded, was carried, unanimously.

Mr. Corwin: Mr. President, I move that when this Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet in the city of New York, on the first Monday in August next year.

Seconded.

Mr. Calman: It don't think that is exactly a fair way of putting it, because there are a number of us instructed as to the place we shall vote for, and those gentlemen should be represented in the vote.

Mr. Corwin: They can announce that when the roll is called.

The President: The Constitution says we shall meet each year at such date and such place as this Convention shall designate. I think it proper to follow the old form.

Mr. Corwin : I withdraw my motion, and move that we proceed to the selection of the place for holding the Convention next year, and fixing the time therefor.

Mr. Corwin's motion, being seconded by Mr. Calman, was carried.

Mr. Corwin : I nominate New York.

Mr. Calman : I nominate Niagara Falls.

Mr. Sterling : I second Niagara Falls.

Mr. Bradt : In behalf of proxies, I nominate the city of Buffalo.

Mr. Sterling : In behalf one of my proxies, I nominate the city of Washington, and in behalf of some of my proxies I second New York.

Mr. Scott : I nominate Pittsburgh for one proxy, and Philadelphia for two.

The President : Any more nominations?

Mr. Calman : I move that the nominations be closed.

The President : The Chair has no second except for New York and Niagara Falls.

Mr. Calman : I second the nomination for New York.

A Delegate : I second the nomination for Buffalo.

Mr. Corwin : I second Philadelphia.

The President : It has been moved, that nominations be now closed. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. Bradt : In order to do away with the calling of the roll on this question, we can dispose of three or four smaller cities by a vote, I think. I move that we adjourn to meet next August in Buffalo; I think we can kill that in a minute, and the rest of them.

The President : We can probably get through quicker by calling the roll. The nominations are now closed, and the Secretary will call the roll. Each person will state how many votes he casts for each city in nomination.

The Secretary called the roll with the following result :

Mr. Beamish, New York 1; Mr. Beardsley, New York 1; Mr. Bogert, New York 18; Mr. Bradt (in behalf of proxies), Niagara Falls 1, Buffalo 1, New York City 26; Mr. Calman, Niagara Falls 1, New York 34; Mr. Corwin, Philadelphia 1, Niagara Falls 2, New York 70; Mr. Greany, Niagara Falls, 15; Mr. MacCalla, New York 10, Washington 3, Niagara Falls 1; Mr. Mekeel, New York 1; Mr. Michaels, Niagara Falls 3; Mr. Mueninghaus, New York 2; Mr. Nienstedt, New York 1; Mr. Palmer, New York 1; Mr. Parrish, New York 1; Mr. Rodgers, New York 1; Mr. Scott, New York 84, Philadelphia 1, Pittsburgh 1, Niagara Falls 2; Mr.

Spencer, New York 3; Mr. Sterling, Washington 1, Niagara Falls 5, New York 104; Mr. Tiffany, New York 23 (in behalf of proxies), Niagara Falls 3; Mr. Wolsieffer, Niagara Falls 4, Washington 1, New York 41.

Mr. Corwin : Can I make a motion while the Secretary is counting up the votes.

The President : Yes, sir; the Chair will entertain a motion.

Mr. Corwin : I beg to offer the following resolution :

WHEREAS, In the case of the expulsion of Mr. J. C. Jay at the Boston Convention last year, it has been claimed by Mr. Jay and others that such expulsion was unjust, and

WHEREAS, The American Philatelic Association does not desire to lie under the imputation of unfairness; now be it

Resolved, That Mr. Jay be invited to send to the Board of Trustees all evidence in his possession bearing upon the matter, in order that a thorough investigation of the case may be made and justice be done.

The resolution, being seconded by Mr. Scott, was adopted.

The Secretary then announced the result of the ballot as follows :

Total number of votes cast, 468, of which Philadelphia received 2, Buffalo 1, Pittsburgh 1, Washington 5, Niagara Fall 37, New York 422.

Mr. Mekeel : I move that we make New York the unanimous choice of this Convention.

Mr. Mekeel's motion, being seconded by Mr. Sterling, was carried.

Mr. Corwin : Now, I want to make a motion that the next Convention be held on the first Monday in August, of next year.

Mr. Corwin : Mr. President, in behalf of the three sister societies of New York, I desire to extend a cordial invitation to all members of the Association who can make it convenient to attend that Convention. We will try and do all in our power to make it pleasant for them.

The President : Is the Committee on Library ready to report?

Mr. Beardsley, from the Committee on Library, presented the following report :

ST. LOUIS, October 9, 1889.

To the President and Members of the American Philatelic Association :

Gentlemen : Your committee appointed on behalf of the Association Library note, with pleasure, the increased interest and growth during the past year of this important department.

Owing to the fact that the finances of the Association are not in a condition at present to warrant this committee to recommend a large

appropriation to carry out the several recommendations of the Librarian, we hope that at least a small amount can be spared to place at his disposal. Respectfully submitted,

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
H. C. BEARDSLEY,
S. H. FLACHSKAMM.

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the report. Under our rules it stands accepted.

Mr. Corwin: I move that it be received and placed on file. I think we should do something with regard to the Library in case our finances shall assume a definite shape before the next Convention. How would it do to refer the affairs of the Library to the Board of Trustees or the Treasurer? The Board of Trustees, perhaps. Would that be proper, in case they found the finances sufficient, to extend some aid to the Library to a certain amount?

The President: I think that would be proper.

Mr. Corwin: I make the motion, then, that whenever the Board of Trustees find the finances are in a sufficiently prosperous condition, they may extend aid to the Library up to the amount of fifty dollars.

Mr. Corwin's motion being seconded, was carried.

Mr. Calman: As a former Exchange Superintendent reports some bad debts in the administration of his office, I move that these expenses be paid out of the funds of the Association.

The President: Wouldn't it be better to allow the Trustees to make appropriations from time to time, as the finances may warrant?

Mr. Calman: At such times as the Trustees may think best. Yes, sir.

Mr. Corwin: I understand that some of the members of the Chalmers Society are at present members of the Chicago Society. Isn't it possible to collect something from them, Mr. Wolsieffer?

Mr. Wolsieffer: I don't know just how that is. But Mr. Mitchell, who is not a member of the Chicago Society, undertook to settle the affairs of the Chalmers Society, and I understood had done so. I wasn't aware that there was anything coming from that Society. The Exchange Superintendent didn't settle with some of the members, or some of the members didn't settle with him, and he didn't square up the accounts, but Mr. Mitchell, as I understood it, took hold of it and tried to straighten the matter out, and as I understood it, the matter was straightened out. There are members who are

now and always have been members of the Chicago Society.

Mr. Corwin: I think it would be a good idea if the Chicago Society would divert some of that World's Fair fund to the payment of the debt. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wolsieffer: The Chicago Society, at the time the Chalmers Society was organized, wanted to enter protest against it for certain reasons, but as there were no provisions in the Constitution of that kind, we had no place to appeal to, and if we had, it is possible that the Chalmers Society never would have existed. We should have such a rule now in regard to branch societies, but I don't think any such case will come up again.

Mr. Scott: I think if the Chalmers Society would state their deplorable condition to Mr. Chalmers in England, he would pay that bill for the sake of the memory of his poor old father. I suggest that the Board of Trustees write to Mr. Chalmers in regard to it.

The President: There is a question before the house, and that is that the matters of deficit in the accounts of the former Exchange Superintendent shall be referred to the Trustees, who in their discretion shall make appropriations out of the funds of the Association to defray such of them as they may find necessary from time to time.

Mr. Calman: The motion that I made was that any deficit in his account should be settled out of the funds of the Association, and shall be paid at such time as the Trustees may designate.

Mr. Corwin: Before that passes, I want to make a suggestion to the Trustees—that they pay me first. [Laughter.]

The President: Is this Denver matter included in these deficits?

Mr. Calman: It is included, but I didn't specify it. Any settlement that he may make would decrease the final deficit as he reports it. The report of the Superintendent would close up the accounts.

Mr. Scott: I might mention here, I think it would be a good plan to put the matter in the names of the owners of the sheets in some collection, and they may get something out of the Denver people.

The President: Why wouldn't it be proper to put it in the hands of an attorney for collection, in the name of the Association?

Mr. Scott: Can they collect it in that way?

The President: I think in Colorado they could do so, without any question.

Mr. Scott: Colorado is a good place then.

Mr. Sterling: I know at least three of these parties in Colorado who are responsible parties. Mr. Woodworth is a man in good circumstances, and his father has a large ranch in Colorado, and Mr. John C. Feldwisch is connected with one of the papers, and I think he holds some stock in it, one of the leading publications in Denver, and from some correspondence which I had with him and Mr. Woodworth and Mr. Osgood, I am satisfied that that could be collected. I know that the amount due me has been collected, which was a small amount, and I think if this was placed in the hands of some collection agency that part of it could be collected, if not all.

The President: I think if this Denver matter is left in my hands for collection, it can be settled. From the correspondence I have had with Mr. Feldwisch, who has asked me to wait on him, after I had written him that I should put it in the hands of an attorney, he asked me not to do that. Mr. Carstophen also was in my office, and requested me particularly to wait, saying that the boys didn't know the position it was in, and that it was Mr. Woodworth's fault. I think the bulk of it could be collected.

Mr. Scott: If the sheets were returned, the amount due in cash would be but small.

Mr. Sterling: I have made my statement from this fact; I have a letter in my possession which I left at the hotel in regard to this matter, and I am satisfied that there are four of these men who are good, but they have been condemned with the rest of the branch who are bad. I have been in Denver and I know that their parents who are living there are in good circumstances and certainly that debt can be collected from the parents.

The President: I think so. Well, will you amend that?

Mr. Calman: I didn't specify any amount.

The President: No, but if you put that Denver matter in some shape it will be all that is necessary.

Mr. Corwin: I move to insert the words "with the exception of the Denver branch."

Seconded.

The President: It is now moved and seconded that the deficits reported in the transactions of the former Superintendent of Exchanges, with the exception of this Denver matter, be paid by the Trustees from time to time, as they may consider that the funds in the treasury warrant it. Those in

favor of this motion will signify it in the usual manner.

Carried.

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. President, I came to this Convention without any axes to grind or any proxies, with the intention of getting a report of our deliberations, thinking perhaps the readers of my journal would look to me for a full report on account of the meeting being held in St. Louis. Two or three days have now passed and there have been three or four men at work in the printing office who have set up the majority of the reports, the President's address and the notes that I have taken. I learn for the first time to-day that it has been the express wish of Mr. Brock to have the first report of the Convention for THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. Had I known this at the beginning, I would have been glad to be able to retire in its favor and give it a fair field in this matter. Under the present circumstances the best thing I can do, would be to defer the issue of the October number of the *Philatelic Journal of America*, which will contain this account, until THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST is prepared ready for the mail, providing of course the reports of officers and committees be given me, that I may complete my report, which is now nearly complete. Mr. MacCalla, of the Literary Board, assures me, it will not be necessary to wait longer than the seventeenth, when he will telegraph me, and we can mail our papers simultaneously. I merely mention this.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I move that the balance of the report that Mr. Mekeel lacks be given to him to allow him to complete his report under those conditions that he has set forth.

Seconded and carried.

Mr. Sterling: Is a vote of thanks in order?

Mr. Wolsieffer: Allow me to suggest, I think there are correspondents here from several other journals. Why wouldn't it be in order to request those journals to hold back until about the time THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST is issued?

Mr. Scott: The other journals haven't got anything.

The President: It is only on account of the reports that this action has been taken.

Mr. Sterling: I move that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Mekeel for supplying us with these reports in advance of the official journal.

The President: The Chair will now announce that it has appointed as a Committee on the World's Fair, provided for by a

resolution adopted at a former session, the following members :

C. B. Corwin, of New York, Chairman ; Charles Gregory, President of the Brooklyn Club ; August Dejonge, President of the Staten Island Club ; J. W. Scott, Vice-President of the Brooklyn Club and member of the National Society, and W. Rasmus, of the Brooklyn and Staten Island Societies.

It is proper to say here in making these appointments, that the Chair has had in consideration the fact that wherever the World's Fair may be located it will be necessary that this committee should be in a position to confer constantly with each other. The powers that they have under the resolution are such that they may appoint a committee in any city, or in all cities of the country, and it is not with any idea that the city of New York is any more liable to get the desired boon than any other city, but merely for the purpose of bringing together a committee which has to supervise the work, in a city where the larger number of collectors are most readily accessible, that the appointments are all made from New York.

The Chair also announces that it has appointed on the committee to which was referred the Hill-Chalmers controversy, Mr. H. McAllister and Mr. George Henson, as prominent representatives of Mr. Hill in this controversy, and Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer and Mr. Bradt, as prominent representatives of Mr. Chalmers.

Mr. Wolsieffer : I would very much like to have some one else named in my place, and I would suggest Alfred Davidson. I really haven't got the time, and would probably only be hindering the matter if I were on the committee.

The President : The Chair will substitute Mr. Davidson.

Mr. Bradt : As I previously expressed myself, in the first place, it is not my desire to serve on that committee, and the two Chalmers men should be in a position to consult each other. I would suggest the name of Mr. Aue in place of mine. I believe he is a Chalmers man ; I am not sure.

Mr. Scott : Mr. Aue was on the committee last year which didn't come to any head. I don't know that he can do much here.

The President : If the Chair had been authorized to make the appointment after the adjournment, with an opportunity to investigate the position of the parties a little further, it would be very much more convenient, but as the motion is not in that form

he has undertaken to make the appointments. It would be quite agreeable to the Chair if he might make the appointments also of a Committee on the Branch Societies upon a little reflection.

Mr. Corwin : There is no time stated in the motion when the President should appoint a committee.

The President : I know, but the inference and the regular rule would be that the Chair makes the appointments before the Convention adjourns, but if he can announce the appointments in the official journal it will be very much better.

Mr. Corwin : I now move you, Mr. President, that the President be requested to appoint these committees at his own convenience, to be announced in the official journal.

Mr. Corwin's motion being seconded, was carried.

Mr. Wolsieffer : Am I in order with a resolution on behalf of a proxy that I have to offer.

The President : The order is new business.

Mr. Wolsieffer : I will hand it to the Secretary.

The President : The gentleman will have to judge whether it is new business or not. We cannot tell whether it is in order until we hear it.

The resolution was read by the Secretary as follows :

To the President and members of the American Philatelic Association in Convention assembled, Greeting :

Permit me to offer the following preambles and resolutions for your consideration and action :

Whereas, The Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company of New York has lately entered into contracts with the Republics of Salvador and Nicaragua to furnish to these governments their respective supplies of postage stamps, envelopes, wrappers and cards, for ten years, consisting of ten separate and distinct annual issues, free of cost, and,

Whereas, The Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company by these contracts has secured to itself the remaining stock of each year's issue, together with the right of sole ownership of all the plates for the purpose of manufacturing reprints to sell to collectors and to dealers, and,

Whereas, The contractors expect, not only to be reimbursed for their outlay, but to reap a large profit from the sale, to collectors and dealers, of the unused remainders of the various and distinct issues and especially the reprints, for all of which they have secured for themselves the monopoly ; therefore, be it,

Resolved, By the members of the American Philatelic Association, in Convention assembled, that as we are collectors of legitimate postal issues only, such as are called for by the actual requirements of the various governments, either in an unused state as issued, or as canceled specimens after they have done postal duty, we strongly condemn this action of the Hamilton Bank

Note Engraving and Printing Company, and shall adopt such measures as will counteract this or any similar scheme to degrade our cherished study of philately to a business speculation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company of New York.

Respectfully submitted,

ADOLPH LOHMEYER, 353.

Seconded by

WILLIAM C. STONE.

Per P. M. Wolsieffer, delegate Chicago Philatelic Society.

The President: You have heard the resolution; are there any remarks in regard to it?

Mr. Calman: I move to table that.

Mr. Calman's motion being seconded, was voted upon *viva voce*, and the President decided the motion lost.

A division was called for, and the Secretary was requested to call the roll, with the following result—ayes, 232; noes, 236.

The President: The motion does not prevail. The question now recurs on the original motion.

Mr. Calman: Mr. President, I moved to lay this on the table because I did not think it was the province of this Association in any way to dictate to a government and say that it has no right to obtain these issues of stamps for nothing, and this is simply a means which the San Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras governments have taken to obtain their stamps in this manner. There have been objections raised to our having issues of stamps every year from these countries in Central America, but we have had this precedent established many years ago in other foreign countries and cities, and they are collected to-day with great avidity by all collectors. There are a number of stamps of which I can state on authority there will be reprints, and we condemned reprints before any such measure was thought of, but I am certain there will be no such issue appearing of these stamps; they will all be regular issues, and I am certain that when these stamps are once issued and circulated in San Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras and are received on letters all over the world, that all these objections will be removed, and I think this Association will make itself ridiculous by passing any resolutions in condemnation thereof.

Mr. Tiffany requested Mr. Bogert to take the Chair and said; Mr. Chairman, I have conferred with several gentlemen here in regard to this resolution, and it seems to me that the resolution framed here meddles with matters with which we have nothing to do, and I desire to suggest, having taken the

floor for that purpose, that this resolution be made to read instead of that "we strongly condemn this action of the Bank Note Co., and shall adopt such measures as will counteract this or any similar scheme," etc., that it be made to read, "We greatly deprecate this action of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co., and will discountenance this or any similar scheme to degrade our cherished study of philately to a business speculation." It seems to me that that is all that we have any right to say. We have no right to say that we condemn the Bank Note Company for doing this thing. We simply regret that they have done it, and we have no right to say that we shall take measures to counteract this thing. This was not in its inception, perhaps so far as these governments are concerned, a scheme at all. It may have been a scheme on the part of some person connected with the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving Company, but it certainly never was a scheme on the part of these governments. Therefore I thought the quickest way to get at it was to take the floor and express my objections to the resolution as offered and move you, sir, that this resolution be amended by inserting in place of the word "condemn" the word "deprecate" and strike out the words "shall adopt such measures as will counteract" and insert the words "will discountenance."

Mr. Scott: I second that amendment.

Mr. Tiffany's amendment, as seconded, was put to a vote and carried.

The Chair: The question now recurs on the adoption of the resolution as amended. All in favor of the resolution will please signify it in the usual manner.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Sterling: Mr. Chairman, in behalf of this Convention, I would like to offer a vote of thanks to our worthy President, Mr. John K. Tiffany, and the Reception Committee, and the members of the St. Louis Society, for the cordial and kind reception that they have extended to us in the use of this room to hold our Convention in, and also for the kind manner in which they have treated us while here.

Mr. Calman and others seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Calman: Mr. Chairman, I move that the thanks of this Association be extended to our present Board of Officers, with the exception of our Secretary, for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

Mr. Bradt: I move that that motion be laid on the table.

Mr. Corwin: I second that.

Mr. Calman: We have always given a vote of thanks to our officers, but we don't want to include our Secretary, for we have asked him to resign, and I think that it is no more than proper that we should vote our thanks to our officers.

The motion to table was lost, by a standing vote.

The Chairman: The question now recurs on the original motion of Mr. Calman.

Mr. Calman: If we had not condemned the action of our Secretary, I should not make the motion in this shape, but as we have already emphasized our opinion of the conduct of our Secretary, I think it is no more than proper that we should emphasize it again.

Mr. Sterling: I move in place of that, that it be the sense of this Association that the Secretary be condemned for his action.

The Chairman: He has already been condemned.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I move to amend, that the thanks of this Association be voted to the President, Vice-President and Treasurer for their faithful services.

The Chairman: The vote is on the original motion of Mr. Calman.

Mr. Bradt: I object to that. I second the motion mentioning the officers by name.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I will withdraw that.

The original motion as made by Mr. Calman was carried.

Mr. Mekeel: I didn't propose to offer any resolution in regard to the Constitution, but I see something in regard to the Exchange Superintendent being elective or appointive, which it is proper to change. I think that office should be elective, as do a great many members of the Association, who have spoken or written to me on that subject. I see it has not been brought before the Convention in any way, and as the office of Exchange Manager of this Association is, without doubt, one of the most important offices we have, it should, by all means, be elective. I offer the following resolution, amending Article IV, Section 2, of our Constitution as amended to-day: Insert after the word "Constitution" the following: "except the Exchange Superintendent, who shall be elected in the same manner as the other elective officers," making the whole section read, "The President, Vice-President, Secretary, International Secretary, and Treasurer shall be elected by the Association. They shall be chosen from different States, and no two or more of them shall be active members

of the same local society. These officers shall constitute the Official Board, and appoint all other officers provided for by the Constitution, except the Exchange Superintendent, who shall be elected in the same manner as the other elective officers.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I second that motion.

Mr. Corwin: I couldn't support any such motion as that, because Mr. Mekeel has read a section of a constitution which certainly doesn't belong to this Society. I don't know what it belongs to, but it doesn't certainly belong to the Philatelic Association.

Mr. Mekeel: I read from an old copy of the Constitution, and made the changes in accordance with my recollection, and in accordance with the copy shown me.

Mr. Calman: I move to lay that on the table.

Seconded.

A *viva voce* vote was taken upon the motion to table, and the Chair being in doubt, the ayes and noes were called, with the following result: Total number of votes, 358; ayes, 301; noes, 57.

The Chairman: The motion is carried. The amendment is laid on the table.

Mr. Bradt: I move that the proxy forms that have been presented and used in this Convention be destroyed at the close of the Convention. It is hardly necessary to keep them and cumber the Secretary's record in that way.

Seconded and carried.

Mr. Calman: I move that the printing of our Constitution and the new membership list be done under the supervision of our Board of Trustees.

Mr. Corwin: I would like to be in receipt of the document at an early day. I want to amend that so they will have them in the hands of every member by December 1.

Mr. Calman: I think we can rely on our Trustees to accomplish that.

Mr. Corwin: I want to make a substitute to that motion, "that the President shall send a certified copy of the Constitution to the Trustees, who shall," etc.

Mr. Calman: I accept that.

The motion, as amended, was carried.

Mr. Wolsieffer: If I am in order, I would like to ask if there is any provision made for the exhibition of stamps at the Annual Convention next year.

Mr. Corwin: You bet there will be one.

Mr. Wolsieffer: I merely ask, as a matter of information.

President Tiffany resumed the Chair.

The President: The Association will now

listen for a few moments to the supplementary report from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Bradt: In the matter of the Second Purchasing Agent's commission, which was referred to the committee for their supervision, the committee begs leave to report that they offer as an amendment to the first paragraph in which his duties are mentioned, that these words be added: "He shall receive a commission of five per cent on all purchases," and that the advertising rates, in the second paragraph, on page 16, be changed as recommended by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Bogert: I second the motion.
The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Corwin, the Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scott in the Chair, and after considering certain matters, reported their action to the Convention, with certain recommendations, which recommendations of the committee were adopted.

There being no further business, on motion of Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Bogert, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CORRECTION.

Page 19, Section 4, should read: "That a person who gains his livelihood, either wholly or in greater part, by dealing in stamps, shall not be eligible as Director, but that such person shall be eligible for all other offices."

This mistake probably is accounted for, first, by my stenographer's carelessness in writing the letter to Mr. Tiffany; and, second, by my oversight in not correcting it before mailing to Mr. Tiffany.

ROBERT C. H. BROCK.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to those members of the American Philatelic Association who so generously sustained me by their proxies, and also to those members who entrusted their proxy holders to vote for and sustain the "individual circuit" plan, and feel assured that the new rules governing the Exchange Department will be appreciated by all, and that increased business will be the order of the day.

I am now ready for active work, and both individual and branch circuits will be extended to the fullest extent.

Respectfully,

E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

TRENTON, N. J., October 18, 1889.

CARD.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Association:

I am pleased to state that in sight of the good work done in the Convention just closed, with regard to arranging the *modus operandi* of the Exchange Department, and from assurances received from the Exchange Superintendent personally, I now believe the Department is well regulated, and will, under its present management, prove a success. It will certainly receive my support.

Mr. Sterling and I have wiped off the slate and have taken a fresh start.

C. B. CORWIN.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 10, 1889.

THE editors of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST have had presented to them the following nominations for the office of Secretary:

MILLARD F. WALTON, by Messrs. H. McAllister and W. A. MacCalla.

S. B. BRADT, by the Chicago Philatelic Society.

HENRY O. HARRIS, by E. B. Hanes.

REPRINT OF THE HISTORY AND CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPED ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE LATE W. E. V. HORNER.

(Continued from page 321, Vol. III.)

ADDENDUM.

WHILE the reprint and continuation of Dr. Horner's work has been in the course of publication, an increased interest among collectors has resulted in bringing to light a number of varieties not in the previous lists; besides these there are a few omissions that we must ascribe to a lack of time in preparation. We have grouped these together in the following lists:

When we consider the diligent study and research that has been devoted to the subject, some of these late discoveries in old issues are very surprising; among these are the one cent of Issue 2, in Shape "M" ($31\frac{1}{2}$), and the ten cent of Issue 3, in Shape "D" ($71\frac{1}{2}$). We know of but three or four copies of these two envelopes.

No. $48\frac{1}{2}$ is a veritable curiosity; we know of but one specimen; the paper is entirely different from the buff or manila wrappers, in texture, watermark and laid lines, which precludes the possibility of its having been bleached; the gum is also intact.

ISSUE I (1853, NESBITT).

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Wmk.
$6\frac{1}{2}$	Full letter	A	2 Var. A	Red	3c.	White	Nesbitt

This envelope has a variety of the Nesbitt watermark peculiar to itself. The letters P. O. D. and U. S. are separated by a space of four millimetres, instead of joining each other as in the usual variety, otherwise it is the same as No. 6. This is probably the first envelope issued by the United States.

ISSUE II (1857-60, NESBITT).

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Wmk.
$31\frac{1}{2}$	Full letter	M	I	Blue	1c.	Buff	Nesbitt
47a *	Note sheet	Rectangle		Red	3c.	White	None
47b *	Note sheet	Rectangle		Red	3c.	Blue	None
$48\frac{1}{4}$	Wrapper	Rectangle	I	Blue	1c.	Yellow	None
$48\frac{1}{2}$	Wrapper	Rectangle	I	Blue	1c.	White	Nesbitt
$49\frac{1}{4}$	Wrapper	Rectangle	I	Blue	1c.	Orange	None

ISSUE III (1861, NESBITT).

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Wmk.
$52\frac{1}{4}$	Note	A	Red	3c.	White	None
$59\frac{1}{4}$	Full letter	A	Red	3c.	White	None
$60\frac{1}{4}$	Full letter	A	Red	3c.	Buff	None
$67\frac{1}{4}$	Extra letter	H	Red	3c.	White	None
$68\frac{1}{4}$	Extra letter	H	Red	3c.	Buff	None
$69\frac{1}{4}$	Official	B	Red	3c.	White	None
$70\frac{1}{4}$	Official	B	Red	3c.	Buff	None
$71\frac{1}{2}$	Full letter	D	Green	10c.	White	Nesbitt
$72\frac{1}{2}$ (?)	Full letter	D	Green	10c.	Buff	Nesbitt

*Probably never issued to the public.

ISSUE VII (1874, PLIMPTON CONTRACT).

FULL LETTER.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
283½	3	U	B	Green	3c.	White	Round	A
284½	3	U	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	A
285½	3	U	B	Green	3c.	Cream	Round	A
296½	3	T		Red	6c.	Amber (3)	Round	A

COMMERCIAL.

318½ *	4½	Q	C	Red	2c.	Gray Fawn	Round	A
324½ *	4½	Q	B	Green	3c.	Gray Fawn	Round	A
329½	4½	V		Red	6c.	White	Round	A

EXTRA LETTER.

339½	5	U	B	Green	3c.	Amber	Round	None
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POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT ENVELOPES. WATERMARK U. S. P. O. D.

FULL LETTER.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
475¼	3	U	Black	3c.	Blue	Round	A
475½	3	U	Blue	3c.	Blue	Square	A

EXTRA LETTER.

483¼	5	U	Blue	3c.	Blue	Square	A
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OFFICIAL.

486¼	7	R	Black	3c.	Blue	Square	A
486½	7	R	Blue	3c.	Blue	Square	A

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT ENVELOPES. WATERMARK, U. S. POSTAL SERVICE.

EXTRA LETTER.

491½	3	U	Black	2c.	Pale Amber	Round	C
492½	3	U	Black	3c.	Pale Amber	Round	C
493½	3	U	Black	6c.	Canary	Round	C

ISSUE VIII (1878, PLIMPTON CONTRACT).

COMMERCIAL.

No.	Size.	Shape.	Die.	Color.	Value.	Paper.	Gum.	Wmk.
574½	4½	Y	B	Blue	5c.	Amber	Round	A
654¼	4½	Y	B	Blue	5c.	Blue	Round	None

ERRATA.

No. 483½ should be pale amber paper instead of white.

The description of Die A of the two cent, 1887 (Issue XII), should read, "there are 72 points to the *outer* circle," instead of inner circle.

* The paper of these envelopes is of a different character from the usual fawn, the laid lines being finer.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

AFGHANISTAN.—The *Philatelic Record* has received the 1 abasi in brown purple. The exterior circle is wider and the dots within it are fewer in number and larger.

1 abasi, purple brown.

It is printed on white laid batonné paper.

ANTIOQUIA.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles two provisionals for Medellín, the capital of the State. They are evidently type-set and are unperforated. They each contain the same inscription, but the borders are different and the 2½c. is square while the 5c. is rectangular. The inscription is as follows:

5 centavos 5
PROVISIONAL.
MEDELLIN.

There are rows of diamonds at the top and bottom and between the lines of the inscription.

2½ centavos, black on yellow.
5 " " "

ARGENTINE.—Just in time to be noted comes a new 12 cent stamp from C. B. Corwin. Within a circle is a portrait of some Argentine celebrity to us unknown; around this, CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS—REPUBLICA ARGENTINA. At the foot, 12 CENTAVOS 12. Perforated 11½.

12 centavos, blue.

AUSTRIA.—The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles the 1 kreutzer newspaper tax stamp as being perforated 11½.

1 kreutzer, blue.

BRITISH GUIANA.—We are informed that a set of stamps inscribed POSTAGE & REVENUE has been issued. We are not aware of the design, but the values are as follows:

1 cent, lilac and slate gray.
2 " " orange.
4 " " blue.
6 " " brown.
8 " " rose.
12 " " violet.
24 " " green.
48 " " orange red.
72 " " red brown.
96 " " carmine.

COLOMBIA.—The erroneous 20 centavos has been replaced by a stamp of almost similar design. Numerals have been placed before and after CENTAVOS and there are several slight changes in the corner ornaments, etc. Perforated 13½.

20 centavos, violet.

COSTA RICA.—We have the 1 and 5 centavos PROVISIONAL stamps with the surcharge CORREOS. The 2c. is also said to be surcharged in the same manner.

1 centavo, carmine.
2 " blue.
5 " red brown.

DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.—The *American Journal of Philately* announces a new set for this company. Numerals of value in centre in transverse oval; *Lk.k.pr. Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft* — *Első cs.k.sz. Duna-gőhajózási társulat* in large oval frame around; anchors in corners on background of fine network. Perforated 11½.

10 (soldi), red.
20 " blue.
30 " lilac.
40 " green.
60 " orange.
80 " yellow.

In *La Timbre Poste* for May was chronicled a set of four values, which are said to have been issued in 1887. They are embossed in color on white paper except the 50s., which is on yellow. Large numeral in centre. ERSTE K.K.PRIV. DONAU-DAMPFSCHIFFAHRTSGESELLSCHAFT around; the whole enclosed in a fancy border.

5 (soldi), carmine.
10 " blue.
20 " green.
50 " indigo on yellow.

CURACAO.—The new stamps are of the same design as the Dutch Indies with italic numeral.

1 cent, gray.
2 " violet.

FARIDKOTE.—*Le Timbre Poste* reports another variety of the rectangular stamp of 1882.

¼ anna, blue on thick yellow paper.

FRANCE.—It is reported that the 5 franc has been issued with the surcharge for use in the Levant.

20 plasters, lilac.

GIBRALTER.—Guy Semple informs us that the current stamps have been surcharged with new values in Spanish currency.

5 centimos, on ¼ penny, green.
10 " 1 " carmine.
25 " 2 " brown red.
25 " 2½ " blue.
40 " 4 " orange.
50 " 6 " lilac.
75 " 1 shilling bistre.

GOLD COAST.—There is a three-penny stamp of the old design and three higher values of a new type. They bear a small head of Victoria in an octagonal frame, with POSTAGE at the left, & REVENUE at the right; below, a six-sided shield bearing a large numeral of value, followed by a small 3; GOLD COAST at top. Perforated 14, watermarked C.A. and crown.

3 pence, olive yellow.
5 shillings, lilac and blue.
10 " " and carmine.
20 " green "

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Inland Revenue stamp surcharged POSTAGE is a fraud of the first water.

GREECE.—By some oversight we have neglected to speak of the watermarked stamps. They are all of the local print and the watermark extends over nearly half

of the sheet. It consists of the words *XAPTHE*
ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΥ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑΣ [paper for the public
service], and below *E. X.* the abbreviation for *ΕΛΛΗ-*
ΝΙΚΟΝ ΧΑΡΤΟΠΟΙΕΙΟΝ [Greek paper manufac-

1 lepton, brown, watermarked.	
10 " orange, "	
20 " carmine, "	
20 " " " "	perf. 13½.
35 " blue, "	

The perforated 20 lepta we incorrectly mentioned in our chronicle for August and we also omitted to state that the 10 lepta was watermarked.

GUADELOUPE.—From Rev. A. Hoenecke we have received the 1 centime stamp surcharged with a new value. *Le Timbre* also mentions two new surcharges on the 10 centimes.

5 centimes on 1c., black on lilac.	
15 " 10c., " violet (400).	
25 " 10c., " (800).	

The decree authorizing the last two is dated March 8, 1889, and the number of each issued, is affixed in parentheses.

ITALY.—We are informed that the new 5 centesimi stamps with arms are not at present in use, but will be withheld until the present supply is used up. Extracts from the new postal law will be found in the latter part of our chronicle. All decrees, etc., will hereafter be given by themselves at the end of the chronicle.

JHIND.—Herr Siewert announces the following surcharges in red:

¾ anna, green.	4 annas, green.
2 " blue.	1 rupee, gray.
Service, ¾ anna, green.	2 annas, blue.

MEXICO.—From the *American Journal of Philately* we learn of a new variety of the official seal. ADMINISTRATION LOCAL DE CORREOS in scroll at top, arms surmounted by Y in centre, CERRADO at the left, SELLADO at the right in white letters on colored ground; white swallow-tailed label [with and without MEXICO, D.F.] on vertically lined ground below.

Official seal, brown.

NOSSI-BE.—To the stamps chronicled last month should be added another value, the 10 centimes surcharged "5."

5 on 10 centimes, black on lavender.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have received from Karl C. Miner a specimen of the five-penny stamp with the "Stamp Duty" watermark. It is perforated 10x12 and was postmarked April 30, 1889.

5 pence, green.

PERSIA.—A. Lohmeyer calls our attention to several provisionals that have not been catalogued in this country as yet. The first surcharge consists of a large figure 5 surrounded by rays.

5 on 50 centimes, black and orange.
5 on 1 franc, blue and black.

The other two consist of the 10s. and 1 fr. stamps cut in half, the first horizontally, the second vertically, and surcharged in Persian letters with a new value.

5 shahi, blue on black and orange.
5 " red on blue and black.

These are vouched for by prominent German author-

ities and are to be found in Moschkau's *Handbuch für Postmarken-Sammler*. He also chronicles the 50 cent. served in the same manner, which we have not seen.

5 shahi, blue on black and orange.

Four stamps of a new design have recently been prepared. They are of the same size as the 1, 2 and 5s., but bear the head of the Shah in an oval in the centre with the value in small circles below. Above the head and in the upper corners are Persian inscriptions. POSTE PERSANE below the portrait, with the lion's head in the centre. Perforated 13½.

10 shahi, black.
1 kran, orange.
2 " rose.
5 " green.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The following list of the stamps surcharged RECARGO DE CONSUMOS, which have been in use for postage, is compiled from *Le Timbre Poste*.

Surcharged on postage stamps.

2 4-8 on 1 centimo, green.
2 4-8 " 2 " rose.
2 4-8 " 5 " blue.
2 4-8 " 12 4-8 " rose.

Surcharged on telegraph stamps.

2 4-8 on 1 centimo, bistre.
2 4-8 on 2 4-8 " yellow brown.
2 4-8 " 5 " blue.
2 4-8 " 10 " green.
2 4-8 " 20 " violet.

RAJPEEPLA.—It is reported by *Der Philatelist* that the large stamp recently chronicled is a revenue and not a postage stamp.

SAINT VINCENT.—The surcharged 2½ pence on 1 penny is now issued in a new color, says the *American Journal of Philately*.

2½ pence, on 1p. light blue.

SALVADOR.—The *Philatelic World* has seen the 3 centavos surcharged "1 centavo." Also the new 1 centavo, which is the work of the American Bank Note Co. It is similar to the 3 centavos in design.

1 centavo on 3c., brown.
1 " green.

SHANGHAI.—We have received from Durbin & Hanes an error of the 60 cash stamp. The upstroke of the lower left-hand Chinese character is omitted in all the stamps in the second row from the right of the sheet.

TURKS ISLAND.—The 1 penny is now printed in carmine and watermarked C.A. and crown.

1 penny, carmine.

ZULULAND.—Official information has been received by the *Philatelic Record* that the only stamps of Great Britain which have been surcharged are the ¼, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 pence of the present issue. The recently announced 1½, 2½ and 5 pence are frauds.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The latest in registration envelopes is the Cape of Good Hope envelopes, surcharged BRITISH BECHUANALAND in two lines in green.

4 pence, blue, 152 x 96 [G].
4 " " 200 x 127 [H].
4 " " 293 x 153 [K].

The first is made by DeLaRue & Co., and the other two by McCorquodale & Co. Moens, however, says that size H is from DeLaRue & Co.

Protectorate.—Three new registration envelopes for the inhabitants of this dependency of the British empire. They are the Cape envelopes, surcharged in two lines BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, in black, for sizes G and K, and in green for L. Size G is from DeLaRue & Co.

4 pence, ultramarine [G].
4 " blue, 253 x 176 [I].
4 " " [K].

CEYLON.—Still the registration surcharges come. The latest is in two lines in block type in red.

15 cents on 12 cents, pink, 132 x 82 [F].

FRIDKOTE.—The larger size of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna is now found with the arms in black.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green on white, 120 x 94.

It is also said that the registration envelope is surcharged in the same way, but no particulars as to sizes are given.

FRANCE.—An ungummed envelope, which sells for 5½ centimes, is chronicled by *Le Timbre Poste*.

5 centimes, green on buff, 152 x 117.

GIBRALTER.—The registration envelopes have been surcharged like the adhesives with new values in Spanish currency.

20 centimos on 2 pence, vermilion [F].
20 " " " [I]

JHIND.—Both of the envelopes now have the arms in black.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green on white, 118 x 66.
1 " brown " 121 x 71.

We have not seen these, but give the sizes previously in use.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*Le Timbre Poste* reports that the registration envelope now has the lower flap pointed instead of round, and the size is slightly changed.

4 pence, carmine on white, 145 x 89.

RUSSIA.—A. Lohmeyer sends us a O.K. envelope with stamp of the new type. It is watermarked with undulations.

10 kopecs, blue on cream, 145 x 81.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

GIBRALTER.—The wrapper has been surcharged with a new value in Spanish currency.

5 centimos on $\frac{1}{4}$ penny, green on manilla, 300 x 125.

POST CARDS.

UNITED STATES.—We desire to call especial attention to the following advertisement from Postmaster-General Wanamaker. Among our many members there must be some who possess sufficient artistic talent to enable them to submit designs which will be acceptable to the authorities.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVED DESIGNS OF POSTAL CARDS—POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1889.—In order to secure, if possible, an improved design and border for postal cards, sealed proposals are invited from artists, designers and others, and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, November 6, 1889, for such designs or drawings for the purpose as bidders may wish to submit. Proposals should be made on the blank forms provided by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for new designs for postal cards," and addressed to

the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, with specifications and information, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Postmaster-General.

The specifications state that the following matter must be comprehended in the design:

1. The design of the postage stamp to be located preferably in the upper right-hand corner. * * *
2. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA or U. S. (the former preferred) and POSTAL CARD forming one figure, to be located in the upper left-hand corner.
3. The words ONE CENT. This may be placed either with No. 1 or No. 2.
4. THIS SIDE TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE ADDRESS in plain letters and in a separate line.

CEYLON.—The 5 cent card has received the surcharge 3 CENTS in block type.

3 cents on 5c. blue and black on buff.

GIBRALTER.—The cards are also surcharged with Spanish values.

5 centimos on $\frac{1}{4}$ penny, green on buff.
5x5 " on $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " "
10 " on 1 " " carmine "
10x10 " on 1x1 " " " "
15 " on $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " brown "
15x15 " on $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny, brown on buff.

ITALY.—There is a new card for local use, inscribed in two lines CARTOLINA POSTALE—DA CINQUE CENTESIMI and the usual instructions concerning the address. The stamp is of the new type with the arms of Savoy. Size 110 x 70 mm.

5 centesimi, green on salmon.

There are also two new Packet cards, the design being similar to those now in use.

25 centesimi, brown on salmon.
2 lire, 70 " " on gray.

JHIND.—The cards are now found with the arms in black.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, brown on buff.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " "

RUSSIA.—We are indebted to A. Lohmeyer for the newly issued cards. The 4 kopek reply card is of the same form as the single card described last month with the addition of a single line of inscription on each half designating its use. The unstamped card and the single 3 kopek card bear only a single line of inscription at the top, "Open Letter," and one line of instructions at the bottom instead of two as in the 1884 issue.

Unstamped, brown on light buff.
3 kopecs, carmine on " "
3x3 " " on " "
4x4 " " on " "

LETTER CARDS.

UNITED STATES.—From one of our foreign exchanges we learn that Series 4 of the letter sheet is in use.

2 cents, green on white, Series 4.

DENMARK.—*Le Timbre* announces that the cards have received the addition of the words kortet aubnes ved at afgive Randen on the margin of the address side.

4 ore, blue on cream.
8 " red on " "

ITALY.—The 5 cent letter card has the same stamp as the new post card chronicled this month. The inscription is in two lines and reads BIGLIETTO POSTALE—DA 5 CENTESIMI. There are three lines for the address, the first being preceded by A. The 20

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*,*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, Gr. Stove, near Rostock, i. M., Germany.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.*Fourth Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 1153, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, 168 LACLEDE B'D'G, }
ST. LOUIS, MO., October 15, 1889. }*To the Members of the American Philatelic Association:*

Gentlemen:—Having this day received the resignation of Mr. S. B. Bradford, of the office of Secretary, requested of him by me in accordance with a vote of the late Convention, it becomes necessary to call for a special election for a Secretary. By the recent change in the By-Laws the Trustees are required to call for nominations to be sent to them before each election, and to notify members who are the nominees for each office. It has been agreed that for this special election all nominations should be sent in on or before the 30th of October, that the polls may be closed on the 4th of December and the result announced in the December PHILATELIST. The blank ballots with the names of the nominees will be sent you, and will request your vote also on the question of striking out the words, "and shall be chosen from different States," in Sec. 2, Article IV, of the Constitution, as amended by the recent Convention.

JOHN K. TIFFANY,
*President.*SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
OTTAWA, ILL., October 15, 1889. }

JOHN K. TIFFANY, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir:—The resignation desired I hereby tender, and I can assure you that the insult offered me is fully appreciated.

The delays that have been credited to my office have not been due so much to my poor health as to the neglect of duty of other members of the Board, and particularly in the case of the former Treasurer, to whom far more than half of these delays should be credited.

From this time forth I will not make a stroke

of a pen in this office, and will pack everything belonging to the office at once and ship them to Scott or yourself as you may advise me.

For yourself and the other members of the Board I have nothing but the most friendly feelings, but for certain members in the East I have such feelings as I usually entertain for a sneaking cur.

I will remain a member of the Association unless compelled to resign, and will bide my time until I can get even with some of them.

Respectfully,

S. B. BRADFORD.

My resignation takes effect from this date.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The usual meeting of the Trustees was held September 18, in the large room of the Banking House of Gregory, Ballow & Co., to receive American Philatelic Association members desirous of giving expression to their views before the St. Louis Convention, but owing to the bad weather there was but a small attendance and no views of importance elicited.

The books of the late Treasurer, H. B. Seagrave, were sent to Mr. Charles Gregory since our last report, but as they were not written up, the new Treasurer refused to receive them except through the Trustees. Under these circumstances they were taken by the Trustees and an accountant engaged to write up the books. The work occupied two days, the bill for which has been sent to Mr. Seagrave for settlement. The books being properly balanced were turned over to the Treasurer, Mr. Charles Gregory.

The request to designate a bank for the funds of the Association, which was received last month, having been duly considered by the Board, the St. Nicholas Bank, of New York, has been chosen for that purpose.

A complaint having been made that letters to the Trustees have not been immediately answered, they desire to inform members that if the business is of sufficient importance to require the attention of the full Board it necessarily has to lie over to the next monthly meeting, and if an acknowledgment of its receipt is required a stamp should be enclosed for that purpose. If, however, the matter is such as can be adjusted by a single member it is certain to receive prompt attention.

The following members have sent in their resignations, which will be accepted next month, if no objections thereto are received by this Board:

Baas, G. A., No. 653, Batesville, Ind.
 Bacon, W. H., No. 339, W. Newton, Mass.
 Bardwell, R. N. R., No. 476, Talbotton, Ga.
 Binney, H., No. 718, Middletown, Conn.
 Bird, C. E., No. 7, New York city.
 Chamberlin, A. V., No. 435, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Chapin, R. W., No. 75, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Conant, J. M., No. 655, New Bedford, Mass.
 Eberle, C. W., No. 552, Yonkers, N. Y.
 Joseph, W. R., No. 624, Yorkshire Centre, N. Y.
 Keep, J. H., Jr., No. 772, Norwich, Conn.
 Kingman, E. L., No. 661, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Macfarlane, G. S., No. 541, Lynn, Mass.
 McFadden, W. A., No. 497, Cincinnati, O.
 Osgood, D. W., Jr., No. 77, Denver, Colo.
 Schneider, P. L., No. 707, Columbus, O.
 Shelton, W. H., No. 81, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Voute, E. W., No. 54, Chicago, Ill.

The next meeting will be held October 16.

By order of the Board,

J. W. SCOTT,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

OCTOBER, 1889.

Again it is my painful duty to announce the death of one of our most respected members. Mrs. R. L. Phillips departed this life at her home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., September 2, 1889.

In list of new members for August, Dr. Iserum's initials should be J. A., instead of I. A., as there given.

The following is the list of

NEW MEMBERS.

No. 873. ALBRECHT, R. F., 55 St. Paul's avenue, Tompkinsville, N. Y.
 No. 874. ALLEN, GEORGE H. H., New Bedford, Mass.
 No. 875. BIRCH, G. C., Penang, Straits Settlements.
 No. 876. BRYDON, W. M., Danville, Va.
 No. 877. CLARK, FREDERICK U., Beaumont Lodge, Winchester Hill, London, Eng.
 No. 878. CURTIS, WILLIAM T., 80 State street, Boston, Mass.
 No. 879. GILLET, A. J., 142 Bellefontaine street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 No. 880. HOLMES, JOSEPH, 7 Pearl street, New York city.

No. 881. HOPPER, A. M., 24 South Holliday street, Baltimore, Md.
 No. 882. HUMPHREY, EDGAR T., P. O. Box 2424, New York city.
 No. 883. IDELL, DAVID B., 283 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J.
 No. 884. KLEIN, EUGENE S., 1742 Missouri street, St. Louis, Mo.
 No. 885. LEVIN, J., Race street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa.
 No. 886. LOMLER, C. W., Portland, Oreg., Box 555.
 No. 887. MACY, CHARLES ALEXANDER, 208 West 45th street, New York city.
 No. 888. MANNING, CLARENCE J., Buffalo, N. Y.
 No. 889. MESSER, PHILLIP L., 1015 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
 No. 890. NICKLES, JR., WILLIAM, 1133 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
 No. 891. ROBINSON, W. E., Malden, Mass.
 No. 892. RUMFORD, C. P. M., 1003 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

The following is the list of

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP—LIST NO. 36.

D'ARDENNE, C., 14 and 16 W. Randolph street, Chicago.
 References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 DAVIS, MISS M. E., Warrington street, Boston, Mass.
 References: E. T. Parker, R. R. Bogert.
 FROST, J. D., 634 Second avenue, Lansingburg, N. Y.
 References: William H. Danforth, B. L. Drew.
 GYLE, J. C., Tehama, Cal.
 References: M. V. Samuels, E. F. Gambs.
 HARRISON, JUSTINA A., 141 Beverly street, Toronto, Ont.
 References: Henry Clots, August Dejonge.
 HELM, G. C. F., JR., 220 Vine street, Philadelphia.
 References: Philip H. Dilg, S. B. Bradt.
 HENDERSON, GEORGE, 1422 Master street, Philadelphia.
 References: W. A. MacCalla, H. McAllister.
 HOOD, LEWIS E., Somerville, Mass.
 References: Arba Borden, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 KEMPT, G. DAVIDSON, M. A., Forest Hill, Kelvinside, Glasgow, Scotland.
 References: R. S. Hatcher, C. H. Mekeel.
 KUCHEL, C. J., 412 Superior street, Chicago.
 References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 MAYO, WILLIAM C., Department of State, Washington, D. C.
 References: James H. Houston, F. McC. Smith.
 STANNARD, GEORGE R., 798 N. Ashland avenue, Chicago.
 References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
 STORY, FRED. L., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
 References: R. R. Bogert, Arthur Tuttle.
 STROEHLIN, PAUL, Geneva, Switzerland.
 References: B. Blauhuth, Jos. Rechert.
 TURNER, WILL H., 285 Madison street, Chicago.
 References: Harry M. Gould, C. L. Zimmerman.

The persons mentioned in the above list will be entitled to membership on November 10, if no objection is received previous to that date.

Respectfully,

S. B. BRADFORD,
Secretary.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SEPTEMBER, 1889.

Business transacted for month of September as follows:

Sheets sold	200
Covers, large	20
" small	10
" mailing (patent fasteners)	31
Hinges (improved thin die cut)	10,000

Received the following for circulation:

168 filled sheets, value	\$1012 46
16 filled covers, "	86 54

Total, 184 \$1099 00

Making a grand total of 2816 filled sheets, valued at \$18,840.78, and 423 covers valued at \$3044.96; total all, 3239 sheets and covers, valued at \$21,885.74, from December 31, 1888, to September 30, 1889.

The following amounts over \$20.00 show from which source the filled sheets have been received this month.

W. H. Curtis, \$129.92; Albert Herzog, \$119.39; W. F. Lambert, \$100.28; George W. McFarland, \$97.40; V. Gurdji, \$84.88; Felix Lemougi, \$53.69; C. C. Gallagher, \$38.40; R. Wuesthoff, \$33.52; W. H. Niedstedt, \$31.74; E. T. Parker, \$27.58; Carl Wagner, \$27.00; B. A. Sterling, \$26.60; E. B. Jones, \$25.14; E. S. Engel, \$20.86, and fourteen others with various amounts from \$18.92, down to \$3.55.

New York branch	\$153 04
Chicago "	2 32
Pittsburgh "	8 85

Total branches \$164 21

All filled sheets received this month are made up into special books for the members' use at the Convention, and will then be distributed over branch and individual circuits.

I would recommend that the senders of exchange sheets in forwarding to the Superintendent, will not send less than five sheets at a time, and as many more as they can arrange.

I prefer to give a thorough trial of having one party's sheets in a book, so that when sold the amount can go at once to the credit of the owner, and in order to do this, all books sent out should contain only the sheets of one party, in order to prevent mistakes, and books should contain from five to twelve sheets each.

The Buffalo Philatelic Society have applied for branch membership, having the requisite number of American Philatelic Association members in good standing, and I have admitted them as Branch No. 15, of the American Philatelic Association. The two exchange books locked up with the Denver Branch since May were returned September 28, and are now in the owner's hands.

The business of the Exchange Department in detail will be found in my first annual report to the Convention.

I desire to correct a misstatement that I made in my June report, as reflecting upon the late

Exchange Superintendent, Mr. Clotz, viz.: "All such information is and has been denied me." Mr. Clotz informed me under date of July 2, why he did not show me the accounting books, as he could not spare them in closing up his accounts, and his explanation was a satisfactory one. I have no desire to do any one an injury, and it is with pleasure that I state that the visit of Mr. Clotz and Mr. Dejonge to me December 31, was a very pleasant and agreeable one.

Mr. Clotz brought his blanks with him and explained his method of keeping the exchange accounts, but did not show me his cash book or ledger of existing accounts. This is the point I wished to explain and regret very much that I should have called public attention to a matter between Mr. Clotz and myself, as I entertain none but the best of feeling to him personally, and trust this explanation will be satisfactory to concerned.

E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

As I reached the terminus of my voyage only a few days ago, I have not done very much as yet for my department, but before the next number of this paper makes its appearance my first purchases will be in the hands of the subscribers. According to the wishes of different writers there will be the following new classes in my department:

Class A1 (A1a, etc.), the same as I (1a, etc.), but up to £1 face value instead of 5sh. only. Class 1b, 11b, the same as I, 11, but without postal cards. (See THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, No. 9, p. 280.) The former Class 11b will be called 11c. Can any of the readers of this paper give me the reason why so many of the American collectors don't like those clear, beautiful and not even high-priced postal cards?

The following gentlemen are to-day the members of the First Purchasing Agency:

1. W. Sellschopp, San Francisco, class A1.
2. R. C. H. Brock, Philadelphia, class A1.
3. Wm. E. Loy, San Francisco, class 1a, exclusive different Spanish Republics of South America, etc., and especially the celebrated N. F. Seebeck stamps.
4. W. A. Cooper, San Francisco, class 1a, exclusive different Spanish Republics of South America, etc., and especially the celebrated N. F. Seebeck stamps.
5. Sophus Korett, San Francisco, class 11a, exclusive different Spanish Republics of South America, etc., and especially the celebrated N. F. Seebeck stamps.
6. G. Folte, San Francisco, class 1a, exclusive different Spanish Republics of South America, etc., and especially the celebrated N. F. Seebeck stamps.
7. E. F. Gambs, San Francisco, class 1a, exclusive different Spanish Republics of South America, etc., and especially the celebrated N. F. Seebeck stamps.
8. J. Frank Read, Providence, class A1a, without Great Britain.
9. Hugo S. Mack, New York, class 1a.
10. W. H. Kane, Los Angeles, class 1a, British Colonies only.

11. Alfred Dawson, Providence, class II.
12. Daniel Jäger, New York, class I^b, America only.
13. Wilson Wilby, Toronto, class IIa.
14. Geo. T. Rockwell, Middletown, class I^b.
15. A. A. Brinsmade, New Orleans, class I^b.
16. Chas. Gregory, Brooklyn, class I.
17. Benjamin Baker, New Bedford, class I.
18. G. R. Lumsden, Greenville, class I, for America and England; class II, for other countries.
19. A. A. Bartlett, Charlottetown, class II^b.
20. Harry H. Miller, Burlington, class IIa.
21. Henry O. Harris, Doylestown, class AIa.
22. Spencer Cosby, Portsmouth, class Ia.
23. Geo. W. Worthington, Cleveland, class I.
24. Frederick B. Perry, Hyde Park, class I.
25. Geo. W. Norris, Dimock, class I^b.
26. S. B. Boyd, Knoxville, class IIa.
27. John H. Ross, Jamaica Plain, class II.
28. N. E. Carter, Delavan, class I^b.
29. F. P. Sears, Boston, class IIa.
30. W. C. Stone, Springfield, class I.
31. C. A. Hazlett, Portsmouth, class II.
32. W. R. King, Grand Island, class I.
33. Ragnar Johan Bruzelius, Sweden, class IIc.
34. Edward Hawkins, The Glen, England, class III.
35. Captain Coolidge, Rock Springs, III.

Respectfully,

W. SELLSCHOPP,

First Purchasing Agent.

FOURTH PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

I beg to call the attention of the members to the beginning of the season for auction sales. The month of October will bring us three different sales, all of them highly interesting. The J. W. Scott and Coin Company, Limited, is going to lead. Their first sale is announced for October 21. It contains a nice lot of United

States stamps, of which the 1875 newspaper (canceled) are worth mentioning; also a nice assortment of foreign stamps.

R. R. Bogert & Co.'s next sale will take place on October 28, comprising some very nice United States stamps as well as United States revenue, match, and medicine stamps. Mr. Joseph J. Casey is also preparing a big sale for the latter part of October—duplicates and stock from the Levy collection, foreign revenues, as well as a splendid assortment of United States envelopes; choice lot of errors and albinos, etc.

Catalogues will be in my hands the beginning of October, and any member who desires a catalogue please address,

CHARLES MUECKE, F. P. A.,

468-470 Broome St., N. Y.

THE Treasurer begs to notify the members of the American Philatelic Association that the dues for the fiscal year, beginning September 1, 1889, are now due and payable. Members will please notice that checks on other cities than New York will not be accepted in payment of dues, as the same cannot be collected at the expense of the Association. Send cash or postal notes. Receipts will not be sent for dues unless an addressed stamped envelope is enclosed with dues. The Association will be saved much expense if members will send in their dues for the full year instead of making semi-annual payments.

Respectfully,

CHAS. GREGORY,

Treasurer.

NEW YORK, 1 NEW ST., Oct. 2, 1889.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. IV.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 11, 1889.

No. 2.

THE ENVELOPE FRANKS OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.

A paper read before the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, August 29, 1889.

BY J. W. SCOTT.



TYPE I.

THE postal issues of this firm make no mean collection by themselves, as the lines of Wells, Fargo & Co. embraced half the world in extent, and included many nations and peoples in the various ramifications of their postal route. The history of this world-renowned firm has been frequently written and the story of its small beginnings and present magnitude is well known to all; therefore I shall not go over the old ground which has been so ably covered by Mr. Charles Coster, in his work on the "U. S. Locals," but shall confine myself strictly to a list of the various franks issued by Wells, Fargo & Co. up to the present time.

In the Mexican issues I have simply described the lettering of the surcharges and not the variations in the type used or shades of color employed, as it is apparent that these surcharges have been roughly printed with a rubber hand stamp, and often so badly struck that it would be very difficult to distinguish with any degree of certainty the size of the type. Then, as to the color, they apparently intended to use red, but occasionally appeared to have made a mistake and struck the printing stamp on a black or blue pad, giving an impression in a nondescript reddish-purple color. The series is large enough without multiplying speci-

mens with slight varieties, but those who delight in such things will here find a rich field to work in.

I have used the same abbreviations to designate the location of the frank on the envelope as employed in my article on "Western Franks." Where no letters follow the description it will be understood that the frank is printed in the left upper corner of the envelope.

- A. L. E. across left end of envelope.
- A. R. E. across right end of envelope.
- L. U. C. left upper corner.
- L. L. C. left lower corner.
- R. U. C. right upper corner.
- R. L. C. right lower corner.
- T. C. centre at top.

TYPE I. Inscription on streamer, "Wells, Fargo & Co.," in old English, "Paid-via Omaha-N.T." in small capitals.

Rose on 3c., white, 1853.
" 3c., " 1864.
" 3c., buff, "

TYPE II. Same design as last without "Paid-via Omaha-N.T." and "Paid over our Lower California interior route only. Paid 12½ cents," in two lines below.

Black on yellow, A. L. E.

TYPE III. Same, with inscription in three lines:

Black on yellow, A. L. E.

PAID



Over our California and Coast Routes.

TYPE V.

PAID 10 CENTS.



TYPE VII.

TYPE IV. Same, with "For the interior of Lower California only."

Black on yellow, A. L. E.

TYPE V. Name, "Wells, Fargo & Co." in old English letters, with flourishes above and below; on lined ground, enclosed in heavy bordered frame with truncated corners; above, "Paid;" below, "Over our California and Coast Routes."

Black on 3c. white, 1853.
" 3c. buff, "
" 10c. " "

TYPE VI. Same as last with bottom line changed to "Over our California and Atlantic Express."

Red on 10c. (Type II) buff, 1853.

TYPE VII. Inscription on lined disk, except last line, which on a solid band "Paid Wells, Fargo & Co., Over our California and Coast Routes."

Blue on 3c. white, 1853.
" 3c. " " T. C.
" 3c. buff, "
" 3c. white, 1860. T. C.
" 3c. buff, "

Rose on 3c. white, " "
" 10c. " " "
" 3c. " 1861 " "
" 3c. buff, " "
" 3c. white, 1864 " "
" 3c. buff, " "

Black on 3c. white, 1853.
" 3c. " " inverted
" 3c. " " T. C.
" 3c. " " A. L. E.
" 3c. buff, "
" 3c. " " T. C.
" 3c. " " R. L. C. (inverted)
" green, 6c. white, 1853.
" red, 6c. " " "
" " 6c. " " T. C.
" " 6c. buff, " "

Black on 3c. white, 1860, T. C.
" 3c. " " A. R. E.
" 3c. buff, " T. C.
" 3c. white, 1861, "
" 3c. " " A. L. E.
" 3c. buff, " T. C.
" 3c. " " "
" 6c. white, " T. C.
" 6c. buff, " "
" 10c. white, 1861, "
" 10c. buff, " "
" 12c. " " "
" 20c. " " "
" 24c. " " "
" 40c. " " "
" rose 3c. white, 1864, T. C.
" " 3c. " " A. L. E.
" " 3c. buff, " T. C.
" " 3c. " " across l. u. corner.
" brown, 3c. white, " T. C.
" " 3c. buff, " "
" rose, 6c. white, " "
" " 6c. buff, " "
" violet, 6c. white, " "
" " 6c. buff, " "
" 9c. buff, 1864, T. C.
" 18c. " " "
" 24c. " " "
" 30c. " " "
" 40c. " " "
" 3c. white, 1870, "
" 3c. " " A. L. E.
" 3c. amber, " T. C.
" 3c. cream, " "
" 6c. white, " "
" 6c. " " A. L. E.
" 6c. amber, " T. C.
" 7c. " " ?
" 10c. white, " "
" 10c. amber, " "
" 12c. white, " "
" 12c. amber, " "
" 15c. white, " "
" 15c. amber, " "
" 3c. (Die A) white, 1874, T. C.
" 3c. " amber " "
" 3c. (Die B) white " "
" 3c. " amber, " "
" 3c. " blue " " ?
" 3c. " fawn " " ?
" 5c. blue, 1875, T. C.



TYPE XXI.

Black on 5c. fawn, 1875, T. C.
 " 6c. white, "
 " 6c. amber, "
 " 10c. (Die A) white, 1874, T. C.?
 " 10c. (Die B) "
 " 15c. white, 1874, T. C.
 " 15c. amber, "
 " 30c. white, "
 " 30c. amber, "
 " 2c. white, 1875, "
 " 2c. amber, "
 " 2c. fawn, "
 " 5c. white, 1880 "
 " 2c. " Oct., 1883, T. C.
 " 2c. amber, "
 " 2c. fawn, "
 " 4c. white, 1883, T. C.
 " 4c. amber, "

TYPE VIII. Same, with Pony Express stamp printed at left end of label.

Rose on 3c. white, 1861, with 25c. Pony Express stamp, rose.

Black on 3c. white, 1861, with 25c. Pony Express stamp, rose.

Black on 3c. white, 1861, with 25c. Pony Express stamp, blue.

Black on 3c. white, 1864, with 25c. Pony Express stamp, blue.

Black on 3c. white, 1861, with 25c. Pony Express stamp, brown.

Black on 3c. white, 1861, with 10c. Pony Express stamp, blue.

TYPE IX. Same as VII, with "paid 25 cents," below.

Black on 3c. white, 1861, T. C.

" 3c. buff, " "

" 3c. " " L. L. C.

TYPE X. Same as VII, with "Overland via Los Angeles," in three lines of large type at right end of label.

Black on 3c. buff, 1853.

Red, on 10c., type II, buff, 1853.

TYPE XI. Same as VII, with "Boise Mines—paid 50 cents," below.

Red on 3c. white, 1861, T. C.

" 3c. buff, " "

TYPE XIIa. Same as VII, with "China and Japan Express," below in small letters.

Black on 10c. white, 1861, T. C.

" 10c. buff, " "

" 30c. " 1864, "

" 40c. " " "

TYPE XIIb. Same inscription in large letters.

Black on 40c. buff, 1864, T. C.

TYPE XIII. Same as VII, with, "For Mexican ports, paid—25 cents," below.

Rose on 3c. white, 1860, T. C.

" 3c. " 1861, "

" 3c. " 1864, "

" 3c. buff, " "

TYPE XIV. Same as VII, with "Paid over our Mexican Coast and California Express—" and value printed in two lines.

25 cents, black on 3c. buff, 1861, T. C.

" " 3c. white, "

" " 3c. buff, " T. C.

" " 3c. " "

" " 3c. white, 1864, T. C.

" " 3c. buff, "

35 cents, " 10c. white, 1861, "

" " 10c. buff, " "

" " 3c. white, 1870, "

" " 3c. amber, " "

" " 6c. " "

" " 10c. white, " "

" " 10c. amber, " "

70 cents, " 3c. white, 1874, "

" " 6c. " "

" " 6c. amber, " "

\$1.05, " 10c. white, 1861, "

" " 30c. buff, 1864, "

" " 30c. " "

\$1.05, black on 30c. buff, 1864, T. C. sur-

charged over 35 cents.

\$1.40, black on 12c. white, 1870, T. C.

TYPE XV. Same as VII, with "To Salmon River and Nez Perces Mines," below.

Black on 3c. buff, 1861, T. C.

TYPE XVI. Same as VII, with "Victoria and British Columbia," below.

Black on white, T. C.

" " yellow, "

TYPE XVII. Same as VII, with "Victoria, Vancouver Island," below in script type.

Black on white, T. C.

Variety inscription in capitals.

Black on white, T. C.

TYPE XVIII. Same as VII, with "W. F. & Co." in very large letters at top; frank across left end.

Black on 3c. white, 1864.

TYPE XIX. Same as VII, with large ornamental block at top; frank across left end.

Black on 3c. white, 1864.

TYPE XX. Name, WELLS, FARGO & Co., with capitals very large and diagonally by ½ OUNCE PAID FROM ST. JOSEPH TO PLACERVILLE PER EXPRESS in nine lines.

Rose on white, A. L.

TYPE XXI. Same design inscribed "Paid Wells, Fargo & Co., through our California and Atlantic Express."



TYPE XXII.



TYPE XXIV.



TYPE XXV.

Variety *a*, "paid" small and unshaded.

Red on 10c., Type <i>a</i> , white, 1853.	
" 10c., " " " T. C.	
" 10c., " buff, " " T. C.	
" 10c., " " " " T. C.	
" 10c., Type <i>b</i> , white " " T. C.	
" 10c., " buff, " " T. C.	
" 10c., " " " " T. C.	
" 10c., white, 1860, T. C.	
" 10c., buff, " " "	
" 10c., white, 1861, " " "	
" 10c., buff, " " "	

Variety *b*, "paid," rather larger and with heavier outline.

Black on 10c., Type <i>b</i> , buff, 1853	
" 3c., white, 1861, T. C.	
" 3c., buff, " " "	
" 24c., " " " "	
" 40c., " " " "	
" 3c., white, 1864 " " "	
" 3c., buff, " " "	
" rose, 6c. white, 1864, T. C.	
" 6c., buff " " "	
" 9c., buff, 1864, T. C.	
" 12c., " " " "	
" 18c., " " " "	
" 18c., " " " T. C.	
" 24c., " " " "	
" 30c., " " " "	
" 40c., " " " "	
Red on 40c., " " " "	

Variety *c*, "paid," with still heavier outline, and "ll" in "Wells," shaded.

Black on 3c., white, 1864, T. C.	
" 3c., buff, " " "	

Black on violet, 6c., white, 1864, T. C.	
" " 6c., buff, " " "	
" 9c., buff, 1864, T. C.	
" 12c., " " " "	
" 40c., " " " "	

TYPE XXII. Same design, inscribed "Paid Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express over our lines in the United States."

Black on red	2c. white, Nov. 1883, T. C.
" " "	2c. amber, " " "
" on green	4c. white, " " "
" " "	4c. amber, " " "
" " "	4c. manilla, Nov., 1883, T. C.
" on brown	2c. white, May, 1884, " "
" " "	2c. amber, " " "
" " "	2c. white, June, " " "
" " "	2c. amber, " " "
" " "	2c. fawn, " " "
" " "	10c. white, 1884, T. C.
" " "	10c. amber, " " "
" on black	30c. white, " " "
" on green	2c. " 1887, " "
" " "	2c. amber, " " "

TYPE XXIII. Same as XXII, with "Victoria, Vancouvers Island," below.

Black on white.
Blue on white.

TYPE XXIV. Inscription on ornamental lined disk, "WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s EXPRESS CHARGES PAID CALIFORNIA AND MEXICAN COAST ROUTES." PAID and VALUE in straight line below.

10 cents blue on white.	
10 " " 5c. amber, 1875, T. C.	



TYPE XXVII.



TYPE XXIX.

10 cents, blue on 5c. white, 1875. T. C.
 10 " green on 5c. amber, 1880, "
 10 " " 5c. white, " "
 20 " carmine on 10c. white, 1879, "
 20 " " 10c. amber, " "

TYPE XXV. Steam engine in centre, with "Domestic Frank" across; in circular vignettes; at left, man on pony with "Pony" above, date 1852; at right, four horse stage, date 1883; above, "Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express;" below, "Paid over our lines within the United States."

Date 1883.

Black on red 2c. white, Oct., 1883, T. C.
 " " 2c. amber, " " "
 " green 4c. white, " " "
 " " 4c. amber, " " "
 " red 2c. white, Nov. " "

Date 1884.

Black on red 2c. white, Oct., 1883, T. C.
 " " 2c. amber, " " "
 " " 2c. fawn, " " "
 " " 2c. white, Nov., " "
 " " 2c. amber, " " "

FOR USE IN MEXICO.

TYPE XXVI. Same as VII, with "Express de Wells, Fargo y ca. Republica Mexicana—franco en la." printed in green in two lines.

Black and green on 10c. white, 1879.

TYPE XXVII. Inscription on ornamental disk "Express de Wells, Fargo y ca. Franco en la, Republica Mexicana."

Green on white.

" 5c. white, 1880, T. C.
 " 5c. amber, " "
 " 10c. white, 1879, "
 " 10c. amber, " "

TYPE XXVIII. Same as last, with spear ornaments at each end of scroll and "paid 20 cents," below.

Green on 10c. amber, 1879, T. C.

TYPE XXIX. Mexican shield in centre, with railroad and emblems of commerce on each side, "Express Wells, Fargo y cia," above; "Franco en la Republica Mexicana y por todas las lineas de la compañía," below; value at side.

On U. S. Envelopes.

10 centavos, green on brown, 2c. white, May, 1884.
 10 " " green, 2c. " 1888
 10 " " brown, 5c. " 1880 T. C.
 10 " " " 5c. amber, " "
 15 " " " 5c. white, " "
 15 " " " 5c. amber, " "
 20 " " green, 4c. manilla, 1883
 20 " " brown, 5c. white, 1880 T. C.
 20 " " " 5c. amber, " "
 20 " " " 10c. white, 1879, "
 20 " " " 10c. amber, " "

On Mexican Envelopes.

TYPE XXX. Same as XXIX, with "para cartas—oz en la Republica Mexicana exclusivaments," hand-stamped below in red of various shades.

15c. ¼ oz., green on 10c. green, 1884 type.
 15c. ¼ oz., " 10c. orange, 1885 "
 25c. 1 oz., " 20c. green, 1884 " T. C.
 15c. ¼ oz., " 10c. rose, 1886 "
 15c. ¼ oz., " 10c. lilac, " "
 25c. 1 oz., " 20c. " " "
 25c. 1 oz., " 20c. rose, " "
 50c. surch. 2 oz., green on 20 x 20c. lilac, 1886 type.

TYPE XXXI. Same as last, name changed to "Estados Unidos."

15c. ¼ oz., green on 6c. green, 1884 type.
 15c. ¼ oz., " 5c. blue, 1886 "
 15c. 1 oz., " 10c. lilac, " "
 25c. 1 oz., " 12c. green, 1884 "
 25c. surch. 1 oz., green on 10c. rose, 1886 type.
 25c. 1 oz., " 10c. lilac, " " T. C.
 25c. surch. 1 oz., " 10c. " " " "
 50c. " 2 oz., " 20c. " " " T. C.
 50c. " 2 oz., " 20c. " " " "
 1p. " 4 oz., " 20 x 20c. " " "



TYPE XXXIV.

TYPE XXXII. Same as last, name changed to "Europa."

20c. surch.	1/4 oz., green on 12c. green, 1884 type.			
35c. "	1 oz., " 12 x 12c. "	"	"	
35c. "	1 oz., " 20c. lilac, 1886 "	"	"	
35c. "	1 oz., " 20c. " " " T. C.	"	"	
35c. "	1 oz., " 20c. " " " "	"	"	
35c. "	1 oz., " 20c. rose, " " "	"	"	
70c. "	2 oz., " 20 x 20c. lilac, " " "	"	"	

TYPE XXXIII. Same, lower line reads "precio-para cartas oz à Europa exclusivamente," and value hand-stamped in various shades of red.

20c. surch.	1/4 oz., green on 12c. green, 1884 type.
35c. "	1 oz., " 12 x 12c. " " "

FOR HAWAII ISLANDS.

TYPE XXXIV. Steamship in centre, Hawaiian shield crossed by "Kingdom of Hawaii," at left; U. S. shield crossed by "United States of America," at right; emblems at each end; "Paid," above; "Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express," below.

Brown on brown	5c. white, 1882, U. S. envelope, T. C.
"	" 10c. " 1874, " " "
"	" 10c. amber, " " "
"	blue 5c. white, 1884, H. I. " "
"	black 10c., " " " "

AMERICAN NOTES ON BRITISH PHILATELY.

ROBERT S. HATCHER.

LONDON, ENG., Sept. 22, 1889.

IN the last Annual Report (35th) of the British Postmaster-General, lately submitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, he says that an offer made by Messrs. De la Rue to terminate before its legal close the contract entered into by them for the supply of post cards, stamps, wrappers, etc., for ten years, from the 31st of December, 1880, has been accepted, and a new contract, running from the 1st of January, 1889, negotiated at a considerable reduction in price. The effect of this new contract is to diminish the payments to Messrs. De la Rue by some £26,000 a year and thus to render possible a reduction in the price of post cards on and from the 1st of July, 1889. Under the new arrangement the consumer obtains the advantage, the price charged being sixpence for a packet of 10 stout thick cards instead of eightpence for a packet of 12, and fivepence halfpenny for a packet of 10 thin cards instead of sevenpence for a packet of 12. He hopes that the stout card may become so popular as to admit of the discontinuance of the thin card altogether. It is not, however, improbable that the effect of the reduction in price will lead to a further increase of the

volume of halfpenny matter, which, in the opinion of the Select Committee on Revenue Estimates, is carried at a loss.

Private postal cards are frequently stamped by the government for firms or individuals, and the following are the regulations under which sheets of cardboard brought by the public to the Inland Revenue headquarters, Somerset House, can be impressed with halfpenny posts-card stamps:

1. Forty-two stamps will be impressed on each sheet.

2. The sheets must in no case exceed in thickness the "stout" official post card and they must not be of a quality unsuitable for proper printing.

3. They must be white, *i. e.*, not tinted in any way; and they must be of the following size—30 inches by 22 inches or 22½ inches. All the edges must be trimmed.

4. They must be sent in quite blank on both sides. The Royal Arms, as well as the words "Post Card" and "The address only to be written on this side," will be printed at this office on the face simultaneously with the stamp.

5. A fee of two shillings and sixpence for every quire of cardboard (24 sheets=

1008 cards) or part of a quire, will be charged for stamping.

6. When the sheets are brought direct to Somerset House for stamping, a person must attend at the Department of the Receiver-General to fill up the necessary "warrant," and to pay the amount of the stamps required and the stamping fees.

7. Persons in the country must not send the sheets to be stamped through the post or by carrier, but must instruct a London agent to attend; with the exception, however, that in Edinburgh, Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne or Birmingham, the duty and fees may be paid to the Collector of Inland Revenue, the material being thereupon forwarded by the owner, securely packed in boxes or crates, direct to London, addressed to the Inspector of Stamping, Somerset House, London, W. C., carriage prepaid. The material, when stamped, will, in like manner, be sent back direct to the owner, who will pay the return carriage on delivery. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue will not accept any responsibility for injury to the material, or for loss of stamps or material, which may arise in transmission to or from this office. Material which does not, in every particular, comply with these regulations will be returned unstamped, at the owner's expense.

Under the following regulations, paper and unfolded envelopes brought by the public to this office can be impressed with stamps equal to any rates of postage, except one halfpenny:

1. When the stamps required do not amount to £10 for each distinct size of paper, one shilling is charged, in addition to the amount of the postage stamps for *each* distinct size.

2. When the stamps amount to £10 no fee is charged, provided one size of paper only be sent.

3. When the stamps amount to £20, no fee is charged, provided not more than two sizes of paper be sent.

4. When the stamps amount to £30 no fee is charged, provided not more than three sizes of paper be sent.

5. When the stamps amount to £40 no fee is charged, provided four sizes of paper only be sent, and no more than four sizes can be received on a single warrant.

6. No folded envelopes can be stamped; all paper, whether intended for envelopes, letters, or covers, must be sent unfolded, and without being creased.

7. Every distinct size and form of envelope or paper must be marked so as to indicate the place on which the stamp is to be impressed, in order that, when the envelope or letter is folded and made up, the stamp may appear in the proper position, according to the rules of the Post-office.

8. No colored paper can be received for stamping, nor any paper which is too thin to bear the impression of the dies, or too large to be dealt with at the machines. And if any print be put on the paper, ample space for the stamp must be left free from such print, both on the face and underside.

9. Stamped government envelopes will be substituted for any which may be spoiled in the operation of stamping.

10. When the paper or envelopes are brought for stamping, a person must attend at the Department of the Receiver General, at this office, to fill up the necessary "warrant," and to pay the amount of the stamps required.

11. Persons in the country must not send through the post or by carrier, but must instruct a London agent to attend; with the exception, however, that in Edinburgh, Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne or Birmingham the duty (and fees if any) may be paid to the Collector of Inland Revenue, the material being thereupon forwarded by the owner, securely packed, direct to London, addressed to the Inspector of Stamping, Somerset House, London, W. C., carriage prepaid. The material, when stamped, will, in like manner, be sent back direct to the owner, who will pay the return carriage on delivery. Material which does not, in every particular, comply with these regulations, will be returned unstamped, at the owner's expense.

Sheets of paper for newspaper wrappers are impressed with halfpenny or penny postage stamps, according to the following regulations:

1. The paper must be white, and free from knots and irregularities, and must neither be folded nor creased.

2. The size of the sheet must be Crown, Double Crown, Demy, Double Demy, or Double Royal.

3. The Crown and Demy sheets can be impressed with eight stamps only; the Double Crown, Double Demy and Double Royal sheets with eight, twelve or sixteen stamps; no other numbers can be impressed upon the sheets. The stamps can be impressed only in the positions and at the distances apart indicated upon pattern sheets, which may be

seen at the head offices at London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and at the stamp offices at Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Birmingham.

4. The stamp will be impressed immediately above the place for the address, and near the right-hand edge of the wrapper. To give space for the stamp, any printing upon the sheets should be kept fully $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches clear of what is to be the right-hand edge of the wrapper.

5. Each lot sent in must be accompanied by a sheet marked, to show in accordance with which of the patterns it is desired that the stamps should be placed.

6. Not less than one ream of 480 sheets for any one description of wrapper can be received for stamping. A small addition for spoilage should be enclosed.

7. When the paper is brought direct to Somerset House for stamping, a person must attend at the Department of the Receiver-General, to fill up the necessary "warrant," and to pay the amount of the stamps required.

8. Persons in the country must not send wrappers to be stamped through the post or by carrier, but must instruct a London agent to attend; with the exception, however, that in Edinburgh, Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne or Birmingham, the duty may be paid to the Collector of Inland Revenue, the material being thereupon forwarded by the owner, securely packed, direct to London, addressed to the Inspector of Stamping, Somerset House, London, W.C., carriage prepaid. The material, when stamped, will, in like manner, be sent back direct to the owner, who will pay the return carriage on delivery. Material which does not, in every particular, comply with these regulations will be returned unstamped, at the owner's expense.

The postal authorities allow a practice in this country which few, if any, other governments permit, that of defacing postage stamps, by means of a small punch or perforations. It is in fact encouraged, and an official document before me states that in consequence of representations made to the Post-office by various firms, that there is reason to believe that their postage stamps were purloined by persons in their employ, the department has recommended that the initials of firms, etc., be perforated through the centre of each stamp, by means of a machine devised for that purpose, and postmasters have been instructed not to purchase such stamps. The

perforation in like manner of the stamps on postal cards, newspaper wrappers and embossed envelopes with initials is not objected to. Every postmaster of a money-order office in the United Kingdom is permitted, though not compelled, to purchase postage stamps from the public at a charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. To prevent the temptation to steal stamps attached to letters, which might be afforded by facilities for selling them, single stamps cannot be purchased. They must in all cases be presented in strips of not less than two.

An interesting debate of a philatelic nature took place a short time ago in the House of Commons, between Rt. Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, the Postmaster General, and Mr. J. H. Heaton, member from Canterbury. The latter suggested, among other things, that halfpenny postal cards should be sold at a halfpenny each; that it should be allowable to put a halfpenny stamp on a card, provided the card was of the proper regulation; that circulars should be allowed to be sent in unsealed envelopes (as has been the custom in the United States, for many years past), instead of in wrappers as at present, and that greater facilities should be given in the readdressing of letters (in Great Britain a supplementary charge of one penny is made for every redirection). He complained of the high rate of postage to India, and other parts of the empire, and advocated the establishment of a uniform penny ocean postage. One result of the present system was that newspapers were sent in large quantities to France to be there posted, and it was a subject of much comment amongst people in India that they should receive their English papers franked with a French stamp. The Postmaster-General replied that the public had gained in the reduction of the price of post cards which the government had been able to make in consequence of the new contract with Messrs. De la Rue. The price formerly was 8d. per dozen, and it had been reduced to 6d. for ten, which was a very considerable reduction. They still made a charge for the material of the card, because they believed the halfpenny post was carried on at a loss. He thought the committee would feel that he had done his best in the matter when he pointed out that the whole saving on Messrs. De la Rue's contract had gone, not into the exchequer, but into the pockets of the public. With regard to the question of the public supplying their own cards and having them stamped, he had already pointed out

that it would be necessary for the card to conform to the regulations with regard to size, shape and weight. It was suggested that that objection might be met by the Post-office manufacturing cards, and selling them at a cheap rate to the public, who might then get them stamped, but he did not see any advantage in that, because the public might as well buy a stamped card as take cards to Somerset House to be stamped. With regard to halfpenny wrappers around circulars, he replied that it might be possible in foreign countries to allow certain circulars to circulate in unsealed envelopes, in consequence of the much smaller volume of their post, which would render it possible to give that surveillance which could not be given in Great Britain without a large increase of staff. As to charges for redirection, he thought it would be admitted that if the State was entitled to charge for one journey, it was certainly entitled to charge something for a second. They were unable to charge for redirection of foreign documents, for they could not tax the foreigner, as these were exempted under the Postal Union. With regard to the rate on newspapers, he stated that whereas the charge for carriage from England to India involved an absolute loss to the State, because they had

to pay the transit through France and Italy to Brindisi, a newspaper posted in France for India was carried at a small profit, because the British received from the French payment for the sea carriage.

An editorial in the Liverpool *Echo* says, that among the many suggestions made to the Postmaster-General by enterprising advertising agents since the matter of advertising on postage stamps and post cards was made the subject of parliamentary questions is one of a particularly ingenious character. It has been proposed that the ordinary date stamp by which postage stamps are obliterated should be altered in shape so that the date and name of the post-office should be enclosed in two circles instead of one. There would be a narrow space between the two circles, and in this for six months of the year would appear, say, the name of a well-known soap, and for the remaining six months that of equally well-known pills. For the privilege the firm which made the suggestion is prepared to pay £25,000 yearly, while at the same time supplying the date stamps at their own cost. If the Postmaster-General would print the different letters he has received on the subject of advertising the collection would prove a very interesting one.

ARE STAMPS INCREASING IN VALUE?

CAPT. C. A. COOLIDGE, U. S. A.

HAVING been presented by a friend with a copy of Scott's Postage Stamp Catalogue of 1871, I have been contrasting it with his last edition, and as my observations have been valuable to myself I concluded they may be of some interest to others.

I started with the axiom that of course each and every stamp had increased considerably in value during the past eighteen years, and was exceedingly surprised when it transpired that my impressions were erroneous. While my hypothesis was correct respecting United States issues (there being one or two exceptions among the commoner used stamps that are now about what they were then), there is scarcely a page of that old edition that does not reveal some stamp which can now be purchased for less than he advertised it for in 1871; this occurs, however, more especially in the canceled stamps, but is not restricted to those issues proximate to the data of that catalogue.

Commencing with the Argentine Confed-

eration, we find the standard 5 centavos of 1858 priced at 20 cents, which Scott now sells for 10 cents. An immaculate 5 centavos of 1862, cost 20 cents in 1871, is now parted with for the consideration of 5 cents, while the appraised value of the 1864 set has not changed during one-sixth of a century.

The diversity relative to Austrian stamps between the two catalogues was the cause of my primary investigations. It struck me as singular that, in 1871, Scott should have scarcely any Austrian unused stamps for sale, whereas in 1889 I noticed he advertised almost every variety in that condition as purchaseable, and also a reduction in price of many of the obliterated ones since the earlier catalogue. The 3 kreutzer of 1850, the 10 and 15 of 1861, estimated at 5 cents each, he now sells at 1 cent per copy. Many marked at 2 cents in the 1871 edition now appear in his catalogue for 1 cent each.

The early issues of Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, etc., have generally im-

proved in value, and even some of the unused specimens of those countries of late years have augmented, though not invariably. I find, however, that the majority of canceled specimens of nearly all continental countries since 1860 have either declined in price or that their increment has been exceedingly slight during the period indicated by these catalogues. Judging of the future by the past, with the surety that as correspondence becomes more extended, year after year, among civilized communities, and with the improvement of transportation, defaced copies of stamps will become more common and their worth deteriorate for many years after their issue from the high rate at first charged.

The 1862-64 fabrication of Costa Rica has experienced a marvelous tumble since 1871; they were quoted as, $\frac{1}{2}$ real worth 20 cents, now sells for 2 cents; 2 reales 50 cents, now 5 cents; 4 reales \$1, now 15 cents; 1 peso \$2, at present valued at only 30 cents. The canceled set of same have also fallen considerably.

In the Egyptian list, several cases of reduction have likewise occurred. Thus the 1 piastre, priced at 30 cents, only brings two-thirds of that value to the firm after having been hoarded nearly twenty years, while the similar imprint of 1867, held at 20 cents, realizes but 15 cents in its nascent condition, and if it passed through the hands of the postal authorities and exhibits its tale of services rendered it depreciates from 10 cents to 2 cents. The 2 piastres of that year see sets pyramid sacrificed for one-quarter of a dollar that formerly was held at 40 cents.

Venezuela's arms of 1859, when bright with the lustre of youth, were appraised in 1871 as worth for the $\frac{1}{2}$ real 10 cents, now 5 cents; the 1 real at 25 cents is seeking a purchaser at 10 cents, while the 2 reales, I suppose considered cheap at 35 cents, can now be knocked down by the appearance of a nickel. The obliterated emanations of Uruguay for 1864 and 1866, quoted in the 1871 catalogue, have disappeared from the market, but the unused copies not then mentioned have put in an appearance. The frequency with which this style of interchange occurs, leads one to surmise that reprinting is profitable. However, I do not claim any credit for the originality of this discovery.

Resuscitations have also taken hold of the Turkish unused list, and the stock has evidently been most profitable. If they were hoarded from 1863, 1865 and 1867 until recent years by a syndicate, the members

thereof ought to have been more cautious about overstocking the market. However, the 1864 and 1867 issues have generally decreased in valuation for the canceled copies, and the Sultan's autograph don't seem to command any higher premium than it did years ago.

There are many more instances, not requisite to detail, which exhibit the mutability of the market during these eighteen years, and not always of an ascending nature. It is with considerable difficulty one is able to make accurate comparison of stamps between the two catalogues, on account of the deficiency in defining the many varieties regarding which this earlier catalogue fails to discriminate, as for instance the differences in separation by perforations and without the variety of paper printed on, the description of watermarks and the method of printing, etc., whereby we classify our collections so much more minutely than at that time, and according to which stamps then catalogued under one head now assume a very different valuation.

Frequently we find stamps whose ratio of ascension has been enormous; they have been heralded far and wide as an inducement to entice new members into the fold of philately, and have impressed many with the idea of great riches to be obtained through the means of our science or rather the hoarding of stamps for a period.

I do not desire to discourage collecting even by the avaricious, but wish to caution those who are prone to overestimate the profitable evolutions of everything in the semblance of stamps, more especially those who imagine that because a stamp is rare or high priced to-day, that it is certain to continue to become more so in the future. One source of satisfaction to collectors is undoubtedly the expectation that one's collection can ultimately be disposed of for as much or more than was originally expended on it, for after the pleasure and information one personally obtains from his treasures, the knowledge that they will at any time remunerate the possessor, gives him a warrant for judiciously expending his pecuniary resources to increase its store of riches.

The deductions derived from a survey of the field clearly indicate that if one expects an enhanced valuation of his treasures in a reasonable period of time, he must be cautious in purchasing recently used specimens at fancy prices, and also endeavor to secure the unused copies of current issues at nearly facial value. This latter facility is within

the reach of all members belonging to the American Philatelic Association, whose First Purchasing Agent enables us to obtain them from the country of origin at a small increase percentage (for incidental expenses) over their actual cost. Thus the most recent issues may be added to one's collection in their pristine glory at the minimum of expenditure, and future remuneration may be expected on the credit side of our ledger. This branch of our society, a most advan-

tageous and valuable one to the members, is not sufficiently appreciated, I fear. My own experience has convinced me that as a general thing I can procure new issues more economically and with greater satisfaction than by personal communication with persons living in the countries of which I desire stamps, and if liberally patronized by our members the recipients of its favors will reap a richer reward in the future than through any other method of procedure.

THAT SALVADOR CONTRACT.

SINCE we first laid before our readers the contract for the new Salvador stamps, we have been in receipt of many communications from philatelists indorsing the stand taken by us. Numerous societies have adopted resolutions condemning them, and the foreign press, almost without exception, express their disgust at the terms of the contract. We have received from C. B. Corwin a copy of *Las Novedades*, a Spanish newspaper published in New York, and having a large circulation in Central America. A translation by Mr. Corwin of an article headed "A Singular Contract," will be of especial interest to our readers as giving the views of those who are not interested in dealing or collecting. It is as follows:

"THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, a publication devoted to the interests of stamp collectors, gives an account in its July number of a contract entered upon between the government of the Republic of Salvador and certain gentlemen of this city, for the supply of postage stamps of that republic. We translate the following out of the contract referred to by our colleague, believing it will interest our readers in Central America:

* * * * *

[Here follow the extracts given in our July number.]

"As the Bank Note Company charges nothing to the government of Salvador for issuing of stamps, it follows that its profit is derived from the sale of useless stamps to collectors and dealers. THE PHILATELIST ad-

vises the former not to buy them nor to mention them in their catalogues and publications, promising on its part to make no mention of said stamps in their chronicle of new issues.

"We understand the opposition of our colleague to the contract, the effect of which will be to multiply the varieties and the quantity of stamps to a degree that ultimately they will lose their value; but there are other reasons of greater importance, which would make the contract unsuitable. Merchants to whom the purchase of stamps at retail for their correspondence is an annoying task, and who in consequence make their purchases wholesale, will find themselves at the end of the year with a stock of stamps on hand that are no longer serviceable. What shall they do with this stock? The public in general, and especially the uneducated classes of people, who only know the stamps by their color, rather than by their inscribed value, cannot fail to be confused by this frequent change of stamps, and the result would be far from beneficial to the public or the Post-office Department.

"We have tried to sift this business by calling on the American Bank Note Co., which furnishes stamps for the United States government and the greater part of the South American republics, whose work is also known in Central America, and they have been astonished at the terms of the contract in question, assuring us that *their* company would in no case enter into an agreement of the nature reported."

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker has awarded the contract for printing the stamps for four years from January 1, 1890, to the American Bank Note Company of New York. The new stamps are to be about seven-eighths as large as the current issue, or just about the size of the Canadian stamps. The designs will all be altered to conform to the new size, and with the exception of the one cent, the colors will be entirely changed. The following are said to be those adopted:

- 1 cent, ultramarine blue.
- 2 " carmine.
- 3 " royal purple.
- 4 " chocolate.
- 5 " light brown.
- 6 " vermilion.
- 10 " milori green.
- 15 " steel blue.
- 30 " black.
- 90 " orange.

ANTIOQUIA.—Leocadio Ma. Arango sends us four values of a new set of an entirely different design from any yet issued by this department. At the top, in a straight label, is REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA, with numerals of value in small squares below either end of the line; in the centre are the arms within a circular label, inscribed CORREOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE ANTIOQUIA, and a numeral in a small oval in the centre below the arms; in a slightly curved label at the bottom, CENTAVOS. Perforated 13½.

- 1 centavo, black on pink.
- 2½ " " light blue.
- 5 " " yellow.
- 10 " " green.

MEDELLIN.—August Lehmann, Jr., informs us that he has two new varieties of this local issue. The border of the 2½ c. is more ornamental, and the rows of ornaments resemble figure eights. The 5 centavos is much the same as the one mentioned last month, except the border and corner ornaments which are slightly different. Both are printed ten to the sheet, and there are the same number of varieties. An error of the 5c., with centavos, is known.

- 2½ centavos, red.
- 5 " " on yellow.

ARGENTINE.—The portrait on the 12c. stamp is that of Dr. Juan Bantista Alberdi.

The new ¼ c. contains a portrait of General Justo José de Urquiza; CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS above, REPUBLICA—ARGENTINA at sides; ¼ CENTAVO below. Perforated 11½.

- ¼ centavo, deep blue.

AUSTRIA.—*Levant*.—M. Glavany, the gentleman who was responsible for the bogus surcharges on the soldi series, has now discovered (?) that the words PARA and PIASTER have been abbreviated to PAR and PIAST. It may be so, but we prefer to hear from some more responsible authority before chronicling them.

M. Moens has discovered that there are two types of the 1867 Mercury.

In the first type, the upper part of the cap is dotted, the right wing is considerably elevated and the left has

seven lines; the back of the cap is almost straight and the border on the front is dotted; the shading does not touch the eyes.

In the second type, the upper part of the cap is lined; the right wing is less elevated and the left one has eight lines; the back of the cap is plainly curved, and the front border is lined; the shading touches the eyes.

These are the main differences, but others can be found. It is not known at what time the change was made.

BRAZIL.—The following item was published in a Rio Janeiro paper, August 11:

SOUTHERN CROSS.—In the presence of the Minister of Finance to-day, at the Mint, were printed the first impressions of the new stamps called "Southern Cross." The trial resulted very satisfactorily.

The new stamps, which we have had occasion to see, are artistically designed and much handsomer than the old ones. Upon a colored groundwork appears the "Southern Cross," surrounding the stars representing the provinces of Brazil.

The new colors, unchangeable by atmospheric influences, are more beautiful than the current series. They are due to Dr. Correa da Costa, a distinguished mining engineer, who was for ten years Assayer at the Mint.

The idea adopted of the application of the "Southern Cross" to the postage, revenue and telegraph stamps is due to Counselor Solrager, but this reform has been presented and put into effect by the illustrious and indefatigable Director of that establishment, Dr. Ennes de Souza.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—*Protectorate*.—The *Philatelic Record* says, that the half-penny Great Britain has had the additional surcharge *Fourpence—Protectorate*, applied to it.

- 4 pence on ½ p., vermilion.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—The two cent is now inscribed POSTAGE AND REVENUE, and the rest of the set will soon be similarly altered.

- 2 cents, red brown.

Two high value stamps, \$5 and \$10, have recently been issued. The \$5 stamp contains the arms in the centre, BRITISH—NORTH BORNEO above, POSTAGE AND REVENUE below, FIVE DOLLARS at each side, 5 in lower corners and native inscription (Malay and Chinese) in upper corners. The \$10 has likewise the arms in the centre with the same inscriptions above and below, but differently disposed. Above and below the oblong pentagon containing the arms is DOLLARS, with 10 at each of the four corners; TEN DOLLARS at the foot of the stamp and native inscriptions on scrolls at the sides in the centre. Perforated 14.

- 5 dollars, violet.
- 10 " brown.

CANADA.—We have received from Donald A. King a specimen of the 5 cent registry stamp in a very deep shade of blue green.

- 5 cents, blue green.

CEYLON.—The latest surcharge of 2 cents on the 4 cents has the addition of a line through the original value.

- 2 cents, on 4c., rose.

COLOMBIA.—The set with the inscription REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA is at last completed. The designs of these new stamps vary only in minor details from that of the others with similar inscription. Perforated 11.

50 centavos, bistre on yellow.
1 peso, claret.
5 " yellow brown.
10 " black on deep rose.

COSTA RICA.—The new set has arrived and is very handsome. They are said to have been engraved in London. All bear the head of President Soto, and are inscribed CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS—COSTA RICA and the value. The framework and position of the inscriptions differ in each value. The 2, 10 and 20 cent. and 5p. are perforated 14 and the other values 15.

1 centavo, brown.
2 " green.
5 " orange.
10 " red brown.
20 " sea green.
50 " rose.
1 peso, blue.
2 " violet.
5 " olive green.

GERMANY.—A full line of philatelic supplies in all departments was issued October 1. The 3 and 5pf. stamps resemble somewhat the 1c. Belgium having the numeral of value and PFENNIG in a small oval in the centre with REICHSPOST below and a crown above. The other values have the spread eagle in a circle in the centre, with REICHSPOST above, and PF. () PF. below. They are perforated 14.

3 pfennig, brown.
5 " green.
10 " rose.
20 " blue.
25 " orange.
50 " red brown.

Guy Semple sends us one of the new 5pf. stamps with the surcharge 10 PARA 10. The whole set probably exists.

10 para on 5pf., green.

GIBRALTER.—We have received from A. M. Kirtland what is probably the forerunner of an entirely new set with the values in centimes. It is from the die of the 1 penny stamp, the value now being in the new currency. Perforation and watermark as before.

10 centimes, carmine.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We have seen the current ½ penny and 1 penny stamps, with inverted watermark.

GREECE.—The Athens set has been enriched by the following:

5 lepta, green, watermarked.
1 lepta, brown, " and perf.

GUATEMALA.—Official surcharges are reported by *L' Ami des Timbres*.

HOLKAR.—Messrs. Senf Bros. illustrate a stamp (?) which is said to come from this State. It is circular in shape, measuring about 3 cm. in diameter, and much resembles a post-mark, except that it is all solid except the lettering. The inscription reads, *Holkar Sarkar* (Holkar's kingdom)—*Dak karkhana* (Post?) and in the centre *araha ana* (one-half anna). If this turns out to be a genuine issue we should not be surprised to find that it antedates the portrait stamps.

½ anna, black on red.

MAURITIUS.—The four-cent stamp chronicled this month in our Revenue Department has been used for postage.

4 cents, black on purple.

NOSSE BE.—*Le Timbre Poste* gives two new surcharges, and also the number issued of each value. We give the full list to date and also, further on, the decree authorizing their issue.

5c. on 10 cents, black on lilac (60 issued).
15c. on 20 " bistre on green (300 ").
25c. on 30 " bistre (250 ").
25c. on 40 " vermillion } (815 ").
25c. on 40 " " 1881 }

QUEENSLAND.—In a collection recently purchased by E. A. Holton was a copy of the fourpence printed in rose, of the exact shade of the 5s. It is on the thick paper and is without doubt a genuine error.

4 pence, rose.

SALVADOR.—We have received from A. Melvin Jones an unsevered pair of the 3 centavos, unperforated.

SEDANG.—The following item from the *New York Tribune* may be of interest to some of our readers. The stamps, by the way, are advertised by a Parisian dealer at one franc the set of seven.

Marie I, King of the Sedangs, who played a considerable role in Paris in the earlier part of the season, languishes at present in the prison of Ostend. He had gone to that resort to enjoy the ocean breezes, but had lived too expensively for his revenue. He ran up a debt of 7000 francs at the hotel where he was staying and was unable to pay it when the bill was presented. The landlord required its settlement, but King Marie declared that he could only give him a promissory note, to be collected when the taxes in his land were due. The obdurate host was not satisfied with this arrangement, and consequently His Majesty has issued a proclamation, telling his condition, and calling upon his friends and subjects to come to his assistance.

SHANGHAI.—The watermarked set is now completed by the arrival of the 60, 80 and 100 cash, the news of the issue of the last two being taken from the *American Journal of Philately*.

60 cash, rose.
80 " green.
100 " blue.

SIERRA LEONE.—The 2 pence is now issued in violet on crown CA paper.

2 pence, violet.

SPAIN.—The new stamps bear the bust to the right in an oval of Alfonso XIII; above, COMUNICACIONES and value below. Perforated 14.

2 centimes, blue green.
5 " ultramarine.
10 " yellow brown.
15 " brown violet.
20 " yellow green.
25 " dark blue.
30 " russet green.
40 " brown.
50 " rose.
75 " orange red.
1 peseta, purple.
4 " carmine.
10 " light red.

SWEDEN.—D. A. King informs us that there are several provisionals. The 12 and 24 ore have been sur-

charged with numerals of value in upper corners, three crowns in centre, and new value at bottom.

10 ore on 120., blue.
10 " 240., yellow.

The same values of the official stamps have also received a surcharge. It consists of a large crown at each side over the old numerals of value with TIO 10 ORE on a ribbon uniting the two and covering the old value. Also TJENSTEFRIK in a curve below SVERIGE.

10 ore on 120., blue.
10 " 240., orange.

TRANSVAAL.—By a postal notice given elsewhere it will be seen that a 7½ pence stamp is among the possibilities.

URUGUAY.—*Le Timbre Poste* describes some recently discovered counterfeits of the 60c. DILIGENCIA stamps. That word is 12½ mm. in length instead of 11½; the G is formed a C, and in one variety there is a period at the end. The value measures 15 mm. in place of 14.

VENEZUELA.—Karl C. Miner has sent us half of a 10c. ESCUELAS stamp of the current issue, cut from top to bottom and used as a 5c. It is on a fragment of the envelope.

ENVELOPES.

GERMANY.—The stamp on the envelope is of the new type.

10 pfennig, red on blue (146 x 84).
10 " " " (148 x 114).

GIBRALTER.—There are two other sizes of the surcharged registration envelopes.

20 centimes on 2p., red (G).
20 " 2p., " (K).

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.—To save space in future numbers we here insert a table giving the official letters by which the registration envelopes are designated, with their sizes in millimeters.

F 132 x 89.
G 150 x 68.
H 200 x 127.
H2 227 x 100.
I 253 x 176.
K 292 x 158.

LIBERIA.—There are three types of the registration envelopes differing in the scroll work and in the ornaments before and after the name and value. The word REGISTRATION is much smaller in one variety.

RUSSIA.—Perhaps the proof-reader thought O. K. was a philatelic synonym for *new*, in our last number. That's what we intended to say. Mr. Lohmeyer has sent us the new 20k. envelope, and we hear of another size of the 1k.

10 kopeks, blue on cream (145 x 120 mm).
20 " " blue (" ")
20 " " " (145 x 80 mm).

SWEDEN.—The 12 ore of the 1873 issue has been surcharged with a new value.

10
KONGL.
POSTVERKET
TIO ORE.

The numeral comes just in the centre of the oval covering the crowns.

10 ore on 12 ore, blue.

WRAPPERS.

GERMANY.—The wrapper now bears the new stamp.
3 pfennig, brown on yellowish.

POST CARDS.

GERMANY.—The cards are now dated 88g and bear the new stamp.

5 pfennig, green on light buff.
5 x 5 " " "
10 " " rose "
10 x 10 " " "
Postal order 20 " blue on rose.

PHILIPPINES.—Two cards were issued in July. They are quite similar to the current Cubans, but have no groundwork.

3 cent. de peso, brown on buff.
3 x 3 " carmine "

LETTER CARDS.

UNITED STATES.—Series 4 exists with cross perforations, sometimes at the right and sometimes at the left. A. C. Roberts says that he has Variety 36, with both shades of gum on the flaps.

HUNGARY.—The inscriptions, etc., of the 5k. are now slightly changed in color.

5kr., brick red on blue.

SWEDEN.—The new letter cards bear the royal arms at the left, KORTBREF in the centre, and a rectangular stamp with numeral in circle at the left. At the top, above the perforations, *Oppnas medelst den perforerade kantens afgrifvande.*

5 ore, dark green on gray.
10 " rose "

Size, 90 x 140 mm.

VICTORIA.—The card now in use has a satin finish.

TELEGRAPH.

UNITED STATES—*Baltimore & Ohio*.—Two months ago we chronicled the 25 cents, with imprint of the Forbes Co. From a friend in their employ we learn that the whole set was printed by them sometime in 1887.

1 cent, green.
5 " blue.
10 " light brown.
25 " orange.

Western Union.—We are not aware that the 1889 stamp has been chronicled by any one as yet. As usual the only change is in the date and color.

Frank stamp, olive green.

GERMANY.—The pneumatic envelopes and cards have the new stamp.

Envelope, 30 pfennig, dark blue on rose.
Cards, 25 " orange "
25 x 25 " " "

REVENUES.

Translated from Le Timbre Fiscal, unless otherwise noted.

COSTA RICA.—There is a 10 cent stamp of the *proportional* series.

10 centavos, blue.

CUBA.—It seems that the *Recibos y cuentas* stamp was surcharged, in 1883, like the postage and *Giro* sets.

25c. de p., black on rose.

Santiago de Cuba.—A series of municipal stamps has been issued. Arms in crowned oval in centre, ARBITRIOS at left, MUNICIPALES at right, CUBA below, with value at bottom. Perf. 14.

12½ c. de peso, black,
25 " orange.
75 " carmine.
1.50 " blue.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Two of the *Transfer Duty* set have had their colors changed.

3 pence, black and lilac.
6 " " "

JAPAN.—Of the 1888 tobacco stamps, there exists a new value of a design similar to the rest of the set.

2 sen 4 rin, blue green.

MAURITIUS.—From the *Philatelic Record*, we learn of the issue of a new surcharge. The former one was in two horizontal lines, while the present one has INLAND at the left, and REVENUE at the right in vertical lines. The color is also changed.

4 cents, purple.

MEXICO.—The new *Documentos* stamps bear a full-face portrait of Hidalgo, in an oval, with the usual inscriptions above and dates 1889-1890 at the sides of the upper part of the oval. Perforated 12½.

1 centavo, orange.
2 " "
5 " "
10 " "
25 " "
50 " "
1 peso, violet.
2 " "
5 " "
10 " "

The *Renta Interior* series has a portrait of Juarez in the centre with *Mexico* above and below; *Renta Interior*, value and dates in the angles. Perforated 12½.

1 centavo, maroon.
2 " "
5 " "
10 " "
25 " "
50 " "
1 peso, blue green.
2 " "
5 " "
10 " "

SWITZERLAND—*La Chaux de Fonds*.—A series of municipal stamps has been issued. They contain the arms of the commune and numerals of value in a double oval inscribed COMMUNE DE LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS—TIMBRE IMPOT. Perforated 13.

25 centimes, green.
50 " orange.
1 franc, carmine.

POSTAL DOCUMENTS.

Spain.

Ministry of the Interior.
General Direction of Indirect Taxes.

This office, according to its privileges, has decided that at the end of this month there will be retired from sale at all the offices, the current postage and telegraph stamps except those of 1c. de peseta, and that from October 1, next, there will be put in circulation the new stamps with the bust of His Majesty, Don Alfonso XIII (Whom God Preserve).

At the same time, and to afford the public an opportunity of exchanging the stamps which were in use and which they have on hand, the authorities have decided that they can be used as well as the new ones until December 31, of the present year; after that date they will be considered as unlawful.

This is to inform the public to give heed accordingly.
[Signed.] RAMON CROS,

Director-General.

Nossi Bé.

We, Administrateur of Nossi Bé, considering Article 51 of the organic ordinance of September 7, 1840;

Understanding that the supply on hand of postage stamps of 0.25 and 0.25 is entirely exhausted;

Considering the supply of stamps of 0.10, 0.20 and 0.40, for which there is little demand;

Considering the necessity of at once supplying the needs of the public and of not delaying the sending of the mails:

Upon the proposition of the Chief of the Bureau of the Interior, we have ordered and do order:

Article First. Until the reception in the colony of postage stamps of five and twenty-five centimes, there will be sold to the public at the price of five and twenty-five centimes, stamps of 10, 20 and 40 centimes. These stamps will bear in blue ink the surcharge 5 or 25.

Article Second. The postage stamps to be altered will be delivered to a commission composed of the Chief of the Bureau of the Interior or his delegate, the Treasurer or his delegate and the Receiver of the Post.

• • • • •

JOSEPH FRANCOIS,

HELL-VILLE, June 5, 1889.

Transvaal Ordinance.

Having learned that a large part of the correspondence for Europe is insufficiently prepaid by the senders, it is announced to the public by this notice, that the tariff is established as follows:

LETTERS.

United Kingdom, per ¼ oz. or fraction, 6 pence.
Continent of Europe, " " " 7½ "

All letters not prepaid according to this tariff will be considered as unpaid, and the receiver will have to pay double the regular rate.

PAPERS.

United Kingdom.—Each paper weighing not over 4 oz. 1 penny, and for each additional 4 oz. or fraction, 1 penny.

Continent of Europe.—Each paper weighing not over 4 oz., 2 pence, and for each additional 4 oz. or fraction, 2 pence.

Each paper should be reckoned separately. Those insufficiently prepaid will not be sent, but destroyed.

[Signed.] ISAAC VAN ALPHEN,
Postmaster-General.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
PRETORIA, August 6, 1889.

STAMP EXHIBIT AT BUFFALO.

CLARENCE J. MANNING.

THE members of the Buffalo Philatelic Society are at present in high spirits, having secured twenty-five new members as a result of the exhibit at the International Fair.

On exhibition was F. J. Grenny's collection of North American stamps, which should be seen to be appreciated. It contains a complete set of Canadian proofs, Canada complete excepting the 12p. black, a magnificent collection of Canadian revenues, and also fine collections of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Mexico and Prince Edward Island, the majority of which were complete.

The stamps of the United States complete were exhibited by our President, William F. Dent.

Messrs. Turners' splendid collection of 6000 varieties mounted in a permanent folding album was much admired.

Many smaller collections of 2000 varieties and upwards were entered before the fair closed, as were many rare single stamps.

The exhibit was a decided success and more will probably follow.

Cards containing a list of the officers and members of the Society, together with a few facts concerning stamp collecting, were freely distributed, and the result as shown by the new recruits is good evidence of the advantages of advertising. All the local papers spoke well of the exhibit, the *Express* giving the best notice.

OBITUARY.

Once again has our infant Association been called upon to contribute to the vast army of mortals who have passed through Acheron to the great unknown beyond. On the 16th of July, at Franklin, Pa., the Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, D.D., passed away. He was a member of the American Philatelic Association, No. 394, and an ardent and earnest philatelist. Like many other professional men who have been fascinated by the pursuit, and found rest and recreation in an hour's quiet devotion to the selecting and arranging of specimens, Dr. Eaton came to be a sincere advocate of the pastime, and his collection, though not by any means as large or valuable as some, yet contains many very desirable stamps. With the limited data at our disposal, we are unable to indite such a memorial of our friend as we could wish, though probably nothing we could pen would so impressively or tenderly commemorate him as the simple words of his beloved partner. Dr. Eaton was taken suddenly ill on the street, and, being conveyed to his home, died almost immediately, the cause of death being ascribed to heart failure. Mrs. Eaton pathetically writes that "he opened his eyes but once, gave me a loving look as I bent over him, and was not, for God took him."

W. H. BRUCE.

NEW ADDRESSES.

Scott, S. C., 12 South Main St., Calmer, Iowa.
 Munro, Willis, 3 West Cedar St., Boston, Mass.
 Gambs, E. F., 39 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Kaye, Walter S., 1236 M St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*,*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, Gr. Stove, near Rostock, i. M., Germany.*Second Purchasing Agent*, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.*Third Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woolside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 1153, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The regular meeting of the Trustees was held October the 16th.

The bill for settling up the late Treasurer's books was settled immediately by Mr. Seagrave.

The Trustees regret to state that, owing to carelessness, the name of Mr. C. E. Bird was placed among the list of resignations. They are pleased to announce that he has not resigned, and that his name should not have appeared on the list.

Gentlemen who have once been members of the Association, and who have resigned or been dropped from the list, cannot again become members without paying the dues in full from the date of their resignation up to the time of their readmittance.

The following gentlemen have been nominated for the office of Secretary:

S. B. BRADT,
MILLARD F. WALTON,
HARRY O. HARRIS.

Voting cards will be sent to every member of the Association, and they are requested to cross out the name of all except their choice for the office, and post to the Trustees. The polls will be closed December 4, and the result announced in the December PHILATELIST.

In the absence of the Secretary, the Trustees announce the following applications for membership: E. Glogan, Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo. References: C. H. Mekeel, J. K. Tiffany. E. J. Rinehart, 209 South Third street, Philadelphia. References: E. B. Hanes, W. A. MacCalla. Henry S. Jeanes, 8 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Recommended by H. McAllister, W. A. MacCalla.

For reinstatement, with back dues paid up, Oliver S. Hart, Akron, Ohio.

The resignation of Philip Heinsberger, Jr., No. 185, 138 Ludlow street, New York city, was accepted.

The next meeting will be held November 20. By order of the Board.

J. W. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

OCTOBER, 1889.

Business transactions for month of October as follows:

Blank sheets sold.	440
Covers, small	12
" large	10
" mailing (patent fasteners) . . .	12
Hinges (improved thin die cut) . . .	49,000

Received the following for circulation:

359 filled sheets.	\$2032 45
4 " covers	36 72

Total, 363 \$2069 17

Contributed from the following sources:

The Pacific Philatelic Society, San Francisco
Branch \$338 57
Springfield Individual Branch 36 23

Individuals: Henry Clotz, \$286.80; C. H. Colket, \$210.34; W. H. Danforth, \$157.28; A. L. Holman, \$124.70; B. A. Sterling, \$106.86; A. J. Craig, \$73.03; E. T. Parker, \$62.94; Frederick Noyes, \$54.39; P. Parrish, \$57.42; William Brown, \$53.25; A. Lehman, Jr., \$52.48; D. S. Wylie, \$50.50; W. Rasmus, \$42.65; W. H. Kane, \$36.40; L. Rappleye, \$35.25; J. W. Schaefer, \$31.88; L. A. Judkins, \$30.81; J. M. Partello, \$30.80; W. V. Nicholson, \$27.62; E. Y. Parker, \$26.33; S. B. Boyd, \$25.02; Albert Herzog, \$24.79; W. A. MacCalla, \$24.01; E. B. Hanes, \$21.60; and seven others, to value, \$47.22.

From the good work done at the Convention, the members can draw but one conclusion, and that is the Exchange Department is bound to prove its self-sustaining powers, and if all will unite to give the Superintendent a helping hand in the prompt furnishing and circulation of the exchange books and covers, good results are bound to follow.

The prices of sheets are maintained, which must be the case to overcome the heavy postage account.

The prices of covers, both large and small, are reduced from ten cents to five cents each, making them uniform with the sheets, and I trust that increased use of these will follow.

Blank forms are now to be sent out with each exchange book, so that the members receiving the books and removing stamps will at once report to the Superintendent the amount so taken, which shall go at once to the credit of the owner.

The filled sheets are made up into books of from five to fifteen sheets each, belonging to one party only, so that no error can occur in crediting the proper amount, unless reported wrong by the party selecting the stamps. This new feature of sending out the books and giving credit at once will be duly appreciated, and should attract the attention of all members that have stamps to dispose of, either in exchange or for cash. Do not send less than five sheets at one time, and as many more as possible. The lowest limit of sheet value has been established by the St. Louis Convention at \$2, so that members will please bear this in mind when sending in filled sheets.

Six American Philatelic Association members residing in Springfield, Mass., have formed an "individual circuit" branch, with Mr. W. C. Stone as Manager, and desire to be admitted as Springfield, Mass., Branch, No. 16, of the Exchange Department.

Six American Philatelic Association members residing in St. Louis, Mo., have formed an "individual circuit" branch, with Mr. Charles H. Mekeel as their Manager, and I have admitted them as the Mound City Branch, No. 17, of the American Philatelic Association.

I desire to see Individual Circuit Branches formed in every large city, and members will find it much more convenient and to their advantage to band themselves together for this purpose.

The word Branch must not be confounded with Branch Society, as they are entirely distinct. Individual circuits should be formed in districts, counties and States, so that the exchange books can circulate to the nearest point in rotation, and a larger number at one time receive the benefit.

I am trying to systematize the circulation, so that instead of sending one book out at a time, the "individual circuit" members will receive five or more on one circuit, and their district or State in rotation with other districts or sections. This is the only way to give true order of circulation.

It is the duty of each and every member to advise me as early as possible what they collect or desire to see, as in forming these district circuits I must keep in view the best possible disposal of the filled sheets.

Branch societies will confer a favor if they will send me, through their Secretary, at once, the complete list of their members and officers, as I cannot publish the list of established circuits in the journal until I have the correct reports. Several branch Managers have not

complied with my request and the list is therefore delayed for another month.

E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LITERARY EXCHANGE.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., November 1, 1889.

This department, as you will see by my annual report, published last month, has not been doing as much business as it should do, and I desire to call your attention to the fact that I was not appointed as an ornament, but to have charge of this department, December 1. I shall make up a book of lists and circulate it among collectors. Send in your lists of duplicates, price catalogues, such as Scott's, Durbin's, etc., and Priced Auction Sale Catalogues are especially desired.

The following rules must be complied with:

1. All U. S. papers prior to 1889 must be numbered by Tiffany's "Stamp Collectors' Library Companion," and with lowest price marked thereon. For instance, suppose you had *Philatelic Monthly*, L. W. Durbin, Philadelphia, Pa, you would write thus:

60.	Vol. 10, No. 1	10
60.	" 10, No. 2 . . . . .	.08
60.	" 10, No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 . . . . .	.06
60.	" 10, No. 10, 11, 12 . . . . .	.05

Foreign papers and 1889 United States papers should just have name of paper instead of number by Tiffany.

2. Your name must not be on the list.

3. No papers or book not entirely or partly devoted to philately should be listed.

4. To cover expenses of postage, etc., I shall charge three per cent.

5. Members who desire papers, but have no duplicates to exchange, can receive the book by communicating with me.

All members should file their lists of wants with me.

My post-office address is Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.

Respectfully,
H. C. BEARDSLEY.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

Members of the First Purchasing Agency (continued):

36. Edward H. Buehler, Chicago, class I.
37. Lawrence Barr, Cambridge, class I.
38. Guy Semple, Wandsworth, England, class IIa, new European stamps.
39. T. Oakley Hobby, New York.

In the following, I shall give every month the stamps, etc., purchased during the last month, with net cost prices, so that the members can figure the cost of the stamps. Stamps marked with a * could not be purchased direct from the post departments or my private correspondents, but from dealers, and are therefore sometimes considerably higher than face value.

United States, envelope, 2c., rej. die, No. 3, amber, price	2½ cents.
Russia, stamps, 4, 10, 20, 50, reys, price	45 "
" " " 1 rubel, price	52 "
" " " cards, 3, 3 x 3, 4, 4 x 4, reys, price	16 "
* Reunion, prov. post due stamps, 5, 10, 20, 30c., used, price	60 "
* Guadeloupe, prov. stamps, 3 on 20, 15 on 20, 25 on 20, price	17 "
Guadeloupe, prov. stamps, 1 on 5, 10 on 40, 15 on 20, 25 on 30, price	20 "
* Philippines, newspaper stamps, 1, 2, 5 mil., 1 centavo, price	5 "
* Philippines, prov. stamp, 0.02 4-8 on 2 4-8 tel-egrafos, price	10 "

A good many more are ordered. The following will probably arrive shortly:

Argentina, Bavaria, Gibraltar, Germany, Congo, Curacao, Great Britain, Italy, New South Wales, Norway, Russia, San Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Surinam, Victoria and Wurtemberg. Next forwarding to all members of the department will be in the early part of November.

Respectfully,

W. SELLSCHOPP,
First Purchasing Agent.

SECOND PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

PHENIX BUILDING, }
CHICAGO, ILL., October 28, 1889. }

I beg to call the attention of members to the fact that at the last Convention the By-Laws were altered, changing the office held by me to that of Second Purchasing Agent.

Members are also requested to notice that the wording was somewhat changed in connection with the duties of this office, and that it is now stipulated that I can buy used or unused stamps.

It is hoped that the members will avail themselves of the privileges conferred, by sending to me lists of such rarities as they may desire to purchase, or wish to dispose of, and it will give me pleasure to give the same my earnest attention.

If the members are willing to give the same attention to the department that I am, much good will result.

ALFRED L. HOLMAN,

THIRD PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The first auction sale, a sale of minor importance, was Ed. Frossard's, which took place on October 19, at Leavitt's Auction Rooms. It was the intention of Mr. Frossard to hold it in connection with his coin sale the night previous, but, on account of too many lots, divided the same, selling the stamps on Saturday afternoon. The attendance was comparatively small and prices low, although the specimens offered mostly all in fine condition.

The next was the J. W. Scott Company's first sale, on October 21, at Bangs & Co.'s rooms. It contained no extra rarities, but many desirable lots of stamps in full sets, and as the attendance was good, prices realized were satisfactory.

I beg to mention the following:

Lot.	
No. 14.	1870, U. S., grided, 15c. \$1 75
15.	" " " 30c. 3 15
24.	" " " newspaper, \$6, canceled 3 75
25.	" " " \$12, " but damaged 4 10
26.	1870, U. S. newspaper, \$48, perf. proof 5 00
27.	1870, U. S. newspaper, \$60, perf. proof 6 00
63.	1870, U. S. envelopes, Reay, 24c., on white 2 50
65.	1870, U. S. envelopes, Reay, 24c., on amber 2 70
66.	1870, U. S. envelopes, Reay, 24c., on cream 3 35
69.	1870, U. S. envelopes, Reay, 90c., on white 2 80
102.	Officially sealed, Post Obittum 3 55
105.	State Department, \$2, unused 2 60
125.	D. O. Blood & Co.'s City Despatch 4 10
142.	U. S. Revenues, 11 issue, \$50, blue 3 30
226.	Canada, 6d., violet, imperial laid paper 6 00
233.	Cape of Good Hope, 4d., blue, wood-block 2 60
248.	Ceylon, 1885, 10c., on 16c., mauve 3 25
280.	Fernando Po, 1868, 20c., brown 2 25
306.	Great Britain, Mulready envelope, black 3 55
307.	" " " blue 2 90
356.	Mauritius, envelope, 6d., on 10d., unused 4 00
486.	U. S. of Colombia, 1859, 20c., blue 2 10

On October 28, Messrs. R. R. Bogert & Co. followed with their sixteenth sale, at Leavitt's Auction Rooms again. There was a large attendance, bidding lively, and prices accordingly. Most of the lots offered were fine, and worth the money paid:

Lot.	
No. 27.	U. S. envelopes, 1870, 24c., on cream (cut) \$2 50
30.	U. S. envelopes, 1875, 1c., on cream (cut) 4 00
32.	U. S. envelopes, 1875, 12c., on white (cut) 2 10
33.	U. S. envelopes, 1875, 24c., on white (cut) 3 10
34.	Penny Post, blue on blue, on original envelope 2 60
65.	U. S. Revenue, 1872, \$20, red 3 00
171.	Azores, 1868, 250 reis, lilac, unused 2 60
183.	Bolivia, 1867, 100d., green, used 3 00
184.	" " " 100l., green, unused 3 00
185.	" " " 5, lilac, used 4 30
197.	British Guiana, 1853, 4c., blue, used 3 00
200.	" " " 1876, 96c., unused 3 05
211.	Cape of Good Hope, 4d., blue, wood-block 3 00
217.	Ceylon, 1s. 9d., used 5 10
266.	Grenada, 2½ d., error, <i>penef</i> , used 2 50
268.	Great Britain, Mulready envelope, 1d. 2 75
269.	" " " letter-sheet, 1d. 2 75
297.	Japan, wrapper, 1875, the rare type 3 80
331.	Mexico, 1879, 100, black, thin paper 3 00
338.	Natal, 1857, 6d., green 3 50
349.	New South Wales, 1850, Sydney, 2d., worn plate 2 30
356.	Newfoundland, 1857, 2d., orange 3 15
387.	Philippine, 1854, 5c 7 00
388.	" " " 10c., dark red 5 25
389.	" " " 10c., pale red 3 25
390.	" " " 1rl., slate 3 25
392.	" " " 2rls., emerald green 3 25
393.	" " " 1855, 5c., head in circle 4 50

394. Philippine, 1862, 1rl., violet \$6 25
 395. Habilitado p.l. Nat., 2rls.,
 blue 5 75
 428. Philippine, 1879, 1rl., red on red.
 brown 5 25

For the month of November the following sales are announced:

November 6 and 7, Woodward's first sale.

November 16, Casey's twenty-first sale.
 November 20, Scott Stamp and Coin Co's. ninety-third sale.

Catalogues will be in the hands of the members before the edition of this number. Members who desire any catalogues, please address,

CHARLES MUECKE,
 Third Purchasing Agent,

NEW YORK, 468-470 Broome Street.

REPORTS OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

[The Literary Board will be unable in the future to publish the proceedings of Philatelic Societies.]

BRANCHES.

- No. 1, December, 1881. Chicago Philatelic Society—President, A. L. Holman; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer, Drawer 707; Branch Manager, F. F. Gilbert.
 No. 3, February, 1887. New York Branch of the National Philatelic Society—Manager, R. R. Bogert, Tribune Building.
 No. 5, September, 1887. The Staten Island Philatelic Society—President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman, 116 E. 19th St., N. Y.; Manager, A. F. Albrecht.
 No. 6, December, 1887. Philadelphia Branch—Manager, Charles E. Osborn, 1421 Fairmount avenue.
 No. 9, March, 1888. Brooklyn Philatelic Club—President, Charles Gregory; Secretary, R. P. Lehman, Exchange Manager, H. C. Needham.
 No. 11, January, 1889. The Pacific Philatelic Society—President, William E. Loy; Secretary and Manager, W. A. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.
 No. 12, February, 1889. The Twin City Philatelic Society, known as the Pittsburgh Branch—President, W. M. Biddle; Exchange Manager, D. A. Behen.
 No. 13, March, 1889. Middletown Philatelic Club—President, R. C. Fagan; Secretary, T. C. Bacon, Box 1013; Manager, A. B. Hubbard.
 No. 14, April, 1889. Rhode Island Philatelic Society, known as Providence Branch—President, F. J. Olney; Secretary and Manager, J. B. Calder, 258 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
 No. 15, September, 1889. The Buffalo Philatelic Society—President, W. F. Dent; Secretary, C. J. Manning.
 No. 16, October, 1889. The Springfield Branch—Manager, W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
 No. 17, October, 1889. The Mound City Branch—Manager, C. H. Mekeel, Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1, American Philatelic Association.



Meetings are held the 1st and 3d Thursday of the month at the Society's rooms, No. 80 La Salle street (opposite City Hall), 8 P.M. President, A. L. Holman; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer. For information address the Secretary, Drawer 707, Chicago, Ill.

The seventy-third regular meeting was called to order on Thursday evening, September 5, by President Holman at 8 o'clock sharp. The members present were: Messrs. Bradt, Claussenius, Dilg, Ford, Fritz, Gilbert, Haskell, Holman, Hosmer, Leutzenkirchen, Massoth, Severn and Wolsieffer.

Mr. G. C. F. Helm, Jr., passive member, No. 151 from Philadelphia, Pa.; G. P. Hawley, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and A. H. Wagner, American Philatelic Association, No. 599, were present as visitors. Mr. C. d'Ardenne and C. G. Kuchel, applicants for membership, were also present.

The minutes of the seventy-second meeting were approved as read. Bills were received from the Secretary, American Philatelic Association Committee and McCabe and Kendig. The Treasurer reported M. A. Thompson and E. E. Meyers delinquents, and on motion were dropped for non-payment of dues.

The resignation of Miss B. Gadsden received and accepted. The resignation of S. B. Bradt, as Custodian, Librarian and Auctioneer, was accepted with regrets and a vote of thanks passed for the able manner in which he has filled these offices.

A motion prevailed that the amendment "to elect nine Directors and amend the Constitution in compliance therewith be laid on the table till the regular annual election in December. The following applications for membership were received: Proposed by Mr. Bradt, Active: C. d'Ardenne, Chicago, Ill.; C. G. Ruchel, Chicago, Ill.; Passive: Henry L. Calman, N. Y. city; Fred. Ineson, Carlton, West Ontario, Can. Proposed by Mr. Wolsieffer, Active: George R. Stannard, Chicago, Ill.; Passive: Henry Gremmel, N. Y. city; A. Lohmeyer, Baltimore, Md.; G. S. Robertson, St. Thomas, Ont.; Victor H. Young, Montreal, Can.

No member of the Executive Committee being present, the applications were held over for next meeting. A motion prevailed that the Exchange Manager receive ten per cent from the amount of stamps sold from our own exchange circuits, but that he shall waive first choice in all cases. Messrs. Wolsieffer, Haskell and Hosmer were appointed a Committee on Charges to investigate the cases of members suspended for non-payment of dues. Mr. Wolsieffer was appointed Chairman of the Constitution Committee in place of Mr. Bradt, resigned. It was moved, seconded and carried, that if suitable tenants could be found, we rent desk room during the day and the Secretary was appointed to look up the matter. Recess was then announced by the Chair.

After recess, President Holman exhibited his magnificent collection of United States postage and revenue stamps, which proved to be a rare treat to many of the members who had not yet seen it.

It was moved to adjourn at 11.05. Seconded and carried. Next meeting and advertised auction sale September 19.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
 Secretary.

The seventy-fourth regular meeting was called to order on Thursday evening, September 19, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, by the Secretary.

On motion, Mr. Leland was elected Chairman, but gave way to Vice-President Nelson later in the evening. The members present were Messrs. D'Ardenne, Dilg, Drury, Ford, Fritz, Haskell, Hosmer, Janssen, Kurzweg, Leckie, Leland, Leutzenkirchen, McDonald, Nelson, Pierce, Severn, Stannard and Wolsieffer. Mr. B. A. Cottlow, of Shelbyville, Ill., passive member and American Philatelic Association, No. 724, and Mr. B. S. Ross were present as visitors. The minutes of the seventy-third meeting were approved as read. The resignation of J. R. Chapman as member and officer was received and on motion accepted. Bills from Hack and Anderson and the Western Philatelic Publishing Co. were approved. Committees on American Philatelic Association, Room, Constitution, and Charges reported progress. Mr. Dilg was appointed a volunteer committee of one, with the assistance of every member to provide suitable entertainment for visiting American Philatelic Association members.

It was moved, seconded and carried that Messrs. Holman and Palmer be appointed the committee, with authority to sublet our rooms. An application for passive membership was received from C. W. Lomler, Portland, Oreg., proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer. Mr. Dilg offered the following resolution, which on motion was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the Chicago Philatelic Society that the 'World's Fair' of 1892 should be held in Chicago, and that Secretary Cragin be notified that all members of this Society will use their best efforts in their correspondence throughout the world to advertise this fact."

The Secretary having expressed a desire for an assistant, made necessary by the rapid growth of the Society, a motion prevailed that a Recording Secretary *pro tem.* be elected to serve until the Constitution be amended, and he be elected in the regular way. Mr. Severn and Mr. Leutzenkirchen were nominated, Mr. Leutzenkirchen withdrawing in favor of C. E. Severn and the latter was elected. Mr. Fritz was nominated for Librarian; there being no other candidates he was unanimously elected. The Executive Committee passed favorably on all applications of this and the last meeting and they were duly elected in the following order: Mr. C. d'Ardenne, No. 163; C. J. Kuchel, No. 164; George R. Stannard, No. 165; Henry H. Calman, No. 166; Henry Gremmel, No. 167; Fred. Ineson, No. 168; A. Lohmeyer, No. 169; C. M. Lomler, No. 170; J. S. Robertson, No. 171, and Victor H. Young, No. 172.

Recess was next in order. After recess Mr. Dilg officiated as Auctioneer, it being the tenth advertised auction sale of 122 lots. A motion to adjourn prevailed at 11 P.M. Next meeting October 3.

C. E. SEVERN,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8.00 P.M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman. For information, address the Secretary, 116 East Ninetieth street, New York.

Seventy-ninth regular meeting, Stapleton, September 18, 1889.

Present: President, Dejonge, Messrs. Clotz, O. Dejonge, Mr. and Mrs. Benary, Messrs. Albrecht, Schumann and Van der Willigen; as visitor, Mr. Schumann, Jr.

Minutes of last meeting adopted as read.

Mr. Van der Willigen acted as Secretary *pro tem.*, in the absence of Mr. Lehman, who was prevented from attendance by sickness.

The Committee on the Staten Island Permanent Stamp Album reported good progress in sales and that it had been found necessary to order a second edition.

Mr. John B. Lauer tendered his resignation on account of failing eyesight, which disabled him from devoting time to stamp collecting. Accepted with regret.

Mr. Van der Willigen moved to instruct our delegate at the St. Louis Convention to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, No elective officer of the American Philatelic Association shall be entitled to act for or vote as proxy for any other member of the Association." Carried.

Mr. Benary moved to instruct our delegate to move in the Convention, that no minor be accepted as member of the American Philatelic Association. Carried.

Adjournment then followed.

P. VAN DER WILLIGEN,
Secretary pro tem.

All communications relating to exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W Thirty-eighth street, New York, and all matters pertaining to the Society to Robert S. Lehman, 116 E. Ninetieth street, New York.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month during the winter at 156 Second avenue, New York city, at 7:30 P.M. R. Wuesthoff, President, 215 Bowery, New York; L. S. Morton, Secretary. For information, address the Secretary, 128 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Two hundred and eleventh regular meeting, National Philatelic Society, held September 11, 1889, at 8 P.M. President Wuesthoff in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Ackerman, Adenau, Berlepsch, Bogert, A. H. Burger, G. B. Calman, H. L. Calman, Collin, Corwin, Crittenden, Dejonge, Gremmel, Holmes, Lehman, Levick, Morton, Muecke, Rechert, Seebeck, Scott, Sterling, Terrett, Turner, Van der Willigen and Wuesthoff. As a visitor, Mr. Crandall.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Mr. H. L. Calman proposed Albert Daggett, Jr., of Brooklyn, as an active member.

Mr. Corwin proposed James Steer, 93 Childeric street, New Cross, London, S. E., England, as a corresponding member.

Mr. Rechert proposed G. C. Birch, Marine Engineer, P. O. Penang, Straits Settlements; John Blackshaw, 11 Royal Arcade, Sydney, N. S. W., and F. W. Clarke, Beaumont Lodge, Winchmere Hill, London IV, England. All of whom were elected.

The constitutional amendment to change the meeting nights to second and fourth Tuesdays was lost. Mr. Morton offered one to change the meeting nights to the first and third Tuesdays.

Mr. Collin exhibited specimens of the new sizes of postal cards bearing the current design.

Mr. Rechert exhibited an Italian label used upon government-manufactured cigars, for the purpose of preventing the sale of cigars of illicit manufacture.

Meeting adjourned at 8.45 P.M.

L. S. MORTON,
Secretary.

BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings every other Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 85-87 Court street. President, Charles Gregory; Recording Secretary, Walter S. Scott; Corresponding Secretary, Robert S. Lehman. For information, address Corresponding Secretary, 116 E. Ninetieth street, New York.

Minutes of meeting held September 26, 1889.

The regular meeting was called to order at 8.30 P.M., by President Gregory.

Members present: Messrs. Gregory, Scott, Corwin, Hobby, Needham, Lee, Gelston, Rasmus, Bogert, Van der Willigen, Herzog, Furlong, Nast and Lehman.

As the Recording Secretary was absent, Mr. Lehman was appointed to act as such for the evening. Minutes of preceding meeting were not read.

Mr. H. E. Deats sent a lot of photographs of the D. M. Richardson three-cent match stamp, to be distributed among the members. Mr. Van der Willigen proposed that a vote of thanks be tendered to the kind donor. Carried unanimously.

Letters were received from the Munich and Paris Societies, acknowledging receipt of photographs; referred to the Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Bogert proposed for active membership: Messrs. Bristol, Barr and George D. Weeks, Jr.

Mr. Van der Willigen moved that the delegate of this Club at the St. Louis Convention be instructed to offer the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That no elective officer of the American Philatelic Association shall be entitled to vote for or act as proxy for any other member of the Association.

"2. *Resolved*, That no minor be allowed to become a member of the American Philatelic Association.

"3. *Resolved*, That the elective officers shall be located within a radius of one hundred miles."

"The first and third motions were carried, while the second was lost.

A general discussion of American Philatelic Association matters was held.

Mr. Scott read a paper on Surcharges."

Mr. Furlong moved a vote of thanks to the reader, which motion was unanimously carried.

During recess, President Gregory showed a part of his superb collection, which was greatly admired by the members.

Meeting adjourned at 10.20 P.M.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held every third Tuesday of each month, at No. 49 Fifth avenue. President, W. M. Biddle; Treasurer, I. Stauffer; Librarian, D. A. Behen, No. 144 Fifth avenue; Secretary, A. E. Daum, No. 42 Third street, Allegheny, Pa.

Special meeting, September 9, 1889.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 P.M., by President W. M. Biddle, for the purpose of taking further action on G. C. Lubitz's expulsion. Letter from American Philatelic Association Trustees read by G. W. Rode.

W. M. Biddle appointed to appear before a notary public, to make an affidavit relative to charges preferred against G. C. Lubitz.

After some interesting remarks on the coming Convention and philately in general, meeting adjourned.

Meeting of September 17, 1889.

Meeting called to order by Acting Chairman C. W. Kirk, at 8.45 P.M.

Roll called and the following members present: Ignaz Stauffer, G. W. Rode, John Neessner, Jr., C. W. Kirk, J. M. Dalbey, W. M. Biddle, T. W. Voeter, A. E. Daum.

W. M. Biddle, committee of one, appointed to make affidavit of charges against G. C. Lubitz, reports that he had made same and forwarded it to the American Philatelic Association Trustees.

Mr. Henry A. Reed elected to resident membership by the unanimous vote of the Society.

Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society. Carried.

G. W. Rode, A. E. Daum and J. M. Dalbey appointed.

Mr. Ignaz Stauffer read a very interesting paper on the stamps of Danish West Indies and the New Caledonia issue, translated from one of the German philatelic publications.

A vote of thanks was given Mr. Stauffer for same.

After some remarks on proxies and the Convention to be held next month, meeting adjourned.

A. E. DAUM,
Secretary.

MIDDLETOWN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Branch American Philatelic Association.

Meetings held alternate Tuesdays at 7 P.M. President R. C. Fagan; Secretary, T. C. Bacon. For information address the Secretary, Box 1013, Middletown, Conn.

Meeting August 20, 1889.

Meeting called to order by President Rockwell. Present: Messrs. Rockwell, Rackliffe, Hubbard, Davis, Bacon and Fagan.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Treasurer's report accepted. Exchange Manager reported. The resignation of Mr. E. F. Johnson as Vice-President and member was accepted with regret.

It was moved and supported that we subscribe to several good philatelic papers. Carried. Voted to take the following for one year: THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, Philatelic Gazette, Flour City Philatelist and Philatelic Beacon.

The meeting then adjourned.

Special annual meeting held September 12, 1889.

Meeting called to order, President Rockwell in the Chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Rockwell, Rackliffe, Hubbard, Rutty, Fagan, Douglas, Williams, Bunce, Davis and Bacon. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Report of the Treasurer for the year ending September 12, 1889, read and approved. The Secretary read a report of the progress of the Club since its organization. Mr. Arthur Rutty was elected to membership. The resignation of Mr. John H. Keep, Jr., of Norwich, Conn., was accepted with regret. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place with the following result: President, George T. Rockwell; Mr. Rockwell declining, R. C. Fagan was elected in his stead; Vice-President, B. S. Rutty; Secretary and Treasurer, T. C. Bacon; Exchange Manager, A. B. Hubbard; Librarian, H. C. Rackliffe.

The meeting then adjourned until October 1.

T. C. BACON,
Secretary.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. IV.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 10, 1889.

No. 3.

THE "BESTELLGELD FREI" ENVELOPES OF HANOVER.

Translation from the German of "Illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung."

EVERY collector knows how scarce the envelopes of the Hanover City Delivery are, and how difficult it is to obtain used specimens. Having had an opportunity to inspect the official documents, I am in a position to give some information in regard to these envelopes with stamp—clover leaf and leaping horse impressed in color.

The first move towards the issue of these envelopes was made by the then Secretary-General of the Hanoverian Post-office, Nöldecke, who, in a letter dated August 7, 1857, suggested to the Administration of Posts to introduce envelopes with embossed stamps, instead of those in use up to that time with hand-stamp. As this suggestion was favored with approval, Nöldecke opened correspondence with the Prussian Government Printing Office at Berlin in regard to the manufacture of such envelopes. A sketch made by him for these envelopes still exists. According to this he intended them to exhibit the picture of King George V, and the directions, which were on the obverse of the envelopes with hand-stamp, were to be placed on the front around the edges. But the Berlin printing office suggested, instead of the king's picture, the clover leaf, the arms of the city of Hanover, and this was adopted. This, of course, excluded their use in other cities also, as had been intended by Nöldecke. The Berlin office was accordingly requested to furnish essays, which were printed in black, red, blue and green, all on white paper, and were sent to Hanover, September 30, 1858. The Hanoverian administration selected green, but ordered them printed on chamois paper.

At the same time there were ordered 5000 envelopes, which were to be put up in pack-

ages of 12. The contract for their manufacture stipulated, that in filling an order for at least 62,000 envelopes, they should be paid for at the rate of 12 sgr. per 100; if 80,000 were ordered, 10 sgr. per 100. In filling small orders they were to be computed at 15 sgr. per 100 for the larger size; for the smaller 13 sgr. per 100. After the wording of the directions on their back had been settled upon, the printing office began with their manufacture, and delivered 5520 on October 30, 1858.

January 5, 1859, another lot of 200 packages, 24,000 envelopes, was ordered. This order was filled upon two different kinds of paper. When the first lot was delivered, the Berlin office had intimated that it might be difficult to procure the same kind of paper in case of a new order, whereupon the Hanoverian authorities replied that minor variations in the paper used would not be considered. There were therefore delivered of this order on April 21, 1859, 9720 envelopes on the old paper, and on May 28, 1859, 15,000 on the new paper. This new paper is described in the accompanying letter as follows: "The improvement in the quality of the paper used, which was to be reached without a corresponding increase in price, we believe to have secured by a higher glaze and heavier material, etc." April 20, 1861, a new order for the fiscal year 1861-62 was given, but this time with a different stamp. By request of H. M. King George V, the royal arms instead of those of Hanover were to be placed on the envelopes. The design was to resemble the 1gr. piece of Hanover, one of which was for that purpose sent with the order, with directions to give it to the poor after having been used. At the same time, the stamp was ordered to be placed in the right-hand corner, the same

same end the pedestals connected with the statues of Her Majesty and consort would very properly realize a princely annuity if periodically leased to energetic bill-stickers. Waste corners of official envelopes as issued from the various departments of the State would likewise swell the public purse if decorated here and there with well-displayed advertisements relating to the latest exigencies of the commercial and theatrical worlds.

As a postal reformer, Mr. O'Connor has, in this respect, displayed an eccentricity so neatly unique as to have but one rival—the "very humble" politician who many years ago held office as Postmaster-General of New Brunswick. The latter, on his accession to office, caused a new denomination of stamp to be issued, in which his own "counterfeit presentment" was substituted for her Majesty's. The Parliament of New Brunswick, if I mistake not, promptly deposed him and his stamp.

Seriously speaking, this "new departure" is a gross discredit to the Postal Department and must give the world at large an impression that "the mother colony of Australia" is on a level with miniature Monaco. No one would suspect Mr. O'Connor of being either a "cheap Jack" or a "vandal;" but this innovation, which is said to bear his formal approval, savors strongly of an offensive conjunction of the two. In the nature of things it must become the object of observation all over the world—for where is it that the stamps will not travel?—and the evidence of such a fiscal Fantoccini will present the colony in the guise of a jest, a jibe, and a laughing stock to other nations. To illustrate advertisements—quack or genuine—with the State *simulacrum* of her Majesty is a pettifogging breach of constitutional propriety that will ensure us the scorn and resentment of the Imperial Government. Precious little would the latter matter, if it were evoked by the manifestation of any national principle, but it becomes a matter of concern when the Quixotic thirst for augmented revenue (of but trivial dimensions) has driven the State to play the huckster and the Minister to play "cheap Jack."

Possibly the next step in the *reductio ad absurdum* of paternal, obliging and affable government will be the leasing of the reverse side of our current coin to such adventurous or enterprising firms as desire to secure it. Meanwhile, in the choice of two evils, it would be infinitely wiser to buy back the contract at treble the stipulated sum than to persist in the pursuit of a pro-

ject so pitifully puerile. I have said nothing of the absence of tenders or the injustice to non-official advertising firms, but these considerations, although apart from the main issue, carry with them their own suggestiveness.

A. G. TAYLOR.

BEXLEY, ILLAWARRA LINE, September 13.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF HAYTI.

OUR neighbors of the Black Republic have only a very limited number of postage stamps and they are to the every-day philatelist of little interest; still, a close study will reveal very interesting sets of varieties, as was shown on my black sheet No. 108, at the exhibition in the Eden Musée at New York.

The first set was issued in 1881, and they are lithographed on tinted paper, unperforated, representing the head of Liberty in profile to the left in centre, similar in style to head on stamps of First French Republic in reduced size, and on band in circle around it the words "Poste—Republique d'Haiti—Poste." Flags in upper corners and six cannon balls in each of the lower corners. Thereunder a white shield, the upper part of which overlaps the bottom of circle band and contains the value in figures, and on each side of the shield appears the word "Cent."

1881.

- | | | |
|--------|----------------|------------------------|
| No. 1. | 1 cent (avo), | vermilion on yellow. |
| 2. | 2 cent (avos), | purple on lilac. |
| 3. | 3 " " | light brown on yellow. |
| 4. | 5 " " | green on greenish. |
| 5. | 7 " " | sky blue on bluish. |
| 6. | 20 " " | copper red on yellow. |

These stamps were made in Paris.

The second set is the same as above, perforated 13.

1882.

- | | | |
|--------|----------------|--------------------------|
| No. 7. | 1 cent (avo), | vermilion on yellow. |
| 8. | 2 cent (avos), | purple on lilac. |
| 9. | 3 " " | brown on yellow. |
| 10. | 5 " " | green on greenish. |
| 11. | 7 " " | sky blue on bluish. |
| 12. | 20 " " | reddish brown on yellow. |

The third set is the same again, perforated 13, but in lighter shade colors and on clear white paper.

1884.

- | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|
| No. 13. | 1 cent (avo), | orange vermilion. |
| 14. | 2 cent (avos), | violet brown. |
| 15. | 3 " " | grayish brown. |
| 16. | 5 " " | light green. |
| 17. | 7 " " | light ultramarine. |

The fourth issue represents a new die—

smaller figures in shield on white paper, and perforated 16, bright colors.

1886.

- No. 18. 1 cent (avo), vermilion.
 19. 2 cent (avos), dark slate (almost black).
 20. 5 " " yellowish green.
 21. 7 " " peacock blue.
 22. 20 " " red brown.

In the next issue appear only three values in a new die—very large figures in white shield, perforated 14, on white paper.

1887.

- No. 23. 1 cent (avo), bright vermilion.
 24. 2 cent (avos), chocolate brown.
 25. 5 " " dark green.

The 1 and 2c. of this set are shaded by straight lines crossed at right angles, and there are other minute details which a close inspection and comparison with former issues will reveal to the naked eye.

The next year, the 3c. of the 1883 die, and the 7c. of the 1886 die, were reissued on white paper, perforated 14.

1888.

- No. 26. 3 cent (avos), light brown.
 27. 7 " " peacock blue.

The same year the new design, representing the portrait of the late President Solomon, made its appearance. Over portrait, on curved band, "Haiti;" on each side of band value in figures on star-shaped shield; below portrait, value in letters on band and figure in centre. Heavy white paper, steel engraving and perforated 14.

1888.

- No. 28. 1 Un cent (avo), carmine.
 29. 2 Deux " " violet.
 30. 3 Trois " " dark blue.
 31. 5 Cinq " " dark green.

There has been only one style of cancellation stamp used, and they are similar and correspond with those used in France since 1876.

The set of 1886, perf. 16, is very rare. Of 7 and 20c. I possess only two specimens of each and also the 1888 7c., which is the rarest of all.

ERNST L. SCHUMANN.

THE REVENUE STAMPS OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

PH. HEINSBERGER.

THE North German Confederation comprised all the States in the northern part of the present German Empire. It was a union, but each State had its own ruler, and it was only in regard to customs, postal and

telegraph matters, and in time of war, that they were united. Prussia was recognized as the leader.

The Confederation was founded in 1866, in consequence of the expulsion of Austria, which before 1866 was the supreme protector of the independent German States.

The revenue stamps of the North German Confederation were in circulation in all the States that were members of the Confederation. Many of the States had issued and used revenue stamps of their own country, and such stamps were used only in the country which issued them.

The first revenue stamps of the North German Confederation were issued on December 13, 1869, of the following values: 1, 1½, 3, 4½, 6, 7½, 9, 12, 15, 22½, 30, 45, 80, 90, 150 and 300 groschen.

They are of a lilac color, printed on white, perforated paper and oblong in shape. In the middle of the stamp, in an oval, is the value in black figures, and below this is the value again printed in small black letters. This oval is filled with about twenty cross lines, and on each line, in very small, black letters, is the inscription *Norddeutscher Wechsel Stempel*, and around the oval, on a line, is the inscription *Norddeutscher Wechsel Stempel Groschen*. Each of the four corners of the stamp contains the arms of the North German Confederation, in a small square, in the colors of black, white and red, with a crown on top.

The Confederation has also issued blank drafts with impressed revenue stamps (stamped checks), in German Wechsel Blanquette. They were issued in the year 1869. The paper of the checks is white, and all the revenue stamps are in lilac color. The values issued are as follows: 1, 1½, 3, 4½, 6, 7½, 9, 12, 15, 22½ and 30 groschen.

On the left side of the blank check is lithographed in an oblong square the revenue stamp. On the right and left sides of the oblong-shaped stamp is the arms of the North German Confederation (as described above). In the middle, in a circle filled with fancy lines, is the value in black figures, and below this is the value again in small letters. On the left side and below the arms, in a straight line, is the word *Nord*; on top is *Deutscher Wechsel*; on the right side *Stempel*, and on the bottom is the word *Groschen* twice.

The revenue stamps mentioned are all that have been issued by the North German Confederation, as in the year 1870, in conse-

quence of the Franco-German war, the Confederation was dissolved, and the revenue stamps of the German Empire succeeded them, as North and South Germany had become united.

ADDITIONAL FRANKED ENVELOPES OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.

W. A. COOPER.

IN looking over my collection, I find several varieties of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s franked envelopes that are not mentioned in Mr. Scott's interesting article which appeared in the November number of *THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST*.

If collectors who take an interest in this subject would carefully examine their specimens, and send for publication a list of unchronicled varieties, it would increase the list, and furnish the material for a very interesting work upon the subject.

The list could be augmented by including the various sizes and shapes of government envelopes upon which the franks are printed.

I have used the same abbreviations employed by Mr. Scott to designate the location of the frank on the envelope.

TYPE VII.

Black on 3c., white, 1853, A. R. E.
 " 10c., " 1879, T. C.
 " 2c. (Die C), white, 1882, T. C.
 " 2c. " amber, " "

TYPE XIII. Variety *b*. Same as VII, with "Mexican Route—Paid 10 cts." below in blue letters.

Black and blue on 5c. (Die A), amber, 1874, T. C.

TYPE XIV.

* 35 cents, black on 3c. (Die A), white, 1874, T. C.
 " " 3c. (Die B), " " " "

TYPE XXI. Variety *b*.

Black on 3c., white, 1861.

TYPE XXI. Variety *b* 2. Same as Type XXI, Variety *b*, with "Paid over our Mexican Coast and California Express," and value printed in two lines.

\$1.40 black on 40c., buff, 1861, T. C.

TYPE XXIV.

† 10 cents blue on 5c. (Die A), amber, 1874, T. C.
 " back " 5c. " " " "

TYPE XXV. Dated 1884.

Black on green, 4c., white, Oct., 1883, T. C.
 " " 4c., amber, " " " "

* Mr. Scott mentions Type XIV on 3c. white, 1874. It is found upon both dies, A and B.

† Mr. Scott does not mention which die of the 5c. envelope Type XXIV is printed upon.

TYPE XXIX.

10 centavos, green on brown, 5c., white, 1882.
 20 " " " 10c., " " T. C.
 20 " " " 10c., amber, 1886, " "

NOTES ON THE ST. LOUIS STAMPS.

Read by J. W. Scott before the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, November 21.

THE stamps of this city have always been particularly interesting to philatelists and one way and another have been the cause of much discussion.

Soon after the discovery of their semi-official character, in 1868, and the description of the various dies, published in the *American Journal of Philately* for January, 1870, Mr. L. W. Durbin, then a resident of St. Louis, hunted up the engraver, Mr. J. M. Kershaw, and obtained some interesting recollections from him in regard to their manufacture. He stated that both 5 and 10c. were engraved on one piece of metal and printed in sheets of six, three 5 and three 10c. stamps. It was always supposed that the stamps were arranged in this way on the sheet:

•	5	•	5	•	5	•
•		•		•		•
•	10	•	10	•	10	•
•		•		•		•

but as no unsevered specimens were known, the arrangement was simply conjecture. In describing the dies I used some little rule, with the tens, naming the one with three dashes under "post-office," A, that with six dashes B, and the one with dashes and dots, C; this numeration was easy to remember. With the five cents, as there are no salient features of this nature, the order was quite arbitrary.

Some years after my great find of 150 St. Louis 5 and 10c., I obtained a few specimens from Washington. Among these were an unsevered pair of the 5c. These went immediately, and their location quite slipped my memory, although I have often endeavored to recollect the party to whom I sold them. I was, therefore, pleasantly surprised, a few days since, by finding the lost pair in the collection of an old customer. Knowing you would all appreciate a sight of this superb pair, I have brought them over for your inspection.

It will be noticed that instead of being printed in horizontal rows, the stamps of

the same value were placed vertically to one another. The two adhering stamps are Types B and C, the latter one being uppermost. Of course, we should require another and different pair, or else some stamp with a particularly large margin, to determine which is really first on the sheet. The stamps are placed exactly two millimetres apart; therefore it would require a margin of rather more than that width, at top or bottom, to settle this question in a satisfactory manner. If any of our friends have a specimen with such a margin, I am sure we shall all be glad to hear from him.

HISTORY OF THE POST-OFFICE SEAL STAMP.

J. H. HOUSTON.

IN AN advertisement in your November number, there is a statement trying to make it appear that the unperforated seals of 1880 are rare. I will give their history. The issue of 1872, large green

seals, was issued to postmasters, to seal* letters opened by mistake, to be returned to the Dead-letter Office, and to prevent their contents from falling out. In 1877, a smaller size was issued, brown, with smaller letters and *Post Obitu*, which was used for two years. This is a rare issue, as many were destroyed. In 1879 there was another issue, omitting *Post Obitu*, and of a darker color. The 1888, so-called unperforated, are what printers term proofs, of which I have secured specimens that were thrown away. I gave Messrs. Kay, Hoge and McSmith some single specimens and also a few pairs. These were not sent to the perforating machines, being copies thrown out. Only the good impressions were perforated and sent to the Post-office Department and accepted by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Hon. Henry R. Harris. I would say right here, that no unperforated ones were sent to the Dead-letter Office; no such used ones can be found. The ones I gave away were *proofs*.

*These large green stamps may have been used for this purpose, but they were primarily intended for sealing the official registered packages passing between different post-offices.—ED.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. A. F. von Braun has unearthed a variety of the 1851 3c. unperforated with the so-called outer line, or frame, on the right-hand side. The frame is double.

ARGENTINE.—The lithographed 20 centavos is in use. It is quite similar to the former 20c., but has a portrait of General Julio A. Roca, and is inscribed *Correos Argentinos*. Perforated 11½.

20 centavos, pale greenish blue.

The 25 cent. with the head of General Belgrano will shortly appear.

The engraved set is soon to be augmented by the following:

- 2 centavos, green, Derqui.
- 6 " blue, General Sarmiento.
- 15 " green, General San Martin.
- 24 " vermilion, General Pueymedon.
- 25 " dark green, General Alvear.
- 30 " orange, Colonel Dorrego.
- 40 " olive green, Mariano Moreno.
- 50 " yellow, General Mitre.

Five generals, one colonel and two privates.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—*Protectorate*.—The 4 pence on the ½ penny Great Britain presents the following varieties, according to M. Moens:

- Protectorate—four.
- Protectorate—four.
- Protectorate—four.
- Protectorate—four.
- Protectorate—four.
- Protectorate—four.

Also the "n" in four broken in half,

BRITISH GUIANA.—The design of the new stamps consists of the usual ship in the centre above a rectangular tablet containing the value; POSTAGE & REVENUE above, BRITISH at left and GUIANA at right. The values and colors will be found in our October list. Only the 2, 8, 72 and 96 cents are in use at present.

CANADA.—The 3 cent of the 1868 issue is said to have been found on pelure paper.

COSTA RICA.—Another value of the *Proportional* set has been used for postage. It is said that these revenues without the surcharge were used from April to August, and from August to September 20, with the surcharge *Correos*.

10 centavos, blue.

We omitted last month to state that the first specimens of the new set were sent us by E. F. Gambis.

GUANACASTE.—The new set is beginning to appear with the usual surcharge.

- 1 centavo, brown.
- 2 " green.

CURACAO.—Some of our foreign contemporaries announce two new values of the same design as the 1c. and 2c.

- 2½ cents, green.
- 5 " rose.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—It is reported that the two-cent stamp has been surcharged with a new value.

1 cent on 2c., blue on red.

FIJI.—Among the stock of remainders which was re-

cently sold by the Crown agents were the following uncatalogued varieties:

1871.				
3	pence, green, laid paper.			
3	" " " "	imp. vertically,		
6	" rose, " " "	perf. 12½.		
1876.				
1	pence, ultramarine, wove paper.			
2p. on 3p.,	green, " " "			
6	pence, rose, " " "			
6	" " " "	imp. vert. at right.		
1	" ultramarine, laid " " "			
1	" " " " " " "			
2	" green " " " " "			
4p. on 3p.,	navue " " " " "			
6	pence, rose " " " " "			
1880.				
2p. on 3p.,	green, wove paper.			

The entire stock of remainders was purchased by T. H. Thompson and Co. The official advertisement of these stamps will be found further on.

GERMANY—*Levant*.—The following values of the new set have been surcharged with Turkish values:

10	para on 5pf., green.
20	" on 10pf., rose.
1	piastre on 20pf., blue.
1½	" on 25pf., orange.
2½	" on 50pf., red brown.

GUINEA.—Three new values of the current type are now in use.

80	reis, gray.
200	" lilac.
300	" orange.

JEPPORE.—It is said that the following Indian stamps have been surcharged RAJ SERVICE.

½	anna, green.
1	" brown.
2	" blue.
4	" olive green.

JUMMO-CASHMERE.—The *Timbre Poste* says that the paper of the 2a. is now yellow instead of yellow green and that the 4 annas, greenish olive, is on thin satin paper.

2	annas, red on yellow.
4	" olive green on white.

MONACO.—New stamps, etc., with the head of Prince Albert I, are in preparation.

NEW CALEDONIA.—*Der Philatelist* illustrates a triangular hand-stamp, measuring 45 mm., inscribed "P. D.—Affanchi—en numeraire—faute—timbres coloniaux—Sle des Postes Nelle Calednie." Let us hope that this indicates the end of the surcharging mania.

PAHANG.—The two cents Straits Settlements has been surcharged for use in this place.

2 cents, carmine.

PORTUGAL.—Just think of the new pages we shall have to put in our albums to provide for the new issues with the head of Dom Carlos I! Including the colonies, it probably means between 75 and 100 new stamps.

ROUMANIA.—The current set are now printed on paper watermarked with the national coat of arms.

1½	bani, black.
5	" green.
15	" red brown.
25	" blue.
Unpaid, 5	" green on yellow.

SARAWAK.—The 8 cent stamp is surcharged with a new value.

2c. on 8 cents, green and rose.

SEDANG.—Marie I is now one of the "Kings in Exile." French officials have visited Sedang and disowned his acts, and a new ruler has been chosen.

SHANGHAI.—We are informed by E. F. Gambs that new colors are to be adopted January 1.

SIAM.—The 2 atts of the 1881 issue has been surcharged with a new value in native characters.

1 att on 2a., vermilion.

SWITZERLAND.—The 40 centimes is now perforated 10.

40 centimes, gray; perf. 10.

Lincoln Rappleye calls our attention to a variety of the 5c. blue postage due stamp. The numeral differs very much from the common one, especially in the upper stroke.

TOBAGO.—The 6 pence orange, is surcharged ½ penny in the same style as the 6d. bistre. It may have been done at the same time. We were shown both varieties this summer at Halifax, but have overlooked it.

VENEZUELA.—The 10 bolivares of the *Escuelas* set is out. The frame differs from the rest of the set. Perforated 12.

10 bolivares, brown.

ENVELOPES.

MEXICO.—We find chronicled in the *Timbre Poste* two envelopes opening at the left end and bearing stamps of the current type in the right-hand corner and an eagle above *Servicio Postal; Mexicana* in the left. The inscription is in red.

5	centavos, ultramarine on white.
10	" red " "

The 5 centavos which Evans marks (?) in his latest list is in use. It is on white laid paper, watermarked with arms in circle. Size 146 x 89.

5 centavos, ultramarine on white laid.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Two envelopes have recently been issued. Embossed head of Victoria to right in oval on colored ground; *Newfoundland Postage* above, value in words below. Printed on laid paper.

3	cents, violet, 120 x 94 mm.
5	" blue, 140 x 78 mm.

NEWSOUTH WALES.—The *Philatelic Record* has a 2 pence envelope of the centennial issue inscribed *On Her Majesty's Service*, which is surcharged O. S. in black.

2 pence, blue, 120 x 95 mm.

WRAPPERS.

GIBRALTER.—The 1 penny band has been surcharged like the ½ penny. Size 300 x 125 mm.

10 centimes on 1 penny, carmine.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The wrappers of the usual colonial type have been issued. Size 300 x 125.

1	cent, green on buff.
2	" carmine "
3	" red brown on buff.

NEW ZEALAND.—The rectangle containing the instructions is now formed of wavy lines.

Dutch Indies.

Official Journal for the Indies, 1889.

No. 9.

The postage due stamps are printed in red upon white paper, and besides the indication of the value bear the inscription "te betalen port."

No. 14.

The postage due stamps are nine in number, representing the value expressed by the figures 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 75 cents.

No. 14.

The stamps for prepayment of 10 cents and over will bear the bust of the King and the legend "Nederlandsch Indie" and the indication of the value. The stamps of 5 cents and under will bear, as the indication of the value, a large figure in the centre. The following is a list of these stamps and their colors:

1 cent,	olive green.
2 "	brown.
2½ "	orange yellow.
5 "	bright green.
10 "	red brown.
12½ "	pearl gray.
15 "	yellow brown.
20 "	blue.
25 "	violet.
30 "	bright green.
50 "	crimson.
250 "	green and violet.

(The head in green, the rest in violet.)

No. 32.

The stamped envelopes are five in number, bearing stamps of 10, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cents. They are sold at the price indicated by the value of the stamp, plus a half cent for the envelope. They are only good for the prepayment of letters and cannot be used in any other way.

Fiji.

NON-CURRENT POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Government of Fiji has requested the Crown Agents for the Colonies to dispose of a quantity of non-current postage stamps of that colony, and they will receive tenders for their purchase up to the 17th day of June next.

The stamps are believed to be of the following description and quantities:

1. 3244 3d., green; C. R. overprinted V. R., and surcharged "Twopence" in black.
2. 11,895 3d., green; V. R. surcharged "Twopence" in black.
3. 495 3d., green; C. R. with V. R. overprinted in black.
4. 146 3d., green; C. R.
5. 796 3d., purple; C. R. overprinted V. R. and surcharged "Fourpence" in black.
6. 4496 6d., red; C. R. overprinted V. R. in black.
7. 46 6d., red; C. R.
8. 3495 1d., blue; C. R. overprinted V. R. in black.

Tenders must state the price offered for the stamps if printed across with the word "SPECIMEN," and also the price if not so printed.

The several parcels cannot be broken up, and the stamps must be tendered for in bulk, and the tenders

must take all responsibility in connection with the quantities, condition and description of the stamps sold. A specimen taken from each parcel can be seen on application at the Crown Agents' offices.

OFFICES OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

DOWNING STREET, S. W., May, 1889.

Philippines.

By decree of May 22 last, the Governor-General has decided that the stamps with the *Habilitado* surcharge will be admitted to the prepayment of letters until August 10. We announce to the public that all letters sent after that date to the post-offices or dropped in the boxes and bearing a *Habilitado* stamp will not be forwarded.

Sweden.

Circular No. XLI.

65

To all postal officials with a notification concerning the surcharge of certain ordinary stamps, official, and envelopes.

The General Management of the Royal Post by the present notice informs all the postal officials relative to the surcharging of a certain number of ordinary and official stamps of the value of twelve and twenty-four öre, also of the envelopes of the value of twelve öre.

WILHELM ROOS,
E. BOECKSTROM.

STOCKHOLM, September, 30, 1889.

66

Ordinance concerning the surcharging of certain ordinary stamps, official, and envelopes.

The use of ordinary stamps of the values of twelve and twenty-four öre, also of envelopes of the value of twelve öre, having now grown very small, the General Management of the Royal Post has surcharged with the value of ten öre a number of these stamps and envelopes which were on hand at the stamp office, which will be found to be altered as follows:

Upon the ordinary stamps of twelve and twenty-four öre, there has been applied in dark blue the arms "three crowns," which cover the old figures of value and also the words *Frimärke* and *Tolf öre* or *Tjugofyra öre*; upon the lower part covering the word *Sverige* the new value *Tio öre*, which is also indicated by numerals in the upper corners of the stamp.

Upon the official stamps of twelve and twenty-four öre has been applied in dark blue the word *Tjenste-frimärke* underneath the word *Sverige*; at the right and left of the arms of the nation, the ovals are surcharged each by a royal crown, which crowns are united by a ribbon upon which is the new value *tio öre* and also in figures.

Upon the envelope on the lower part of the stamp is printed in dark blue a rectangular band with upon which is *Kongl. Postverket*; underneath the band the value *Tio öre* is printed in the same color and also in the centre of the stamp.

Given at Stockholm by the General Management of Royal Posts, September 30, 1889.

WILHELM ROOS,
E. BOECKSTROM,

Published October 2, 1889.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.

Secretary, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.

International Secretary, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

Exchange Superintendent, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.

Literary Exchange Superintendent, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Assistant Counterfeit Detector, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.

First Purchasing Agent, WM. SELLSCHOPP, Gr. Stove, near Rostock, i. M., Germany.

Second Purchasing Agent, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.

Third Purchasing Agent, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.

Librarian, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Board of Trustees, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Literary Board, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 1153, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

IT APPEARING, from the report of the Trustees, that the result of the ballot for Secretary is:

Total number of votes cast 340

Necessary for a choice 170

and that Millard F. Walton has received 182 votes, the President hereby declares Mr. Millard F. Walton to be elected Secretary.

It further appearing, from the report of the Trustees, that but 165 votes were cast in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, it has not received the necessary two-thirds vote, and is not adopted.

JOHN K. TIFFANY,
President.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The regular meeting of the Trustees was held November 20, and an adjourned meeting on December 4, to count the votes for Secretary.

In reply to several correspondents, the Trustees would say that voting cards were sent to every member on the Treasurer's books, seven hundred cards having been printed and sent out, but not having the books of the Secretary, it is possible some who were entitled to vote did not get a card.

The new Constitution has been mailed to all on the Treasurer's books who are not in arrears more than fifty cents, two hundred copies having been sent out.

The new Secretary will send a copy of the Constitution to each member, upon receipt of his dues.

The Brooklyn members of our Association have nominated Mr. William Rasmus for Resident Vice-President, and the Staten Island collectors have nominated Mr. E. L. Schumann for the same honorable position for Stapleton and vicinity.

The resignation of Mr. Philip Heinsberger, Jr., published last month, has been accepted.

The following resignations have been sent to the Trustees, and if no objections are made, will be accepted next meeting:

Chandler, H. W., Jr., No. 115, St. Louis, Mo.

Kaufman, E., No. 296, New York city.

Lauer, J. B.

Lawrence, A. L., No. 439, Grinnell, Ia.

Richey, S. W., No. 518, Oxford, O.

Schultz, W., No. 577, Milwaukee, Wis.

Schwarz, Robert.

Mr. K. Brewster Cox has been reinstated with back dues paid up.

The Trustees beg to submit the following, as the result of the ballot for Secretary:

Millard F. Walton	182
S. B. Bradt	80
Henry O. Harris	77
Blank ballot	1
	<hr/> 340

The vote on the Constitutional amendment is as follows:

To amend the Constitution	165
Against amendment	165
Not voting on amendment	10
	<hr/> 340

The Trustees are surprised to find that only about half of the members take sufficient interest in the Association to vote for one of the important offices, or to signify their desires on a vital Constitutional amendment, when the only effort required was to draw their pen through a few words, sign their name and drop the card in the mail.

The Trustees submit the following applications for membership, owing to the vacancy in the Secretaryship:

ADAMS, CUTHBERT C., 206 Twenty-eighth street, Chicago, Ill.

References: Alfred L. Holman, S. B. Bradt.

CARRINGTON, BENN W., 16 Groveland Park, Chicago, Ill.

References: Alfred L. Holman, S. B. Bradt.

EARL, GEORGE W., Jr., Wynnewood, Pa.

References: Millard F. Walton, H. McAllister.

GIM, FREDERICK R., 13 Baronet road, Tottenham, Eng.

Reference: Joseph Rechert.

HUMSTONE, FRANK E., 604 Beach street, Rockford, Ill.

References: C. B. Corwin, P. M. Wolsieffer.

JENKINS, BRUCE V., 1224 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

References: A. M. Hopper, L. Lohmeyer.

MEKEEL, GEORGE D., 1007 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

References: C. H. Mekeel, John K. Tiffany.

MONTGOMERY, ROBERT H., 2125 Uben place, Philadelphia, Pa.

References: E. B. Hanes, W. A. MacCalla.

PRICHARD, WILLIAM W., Ironton, Lawrence Co., O.

References: Charles Gregory, J. W. Scott.

REA, ALLEN R., 503 Church street, Rockford, Ill.

References: C. B. Corwin, P. M. Wolsieffer.

RICE, J. D.

References: E. B. Sterling, George W. McFarland.

STERLING, W. W., 344 Belleville avenue, Trenton, N. J.

References: Charles Gregory, E. B. Sterling.

The next meeting will be held December 18.
By order of the Board.

J. W. SCOTT,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Having been officially notified of my election as Secretary of this honorable body, it is with pleasure that I accept the office, feeling at the same time that I have undertaken a task which is exacting in its nature and can only be successfully accomplished by the most careful attention and persistent energy.

All communications which come to me in my official capacity shall always receive the most courteous attention, no matter from whom or upon what subject.

The Association has been without a Secretary for the past two months. The effect of this drawback has been to cause a considerable falling off in the applications for membership, and I sincerely hope now that the office is again in running order that the members will shake off the lethargy which seems to have taken possession of all of us in the absence of an officer in this position and push on the work of obtaining members. We are now nearing the 1000 mark in our numbers, and I hope that at the meeting in August we can say that we have passed the first 1000 and are traveling on for the 2000. There is a great field open for us all, as there are thousands of collectors of irreproachable character who do not even know there is such an Association in existence as the American Philatelic Association. In the early part of our history we had a small pamphlet issued, stating the objects and aims of our Association, and it will be my pleasure to furnish any member with copies upon application. I have obtained a few members by handing these books to strangers to our Association, and no doubt there is not a member who could not, at least, get one new member by an effort of this kind. If you have a friend who is not a member of the Association, send him one of these books, ask him to read it, and if you all do this, I ven-

ture that at our next Convention in August, 1890, we will not have to say that we are in debt, and that in order to reduce our indebtedness we will have to cut down the size of our Journal, but can say, with thankful hearts, our Association is now out of debt. I cannot do all the work of the Association, but each member can assist, and the result will speak for itself.

Some of the members who have paid their \$2 fee for this year's dues and have their card in full payment, seem disinclined to pay the extra fifty cents added by the last annual Convention. I sincerely trust that all who are in this position will come forward voluntarily and not allow such a small matter to be disposed of by the Trustees; it was done for the good of the Association, and ought to be accepted by all the members in this spirit.

MILLARD F. WALTON,
Secretary.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

NOVEMBER, 1889.

Business transactions for month of November as follows:

Blank sheets sold.	391
Covers, small	16
" large	14
" mailing (patent flap)	108
Die-cut uniform hinges.	38,000

Received the following for circulation:

433 filled sheets.	\$3298 21
12 " covers	68 51

Total, 445 \$3366 78

Contributed from the following sources:

New York Branch.	\$677 03
San Francisco Branch.	483 42
Mound City Branch (St. Louis).	140 51
Buffalo Branch.	48 90
Middletown Branch.	43 33

Total. \$1393 19

Individuals: Anton Berger, \$242.27; E. B. Hanes, \$208.43; B. A. Sterling, 205.95; L. Rapleye, \$198.10; J. H. Houston, \$157.29; V. Gurdje, \$139.90; A. Lehmann, Jr., \$125.51; H. B. Kendig, \$102.30; T. M. Drassner, \$87.86; E. T. Parker, \$80.45; Fred. Noyes, \$76.56; F. J. Grenny, \$59.85; W. F. Gregory, \$44.67; W. H. Nienstedt, \$34.87; J. W. Crawford, \$32.10; A. E. Williams, \$25.25; and various others, \$152.23. Total individuals, \$1973.59.

I can report that the following branch societies have been established and will be strictly adhered to, viz.:

Staten Island, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Middletown, Providence, Buffalo, St. Louis, Mound City, Springfield, and special Canadian circuit, with Maj. F. J. Grenny as Manager.

The eleven established branches will follow each other in the order given.

The St. Louis Branch having been reorganized, with Mr. John K. Tiffany as Manager, I have given them their old number (2).

The special Canadian circuit have had sent them ten exchange books for circulation only among the Canadian American Philatelic Association members.

The Staten Island Branch, twenty-four exchange books, to follow over the established routes when they are through.

New York Branch.....	10 books.
San Francisco Branch.....	11 "
Chicago Branch.....	10 "
Pittsburgh Branch.....	23 "
Middletown Branch.....	15 "
Providence Branch.....	10 "

The Buffalo, St. Louis, Mound City and Springfield branches will be served this and the following week, and I will then forward selections over the "Individual Routes" as desired. All parties desiring to participate should make their request at once to the Superintendent, and I desire to call the members' attention to the new rules for the Exchange Department, as given on pages 11, 12 and 13 of the By-Laws, and all bills will be sent out monthly, or as often as practicable, and I trust that all will be prompt in making settlements, as all sales are credited up when made.

E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

THIRD PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The first event of the month in the line of stamp sales was W. E. Woodward's sale on November 6 and 7, at Bangs & Co.'s rooms. The sale contained quite a number of rare stamps, which were sold at good prices. The writer was unable to attend personally on account of the disagreeable time (afternoon) the sale took place, but was ably represented by an alternate.

The most interesting lots were the following :

<i>Lot.</i>	
No. 2.	New York, 1845, 5c., blue paper, used..... \$6 50
3.	St. Louis, 1845, 5c. (eight strokes), used..... 39 00
4.	St. Louis, 1845, 10c., Die C, used 26 00
10.	U. S., 1857, 5c., orange brown, projections on four sides..... 3 75
19a.	U. S., 1860, 24c., unperf., unused. 15 00
22.	U. S., 1869, 90c., grided, unused. 5 00
U. S. REVENUES.	
58.	25c., Life Ins., unperf. (pair).... 4 50
84.	\$20 Prob. of Will, perf..... 4 75
MEDICINES.	
129.	Husband, 2c., violet, o. p..... 28 00
132.	Mercado and Scully, 2c., o. p.... 10 00
133.	Pert, 6c, o. p..... 4 25
1002.	" 6c., o. p..... 6 00

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

284.	Canada, 1858, 6p., perf.....	5 25
343.	Great Britain, 1884, £1 (unused)	5 00
360.	Mauritius, 1848, 1p., on white paper, used.....	7 95
405.	New Brunswick, 1851, 1sh., used.	31 50
411.	Newfoundland, 1857, 4p., vermilion, used.....	4 00

U. S. LOCALS.

604.	Bishop's City Post, Cleveland, O., used.....	5 00
609.	City Despatch Post, 2c., l. green, used.....	4 00

U. S. POSTAGE.

774.	Carrier Stamp, 1849, 1c., yellow, on orig. envelope.....	4 00
776.	St. Louis, 5c.....	30 00
787a.	1860, 24c., imp., unused.....	5 00

U. S. REVENUES.

850.	\$200, first issue, imp.....	7 50
861.	\$20, " " Prob. of Will, perf.	5 75

U. S. ENVELOPES.

917.	1860, 3c., on white, pink impression.....	4 00
918.	1860, 4c., on white.....	5 00

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

1104.	Canada, 1851, 12 pence, black...	50 50
1169.	Nova Scotia, 1858, 1sh.....	21 00

The second sale of the month (another afternoon sale) came off on November 16, at Leavitt & Co.'s rooms. It was Mr. Joseph J. Casey's twenty-first sale. It comprised the balance of the Levy collection. As the sale contained 662 lots, audience as well as auctioneer were rather worn out at the end.

As very interesting I mention :

<i>Lot.</i>	
No. 101.	British Guiana, 1851, "Iatimno", \$10 25
103.	Buenos Ayres, 1858, error..... 30 00
116.	Finland, 1866, 10p., claret on lilac (error)..... 9 75
121.	Great Britain, 1882, £5, 1sh.... 8 00
134.	Mauritius, 1848, 2p., blue (diag. lines)..... 6 30
138.	N. S. Wales, Sydney view, 2p., blue..... 4 00
141.	N. S. Wales, Plate K, 6p., brown. 3 75
150.	Spain, 1865, 4c., blue and pink (error)..... 9 00
151.	Sweden, 1872, "20." in centre, "litis" in frame (error)..... 16 00
153.	Switzerland, Basle, 2½, on orig. letter..... 4 20
156.	Tuscany, 1851, 2s., red, on bluish p., unused..... 10 00
157.	Tuscany, 1851, 2s., red, on bluish p., used..... 6 00
158.	Tuscany, 1852, 60c., red, on bluish p., unused..... 16 00
159.	Tuscany, 1852, 60c., red, on bluish p., used..... 13 00

MATCH AND MEDICINE STAMPS.

359.	Pierce, old paper.....	13 00
375a.	N. Y. Match, 5c., blue, s. p.....	5 50
419.	Brown's Ginger, pink, s. p.....	6 50

CONFEDERATE STATES.

438. Greenwood Depot, Va.	26 00
441. Pensacola, Fla.	6 00

U. S. ENVELOPES.

553. 1870, 3c., No. 7, official, w. p. ...	5 50
580. 1878, 2c., No. 2, Die IV, star wmk., w. p.	8 00
612. 1884, 2c., No. 3, October Die, fawn p.	9 55

On November 20, the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., had their first sale of the season. The sale was crowded, as usual, and there were very few purchasers who may claim "extra bargains." At an average, stamps went very high and in many instances even above catalogue prices. Mostly all stamps offered were in good condition.

U. S. STAMPS.

Lot.

No. 1. New York, 1843, 3c., green, gl. p., (creased).....	4 00
6. 1851, 24c., lilac, canceled.....	5 00
10. 1861, 5c., yellow, canceled.....	4 62
18. 1865, Newspaper, blue border....	4 25

U. S. ENVELOPES.

40. 1870, 30c., black on amber.....	4 00
42. 1870, 90c., carmine on cream.....	4 00
49. 1874, 24c., purple on amber.....	4 00
51. 1882, 5c., brown (Garfield), on.. blue.....	4 00
53. 1884, 2c., red on blue (ord. letter size).....	7 00
54. 1884, 2c., red on manila, entire wrapper.....	7 00

U. S. REVENUES.

92. First issue perf. 6c., Proprietary....	8 00
93. " " " 6c., " Trimmed.....	5 50
103. " " " \$20 Prob. of Will..	8 25
105. " " " \$200.....	7 25
116. Second issue, 50c., blue black, inverted head.....	4 00
117. Second issue, 70c., blue black, inverted head.....	5 25
121. Second issue, \$20, blue black, creased	4 50
124. " " \$50, blue black.....	4 25
125. " " \$200, blue and red.....	12 00
128. Third issue, \$20, black and orange..	4 10
133. Proprietary, \$1, green and black..	5 25

MATCH AND MEDICINE.

169. Wise & Co., 1c., black.....	7 50
206. Alvah Littlefield, 4c., green, o. p. ...	8 25
212. Dr. M. Perl & Co., 6c., black.....	3 75

FOREIGN STAMPS.

270. Bermuda, 1875, 3p. on 2p., blue....	4 10
385. Hawaii, 1859, unpaid, 2c., black....	4 00
414. Mauritius, 1848, 1p., red, bluish p., early imp.....	5 25
415. Mauritius, 1848, 2p., blue, late imp..	5 00
417. " 1858, Britannia, green.....	5 75
418. " 1858, 4p., green.....	10 00
446. Newfoundland, 1857, 4p., vermilion	5 25
450. New South Wales, 1850, 1p., red, Plate I.....	4 75
463. Oldenburg, 1856, 1/2 gr., green.....	5 05
525. Switzerland, Basle, 1845, 2 1/2 r.....	4 00
550. Tolima, 1870, 5c., white.....	4 00

For the month of December, so far only one sale has been announced, and that is Messrs. Bogert & Co.'s seventeenth sale, to take place on December 2 and 3. This sale will probably be the last which I will attend to as your representative, as I have sent to President Tiffany my resignation, who accepted the same, and who, with the Board of Officers, has now the appointment of a successor in consideration. I was compelled to resign, owing to the frequent afternoon sales, to attend which is utterly impossible for me. I hope a proper representative will be found to take my position, and I shall most cheerfully convey to him all standing orders, deposits and every information necessary for a proper posting.

Yours truly,

CHARLES MUECKE,
Third Purchasing Agent.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The first forwarding of stamps, etc., was done about the 11th of November.

The following stamps, etc., were purchased since my last report:

Luxemburg, 2 cts., new color, price.....	1/2 cents.
" card, 5 cts., price.....	2 "
German Empire, 10pf., 20pf., price.....	7 1/2 "
" " money order card, 20pf., postal cards, 5pf., price.....	6 "
Denmark, letter-cards, 4 ore, 8 ore, price....	5 "
France, envelope, 5 cts., large size, price....	2 "
Great Britain, card, 3 p., price.....	9 "
German Empire, 3, 5pf., price.....	2 "
Bavaria, small perforation, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 post due, 3, 5, 10pf., price....	32 "
Bavaria, money order cards, 10, 20, 30, 40pf., price.....	25 "
Bavaria, postal cards, 3, 3x3, 5, 5, 5x5, 10, 10x10pf., price.....	15 "
Russia, envelopes, 10, 10, 20, 20, kop., price.....	34 "
Belgium, env., light green, 10, 10 cts., price, 5	"
*Belgium, letter-card, 10 cts., on blue, on bristol, on rose, price.....	10 "
Belgium, postal cards, 5, 5x5, 10, 10x10cts., price.....	9 "
Congo, 5, 10, 25, 50 cts., price.....	18 "
" 3 1/2 fcs. on 5 fcs., price.....	70 "
" cards, 10, 10x5, 15, 15x10, price....	14 "

A good many more are ordered.

Respectfully,

W. SELLSCHOPP,
First Purchasing Agent.

We have received the prospectus of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, which is advertised to appear early this month, and it seems to promise to take a prominent place in the ranks of our periodical literature. The first number is to contain articles by many well-known writers. It will hail from Calmar, Ia.

COUNTERFEIT OFFICIAL STAMPS
OF ENGLAND.

BEING a member of the American Philatelic Association, N. P. S. and I. P. V., Dresden, I feel it my duty to make the following publication, and, considering the importance of it, I trust you will be good enough to allow it a space in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

During my travels in this country, I have met with a number of collectors and dealers who are in possession of the English stamps of the values of 5s., 10s. and £1, surcharged with I. R. Official, which surcharge, however, I am sorry to say is forged. I learn that these stamps are offered and sold here at comparatively very low prices. Now I wish to point out, that these stamps are most difficult to obtain at all and especially so the £1, of which only a very small stock is being kept by the department at the Somerset House in London, and it only seldom happens that one is used. Besides, these stamps, like the periodicals of the United States, are not supposed to reach the public at all. It is therefore quite impossible that there should be such quantities about at such low prices. This argument would seem sufficient, but I can go a little farther! I can say that I know the makers of these surcharges. They are too well known in England to be able to sell their productions there. They have therefore to send them abroad and to employ agents to sell them there, so that one can purchase the precious goods in Paris, Brussels, Berlin and many other cities, and everywhere a nice little story will be told as to how these stamps were obtained, etc.

The difference in the surcharges is very striking, and anyone who once knows it, will never mistake it. The genuine surcharge is clean all round; the black is deep and the impression goes right into the stamp, so that it can be seen at the back of it, whereas the forged surcharge is not clean, the black is dirty and the impression rests almost on the surface of the stamp.

I take the liberty to advise every collector rather to wait for his opportunity and not to try to buy such stamps "cheap" which cannot be got at command even for good prices. However little one pays for such a stamp is, in my opinion, too much and the money is thrown away, never to be seen again.

As I shall leave this mighty and wonderful country on the 7th of December for glorious old England, I take this opportunity to express my gratitude and hearty thanks

to everyone of these gentlemen, professors and students of philately, to which I had the honor of being introduced and with whom I had the pleasure to deal, for the very kind and cordial manner in which they treated me. I wish them all a very happy Christmas and a healthy and prosperous New Year.

Very respectfully yours,

M. GIWELB.

NEW YORK, November 29, 1889.

BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

- No. 1, December, 1881. Chicago Philatelic Society—President, A. L. Holman; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer, Drawer 707; Branch Manager, F. F. Gilbert.
- No. 2, ———. St. Louis Branch—John K. Tiffany, Manager. Re-organized November, 1889.
- No. 3, February, 1887. New York Branch of the National Philatelic Society—Manager, R. R. Bogert, Tribune Building.
- No. 5, September, 1887. The Staten Island Philatelic Society—President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman, 116 E. 19th St., N. Y.; Manager, A. F. Albrecht.
- No. 6, December, 1887. Philadelphia Branch—Manager, Charles E. Osborn, 1421 Fairmount avenue.
- No. 9, March, 1888. Brooklyn Philatelic Club—President, Charles Gregory; Secretary, R. P. Lehman, Exchange Manager, H. C. Needham.
- No. 11, January, 1889. The Pacific Philatelic Society—President, William E. Loy; Secretary and Manager, W. A. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.
- No. 12, February, 1889. The Twin City Philatelic Society, known as the Pittsburgh Branch—President, W. M. Biddle; Exchange Manager, D. A. Behen.
- No. 13, March, 1889. Middletown Philatelic Club—President, R. C. Fagan; Secretary, T. C. Bacon, Box 1013; Manager, A. B. Hubbard.
- No. 14, April, 1889. Rhode Island Philatelic Society, known as Providence Branch—President, F. J. Olney; Secretary and Manager, J. B. Calder, 258 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
- No. 15, September, 1889. The Buffalo Philatelic Society—President, W. F. Dent; Secretary, C. J. Manning.
- No. 16, October, 1889. The Springfield Branch—Manager, W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
- No. 17, October, 1889. The Mound City Branch—Manager, C. H. Mekeel, Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

REVIEWS.

COLLECTORS of German locals should secure, through our International Secretary, a copy of the Hand-book now being issued in parts by A. Glasewald. It costs but 15 cents per part, and will be completed in ten numbers.

THE last number (21) of the *Illustrirten Briefmarken-Journal* contains a photogravure of the Munich exhibition.

A LARGE sheet of illustrations of the various watermarks and counterstamps was issued as a supplement to No. 19 of the *Illustrirten Briefmarken-Zeitung*.

NEW ADDRESSES.

Dyett, Walter F., 205 W. Forty-fourth street, New York City.

Rumford, C. P. M., 1003 West street, Wilmington, Del.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

* * THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy.

Exchange Department.

This department should be the main feature of the Association, and the present Superintendent intends that it shall be. Members having duplicates to dispose of should avail themselves of all its privileges at once. Good stamps priced in proportion to their quality are in demand, and I am prepared to increase the business of this department to its fullest extent, and invite the co-operation of all members of the A.P.A. to that end.

Sheets and covers will be promptly placed on circuit and returns made soon as books and boxes are returned to the department.

Members of the A.P.A. (only) can participate in this department, and they can procure the following by remitting cash with order:

Exchange sheets (each) 5c.
Small covers (each) 5c.
Large " 5c.
Large mailing envelopes, patent fasteners, (each) . . . 2c.
Paper hinges, good quality and cut to the required size, per 100 10c.

All the above will be mailed postage paid.

P. O. Box 294. E. B. STERLING,
Exchange Superintendent, Trenton, N. J.

Second Purchasing Agent's Department.

WANTED.

U. S. ADHESIVES—numbered by Scott's Catalogue.

- 18. 1851, 5c. brown, unused.
- 60. 1868, 90c. blue, unused, grided.
- 71. 1869, 90c. black and carmine, unused, grided.
- 75. 1870, 6c. pink, unused, grided.
- 76. 1871, 7c. vermilion, unused, grided.
- 77. 1870, 10c. brown, unused, grided.
- 78. 1870, 12c. dark purple, unused, grided.
- 79. 1870, 15c. orange, unused, grided.
- 80. 1870, 24c. purple, unused, grided.
- 81. 1870, 30c. black, unused, grided.

U. S. OFFICIAL STAMPS.

571. 1873, \$5, State, unused.

STATE REVENUES—numbered by Sterling's Catalogue.

California—State Revenue—6, 4c. yellow; 55, \$6 rose; 57, \$7 brown; 58, \$8 puce brown; 62, \$14 brown; 67, \$28 violet; 71, \$45 violet; 72, \$56 violet.

BILL OF LADING.

First—112, \$20 claret; 113, \$40 claret.

Second—124, \$10 red; 125, \$20 red; 126, \$40 red; 128, \$100 red.

Third—129, 30c. red; 137, \$20 red; 138, \$40 red; \$100 red.

Fourth—30c. red, \$1 red; 141, \$2 red; 142, \$4 red; \$10 red, \$40 red, \$100 red.

INSURANCE.

3 months, 5c., 25c.; 9 months, 75c., \$1, \$1.50; small blue, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7; small red, 20c., 30c., 40c., 70c., \$1, \$7.

PASSENGER TICKET.

\$6 red.

EXCHANGE.

First—146, 30c. blue; 151, \$1.40 blue; 152, \$2 blue; 153, \$3 blue; 154, \$4 blue; 155, \$6 blue; 156, \$8 blue; 157, \$10 blue.

Second—8c., \$1, \$1.40, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$6, \$8, \$10 blue.

Third—8c., 20c., 30c., 40c., 60c., 80c., \$1, \$1.40, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$6, \$8, \$10 blue.

First—\$30, \$40 red.

Second—\$14, \$30, \$40 red.

Third—30c., 40c., 60c., 80c., \$1.40, \$2, \$4, \$6, \$8, \$14, \$20, \$30, \$38, \$40, \$56 red.

FOR SALE.

Numbered by Scott's Catalogue.

ADHESIVES.

- 22. Brazil, 1861, 430 reis, yellow, used . . . \$2 00
- 5. Cape of Good Hope, 1864, 1sh., emerald green, used 1 50
- 19. Newfoundland, 1866, 5c., brown, unused . . . 1 25

ENVELOPES—CUT SQUARE.

BRUNSWICK.

- 23. 1855, 1 sgr. yellow, uncanceled
- 24. 1855, 2 sgr. blue, "
- 25. 1855, 3 sgr. rose, "
- The set for 2 00

GERMANY.

- 30. 1861, 2 sgr. blue, lilac inscription, used . . . 2 50
- 59. 1861, 9kr., brown, " 2 00
- 113. 1868, 1 gr. over 2 gr., Brunswick, used . . . 2 50
- 122. 1868, 1 gr. over 1 gr., Oldenburg, used . . . 3 00

HANOVER.

- 27. 1857, 1 sgr. green, used
- 28. 1857, 1 sgr., rose, used
- 29. 1857, 2 sgr. blue, used
- The set for 2 00

PRUSSIA.

- 26. 1851, 1 sgr. rose, used
- 27. 1851, 2 sgr. blue, used
- 29. 1851, 3 sgr. orange, used
- The set for 1 50
- 31. 1852, 5 sgr. lilac, used 3 00

SAXONY.

- 20. 1859, 1 ng. rose, inscription to left, used . .
- 21. 1859, 2 ng. blue, "
- 22. 1859, 3 ng. yellow, "
- The set for 1 50

RUSSIA.

- 58. 1849, 30k. rose, cut round, used 1 00

FRANCE.

Two original letters by Balloon Post. One has the 10 centime stamps of 1870 (Scott No. 47), and the other the 20 centime of 1867 (Scott No. 31). They both bear the post-mark, Paris, 13 Dec., '70. Each 3 00

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ALFRED L. HOLMAN,
Phenix Building, Chicago.

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OFFICIAL NOTE-HEADS OF THE American Philatelic Association,

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240 sheets for \$1.25; 480 sheets for \$1.75.

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10 foreign stamps 5c.
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Sets of all departments complete for collectors.

MR. CHAS. BERGHOLZ,

Of Bearden, Arkansas, U.S.A., now on a trip through the South, begs to inform his many patrons and correspondents that, owing to illness, he has for the past three months been unable to give his correspondence any attention, but that now any communication directed to Bearden, Arkansas, will again, as usual, find prompt and careful attention.

December Bargains!

U. S., State, 11 var., unused. \$4 25
" Agriculture, 9 var., unused, com. 4 00
" Justice, 6 var., unused 1 35
" 1861, 90c., unused, original gum 2 30
" 1853, 3c. env. on white and buff, pair 10
Helligoland, 21 var., unused 28
Russia, 1858, 20 kop., blue and orange 4
" " 30kop., rose and green 6
" 1858-82, 17 var., fine specimens. 12
" 1858-89, 18 var., " 14
P. E. I., 8 var. (2d., 3d., 4d., 1c., 2c., 4c., 6c., 12c.)
unsevered. 38
New Brunswick, 1860, 6 var., complete, unused 75

All perfect specimens and genuine. We make a specialty of approval sheets. Commission 33 1/3 per cent. Reference required from all, not A. P. A. or C. P. A. members. All grades of stamps and low prices.

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U. S. 1861, 24c., lilac, on piece of orig. paper . . . 8c.
Gibraltar on Bermuda, 2d., used. 6c.
New South Wales, 1860, 3d., wmk. 3, used . . . 8c.
Turkey, 1865, unpaid, 25 piastres, unused . . . 50c.
German Levant, 10 paras, on new 3 pf., unused . . . 2c.
Tuscany, 1851, 9 crazia, used 15c.
Montenegro, 10 soldi, used 4c.
Great Britain, 9d., jubilee issue, used. 4c.
Large 1d. rev., used postally on entire orig. env. . 18c.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. IV.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 10, 1890.

No. 4.

THE IMPERFORATE "OFFICIALLY SEALED" STAMP.

DUNCAN S. WALKER.

HAVING read a statement on page 92 of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, issue of December 10, 1889, questioning the genuineness of the imperforate "officially sealed" stamp, present type, and having one in my possession, I determined to get the facts concerning the same from an official source. For that purpose your correspondent called upon Hon. Madison Davis, the Chief Clerk of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General's Department, an accomplished gentleman, whom I regard as the best-posted man in the country upon the postal issues of America, and who, if he could only be induced to "write a book," would settle some questionable assertions that have been generally received as correct, and tell of many varieties not known to philatelists.

Your correspondent was shown the official letter-press book, in which he found a transfer copy of a letter from Hon. H. R. Harris, the then Third Assistant Postmaster-General, of date July 20, 1888, which ought to settle the question. In this letter Mr. Harris says: "The two *unperforated* 'official seals' submitted with the first of these letters are *genuine* samples of seals which the Dead letter Office and postmasters recently, for a short time, were using. Those that are now used are identical in design, but are perforated."

Mr. Davis, at that time and now Chief Clerk of that department of the General Post-office, says that the above statement is correct. So also does Mr. Perry, then acting as Chief Clerk of the Dead-letter Office.

Shortly afterwards, the issue of these seals to postmasters was transferred to the "Supply Division" of the Post-office. Inquiry there gave no different results.

I think then, if anything is settled, the

question of the use of these stamps in their imperforate condition ought to be considered as settled.

A brief history of how the present type of these stamps came to be adopted may not be out of place. The two previous issues were finely engraved and comparatively costly. Being without an "appropriation" sufficient for their manufacture, the department had the present wretched transfers made and printed at the Government printing office. They were first issued imperforate, and sent in that condition to the Dead-letter Office and to a few postmasters, but the bulk of them were sent to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to be perforated. There could be found no copies of the imperforate, either in the Third Assistant's Office or in the Dead-letter Office when I called there, the statements of the several officials being positive to the effect that every sheet returned had been sent to the printing office to be perforated.

Now a word as to the green "registered" seals. They were never "issued," as stated by your correspondent in the article mentioned, "to postmasters, to seal letters opened by mistake, to be returned to the Dead-letter Office and to prevent their contents from falling out." They were never used for any other purpose than to seal the registered packages, in which were carried registered letters. The Post-office Department specifically prohibited their use for any other purpose. When the registered package envelope of the design of February, 1872, was adopted for use, these green seals were adopted currently with it. They were issued to postmasters in like quantities with the "registered packages," *i. e.*, where 1000 registered packages were sent to a postmaster, he was supplied at the same time

with 1000 "registered" seals. Although these registered packages were gummed and fastened securely at the top and flap, it was thought the seal, heavily gummed and *intended* to be made, according to the intention of the designer, of brittle paper, would be an additional security. Their use was discontinued when a later style of "registered package" was adopted.

It is by no means certain, either, that the green registered seal was the first seal used for registered packages of registered letters. It is possible that a seal of another type was used for that purpose before the green seal was adopted. But of this more, hereafter, when your correspondent shall have had an opportunity for further examination of the official records.

NOTE BY C. F. ROTHFUCHS.—I was surprised to read in the December number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST a garbled statement made by J. H. Houston in reference to the unperforated seals that I advertised in the November issue. I have examined the pair of what Houston calls "unperforated printers' proofs," which he gave Mr. Kaye. They are not like the genuine unperforated seals that I advertise. His are not as clear, and one has a double impression on its face, and the paper is as thin as the perforated seals of same design. The unperforated seals that I advertise have very clear impressions, and the paper is thicker than the perforated seals now in use, or Houston's "printers' proofs." The unperforated seals that I sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General and were pronounced as genuine by him, and the ones that I advertise, are all from a part of a sheet that I obtained the early part of June, 1888, and are the only genuine unperforated seals that I have ever seen. The original letter which was published in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, June, 1889, on page 300, was sent to the Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association, and is now in my possession and a letter-press copy of it is on file at the Post-office Department.

VARIETIES OF TYPE IN THE ISSUE OF 1880, SPANISH COLONIES.

Translated by B. Thiele from the German of Mr. Kunkel in "Der Philatelist."

UNDER the title, "Variétés du type 1880-89 des colonies espagnoles," there appeared in No. 322 of *Le Timbre Poste* an article which I deem very interesting and worth being known more widely. I will read to you a translation of this article and then follow with what additional points I have found by a pains-taking examination of the specimens of Cuban stamps in my possession.

The article is as follows:

"Spain has in the year 1880 adopted a uniform type for the stamps of her colonies—the portrait of King Alphonso XII to right in an oval with rectangular frame—changing only the name: Cuba, Puerto Rico, Fernando Poo, Filipinas. In 1881 the date on those of Cuba and Puerto Rico was changed, and in 1882 omitted altogether.

"As only one plate had been engraved for all the colonies, this necessarily soon became worn. The merit of having discovered this belongs to M. de Fabregas, who shows us the different types that were engraved. We thus have towards the end of 1885 a new plate for the 5c. de peso of Cuba, and in January, 1886, on the occasion of the issue of the $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo stamp Philippines another new type.

"There are therefore three engravings of this type, which sometimes occur in the same value, no doubt in those which were used most. We will now give the principal points of difference by which they can be easily distinguished.

"*Type I.*—It is especially the arrangement of the hair which distinguishes the three types. Here (1st type) we find a small indenture above the temple, which gradually narrows and ends almost in a point. The oval frame consists of a uniformly heavy line.

"*Type II.*—The indenture is rather wider, more rounded and the hair above comes farther down into the forehead; the oval frame is formed by a thin line which is heavier only on the upper right side.

"*Type III.*—The indenture is still larger and the hair above the forehead recedes farther back and is only lightly curled. The oval is the same as in Type II.

"We will now give the types to which the different stamps so far issued belong:

CUBA.

January, 1880, to	June, 1883, all,	Type I.
December, 1883,	$\frac{2}{3}$ cent.,	bluish lilac, " I.
	5 "	light blue, " II.
January, 1884,	$\frac{2}{3}$ "	violet, " I.
	10 "	olive brown, " II.
	20 "	" " I.
March, 1886,	5 "	light blue, " III.
December, 1886,	1 "	green, " III.
January, 1888,	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 mls,	" III.
	$\frac{2}{3}$ cent.,	chestnut, " I.
	10 "	blue, " II.
	20 "	lilac gray, " I.

"We thus have here the 1c., Type III, and the 5c., Type II and III, which have not been noted before."

Thus far the article, which is to be continued later.

After reading the article, I subjected the

Cuban stamps in my possession to a close examination, and not only found all the above correct, but also discovered some other differences, which I will here note briefly.

We have first the 1c. green and 5c. blue, Type I. The arrangement of the hair as described in *Le Timbre Poste* can be seen plainly, as also the heavy oval. But as further distinguishing mark, the white line beside the colored oval line is narrower than in Types II and III, and the outer line of the frame is heavier than in Types II and III; the lines of the Greek ornaments in the corners are heavier than in the later types. The impression is rather indistinct, which points to a greater deterioration of the plate.

On Types II and III I have nothing further to remark than that the hair on the side of the temple does not protrude so far into the face, but is drawn downwards more smoothly. The execution of these types is on the whole finer than that of Type I.

On the blue 5c. stamp all these differences can be noted most easily.

NEW BOOKS.

THE work recently issued by the London Society, entitled "The Postage

Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers and Post-Cards of the North American Colonies of Great Britain," is gotten up in the same painstaking manner as their work on Oceania. It comprises sixty-seven pages of text and six autotype plates illustrating the various types. Copious extracts are given of official regulations, etc., including the Connell correspondence recently published in the *Halifax Philatelist*. The researches of Secretary Donald A. King, of the Canadian Philatelic Association, are duly credited, and, in fact, the Nova Scotia chapter, aside from the list of stamps, is almost wholly from his articles in the *Halifax Philatelist*. Mr. Tapling, in a note after the Prince Edward Island chapter, speaks of the mythical 10-cent value and says the mystery concerning it has never been wholly cleared up. The late E. L. Pemberton said that it was prepared by S. Allan Taylor and sent with the genuine stamps to a European paper which duly chronicled them. Evans and Gray also make the same statement in their manuals. We have a 15c. blue of the design of the 9 pence which probably came from the same source. Post-card literature seems to be on the increase. The French society have issued Part I of

their catalogue, which is devoted to Europe, and George H. Watson has just brought out his catalogue, which is largely based on the above. The French catalogue omits letter-cards which Mr. Watson includes. Barring one cut on the cover, Mr. Watson's book has no illustrations, a fact which is to be greatly regretted. The French list is a trifle better in this respect, for there are three large folding plates containing illustrations of the stamps only. Except in one or two instances, Mr. Watson's list is the most complete yet published in the United States, and is in no way a dealers' price-list. With the excellent illustrations now appearing in the price catalogue in the *American Journal of Philately*, it would be almost perfection.

The foreign books above mentioned can be had through Mr. Rechert, our International Secretary.

The third edition of Horner's "List of United States Envelopes" which has been appearing in these columns, is now issued in book form by Durbin and Hanes. It has been carefully revised by Mr. Hanes and is fully up to date. Notwithstanding several new lists have made their appearance recently, we doubt very much if Horner is very soon to be relegated to a back seat. It was the collectors' first love and will long remain the standard. The price is reasonable, and there is no reason why collectors should shun envelope collecting on account of the lack of a manual fully describing the various dies, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—In reading the report of the recent American Philatelic Association Convention, I notice Mr. Scott's sarcastic remarks about the Chalmers Society, which are as much uncalled for as they are out of place.

The Chalmers Society declines with thanks his kind advice.

By the "deplorable" condition, as he calls it, he means probably the indebtedness of two of its former members to the Exchange Department of the American Philatelic Association. The officers of the Chalmers Society tried every honorable means to collect the amount due, but without success.

The Chalmers Society was not responsible for any debt contracted by a member of the American Philatelic Association, as three-

fourths of its members were not connected with the Association.

Mr. Scott, the Secretary of the Official Board of the American Philatelic Association, is aware of these circumstances, as well as Mr. Wolsieffer, to whom the matter has been fully explained by Mr. Mitchell.

It might not be out of place to say that the two delinquent members (who should have been expelled from the American Philatelic Association), are also members of the Chicago Philatelic Society, one of whom was allowed to resign after a somewhat delayed settlement of his account, and the other one is shortly to be expelled for non-payment of exchange account, dues, etc.

Mr. Wolsieffer is laboring under a mistaken impression if he thinks that the feeble

protests of one or two of the members of the Chicago Philatelic Society (actuated chiefly by jealousy), hindered the organization of the Chalmers Society. It is true that they entered an unsuccessful protest against the Society becoming a branch of the American Philatelic Association.

The Chalmers Society, at the time it was merged into the Chicago Philatelic Society, had nearly eighty members and financially was far from a "deplorable" condition.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I am,
Yours truly,

L. H. DRURY,

Ex-Secretary of Chalmers Society, also member American Philatelic Association.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 1, 1889.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—We were recently shown, by E. U. Leonard, a printed circular, dated Philadelphia, December 1, 1854, which had passed through the post-office with no stamp except a small round hand stamp inscribed "PAID 1 ct." This seems a little singular when we consider that it was three years after the first issue of a 1c. stamp that so enterprising a village should be obliged to go back to hand stamps.

ARGENTINE.—We neglected last month to chronicle the 3c. of the engraved set. It bears a full-faced bust of President Celman in an oval, with the value in words in a scroll below. Arched above is *Republica Argentina*, with numerals in circles in the upper corners. Perf. 12.

3 centavos, green.

BHOPAL.—The 1 anna brown is now perforated 7½.

BRAZIL, U. S. OF.—Two more of the *Jornaes* stamps are out in their new colors. That of the 100 reis was incorrectly given, it seems, in the list published a short time since.

10 reis, olive green,
100 " violet.

All sorts of announcements are being made concerning changes in the stamps to accord with the new form of government. One paper announces that all the current issues have been surcharged with a globe in blue. We give on another page the decree of the provisional government fixing the designs for the flags, arms, seals, stamps, etc.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The following clippings from the *Georgetown Daily Chronicle* have been sent us by Isaiah Baker, Jr., of Hartford, and we reproduce them as shedding some light concerning the recent provisional issues.

BRITISH GUIANA POSTAGE STAMPS.

To the Editor "The Daily Chronicle:"

Sir:—As there are here in the colony many persons

interested in postage stamp collecting, and seeing that they are marketable articles, and that a large business is done therein in all parts of the known world, and that the postage stamps of this colony are held in high value, I think it would be a great monetary advantage for the Government here to put up at auction sale those stamps which are no longer required for the use of the public instead of burning them according to the Postage Stamp Ordinance, or to be more correct, to allow them to remain in the Chief Commissary's Department as useless articles. In allowing such an irregular thing to take place, the department may and will fall under suspicion, as one is very apt to ask what object they have in not burning them as prescribed by ordinance.

Having commenced to talk about stamps, I may as well mention what happened the other day [a few months ago] about stamps which were issued but never put into circulation. The 3, 5, 7, 10 and 12 cts. stamps, although they were not given out by the authorities, are possessed by certain parties, who ask for them from £35 to £100 the set. I cannot understand how they managed to get them. The only reasonable conclusion I can arrive at is that these persons might have had some influence in obtaining them; but that should never have been allowed, especially as they only got possession of the stamps for the sake of speculation. It puzzles me very much to know why these stamps were ever issued, knowing that they never have been put in circulation. It would be a good thing for persons collecting and buying stamps to learn how many of these stamps were issued and what has become of them. In regard to them and all the other ones issued for British Guiana there is something queer, and if the Hon. Mr. Barr or the Hon. Mr. Jones would make some inquiries about the matter and insist upon it that things are put right at once, I am quite sure it would be admitted that the writer of this letter was quite justified in putting his grievance before the public. I can assure these honorable gentlemen that, by doing what is here suggested, a great service will be done to the stamp collectors and agents for the foreign stamp merchants in different parts of the world. I am, sir, etc.,

POSTAGE STAMP.

GEORGETOWN, Nov. 13, 1889.

To the Editor "The Daily Chronicle."

Sir:—Your correspondent, "Postage Stamp," has made a very pregnant inquiry in his letter to you yesterday, as to how certain persons came to be in possession of stamps which the Commissioners have refused to issue to the licensed stamp vendors; and I would like to inform him that the time is not yet when the reason may be made known. As it is expected that the Government will yet again order them to be issued to the public, we must await the Governor's decision before any action can be taken. Strange as it may seem, the Governor has already ordered the Commissioners to issue the stamps to the public. He did so after submitting the matter to the learned Attorney-General, who gave it as his opinion that they must be issued, since they have never been withdrawn, and I hear that in defiance of all authority the Commissioners refuse to deliver them when requisitioned for. A question will be asked in the Court of Policy, if it be necessary to do so, and I hear that the hon. member will be furnished some startling facts which may astonish the community; and if it becomes necessary to take the matter to the Secretary of State the licensed vendors are prepared to do so. I am, sir, etc., P.

GEORGETOWN, NOV. 13, 1889.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—The eight and ten cent stamps are now inscribed *Postage and Revenue*.

8 cents, green.
10 " blue.

COSTA RICA.—In addition to the values enumerated in the decree published this month, there is a 10 pesos announced by a decree of the President, October 9. Perf. 15.

10 pesos, black.

Guanacaste.—All the values of the new set are said to be issued for this province.

5 centavos, orange.
10 " burnt ochre.
20 " light green.
50 " red.
1 peso, blue.
2 " violet.
5 " olive green.
10 " black.

CANADA.—We are indebted to John R. Hooper, of Ottawa, for the following interesting notes:

Some twenty years ago the Canadian Express Co. issued a set of six stamps for newspapers forwarded over its lines. They were oblong, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and were inscribed *Canadian Express Co.* in a curve. Below this *Prepaid Newspaper Parcel Stamp*, and in small type *To all points reached by this company in Ontario or Quebec*. The values are expressed by large numerals in the upper corners. They are signed with a *fac simile* of the autograph of A. Cheney, the General Superintendent.

4 cents, black,
8 " "
10 " "
15 " "
20 " "
25 " "

These were only used a short time and probably few copies were preserved.

Besides the six values of newspaper parcel stamps there is a shipper's stamp, now obsolete. It is $1 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, oblong, perforated, black on white, typographed, on it the words *Canadian Express Co. Merchants' Samples. Balance of order not exceeding two dollars.*

There are two varieties of the Montreal local stamp. Both are lithographed, red on white paper, oblong, perf., with the words *City Parcel Forwarding Co.*, and the difference in the varieties is in the figure of value, which

is considerably larger in one, as well as the lettering having a different curve. But one value was issued.

3 cents, red.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The provisional one-cent stamp turns out to be a fraud, and also the officials.

FINLAND.—The design of the stamps is slightly changed. The frame, etc., remains as before, but *Suomi* now occupies the upper label, while a numeral of value occupies the lower one; *Finland* at the left and the same in Russian at the right; numerals in upper corners and PEN—TEN in lower. Perf. $12\frac{1}{4}$.

25 penni, ultramarine.

GIBRAITER.—The new set consists of the following values, all of the same design, that of the old two-penny. Watermark Crown C. A., perf. $12\frac{1}{4}$.

5 centimos, green.
10 " carmine.
25 " ultramarine.
40 " orange.
50 " violet.
75 " olive yellow.
1 peseta, bistre.
5 " gray.

Only the two lower values are said to be in use at present.

GRENADA.—A one-pound stamp is announced by one of our exchanges.

1 pound, green.

GUATEMALA.—Several and perhaps all of the current set have been surcharged for official use. The type is as follows:

1889.
OFICIAL.

Can it be possible that there will be sets for 1890, 1891, etc?

1 centavo, blue.
5 " violet.
10 " red.

HANOVER.—Collectors are warned against reprints of the 1-10 thaler with and without large network. Those without network may be distinguished by the absence of the watermark; the network on the reprints does not extend over the margins.

JOUGUL.—*Le Timbre Poste* illustrates the 4 annas, India, with this surcharge in red. Information concerning it is desired, as the place is not mentioned in any gazetteers.

KHEAN GUAN.—The same may be said of this surcharge on the 2 cents Straits Settlements.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—To the O. S. series should be added the following surcharged high-value fiscals

5 shillings, violet and green.
10 " " carmine.
1 pound, " "

NOVA SCOTIA.—Mr. Hooper reports an N. S. shilling, cut in quarter (square) and used as a 3d. Unfortunately it was taken off the original envelope. Major Evans has seen it and pronounced it undoubtedly authentic.

PAHANG.—The 10 cents Straits Settlements is also surcharged for use in this place.

10 cents, blue black.

PARAGUAY.—We have received from Durbin & Hanes one of the stamps mentioned in the notice printed in this number.

2 on 15 centavos, red brown.

QUEENSLAND.—There is a two-shilling stamp of the same design as the low values of the current issue.

2 shillings, yellow brown.

RUSSIA.—There are now thunderbolts under the post-horns on the 7k.

7 kopecs, blue.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.—The 10 reis has been surcharged 5 reis. Only 1000 were printed and they are said to be for speculation, as there is a good stock of 5 reis stamps on hand! It is reported that the Portuguese Postmaster-General has smartly reprimanded the Director of the St. Thomas office.

SANTANDER.—What is probably the forerunner of a new set is announced by the *American Journal of Philately*. The design resembles the present set, but the eagle is much smaller and faces to the left; the shield containing the arms is also smaller, while *Departamento de Santander* is in much larger letters; the oval containing the value is placed in the centre with *Correos* at either side. Perf. 13.

1 centavo, blue.

SIAM.—It is announced by the same paper that the recent surcharge does not express the value 1 att, but adds that sum to the face value, making it 3 atts.

SWITZERLAND.—Mr. J. R. Hooper, Ottawa, Can., says he has a 6 rap., Zurich, on the original paper. In the letter or paper there is embossed another stamp twice as large as the 6 rap. The embossing is colorless and done very lightly on a thin linen paper. The die is engraved with a crown, post-horn and Geneva cross, and the words "*Canton Zurich—6 rappen.*" Is this the old stamped paper spoken of as being used in Switzerland before stamps came into use? Major Evans states that he had never seen the stamp, but thought it might be some fiscal paper used for letter purposes. Can any one throw light on it?

SWAZIELAND.—This republic has supplied itself from Pretoria with a set of five values of the Transvaal stamps overprinted "Swazieland" in black.

½ penny, gray.

1 " carmine.

2 " brown.

6 " ultramarine.

1 shilling, green.

TRINIDAD.—The surcharged ½ penny exists with the error *Hagl*.

TRAVANCORE.—The first issue was on laid paper with the arms in the centre of the sheet, between laurel branches and *Government* — of *Travancore* above and below. Now they are on wove paper, with the arms in eight horizontal and seven vertical lines. There being 80 stamps to the sheet, each stamp receives only a portion of the watermark.

1 chuckrum, blue.

URUGUAY.—The 5 centavos violet has been surcharged "Provisorio" in black. This stamp is the one which was sent out in the wrong color and was suppressed as soon as the blue stamp was received. See official notice.

5 centavos, violet.

We are indebted to Charles Drew for a sight of the above.

ENVELOPES.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—We have received from A Lehman a couple of envelopes which seem to be

worthy of attention as much as the Raleigh and some others. The first is postmarked "Canton, Miss., Jan. 2, 1862," and is stamped ^{PAID} 10 with a star between the lines. The word *Paid* is curved and in heavy type.

10 cents, black on orange.

The second is postmarked "Ridgeway, N. C., Aug. 31." For a stamp there is a small oblong 25 x 20 mm. containing a large 5 preceded by PAID in a vertical line.

5 cents, black on yellow.

BRAZIL.—We have two of the envelopes measuring 120 x 95 mm.

100 reis, green.

300 " red.

GIBRALTER.—The only change in the registration envelope is in the value.

20 centimes, red. F.

Size G of the surcharged set has been seen.

HAYTI.—Some papers are announcing a hand-stamped envelope inscribed *Postes—Haïti—Cap Haïtien* in a circle. We do not consider it of any philatelic value.

HAWAII.—The one-cent envelope is issued in a new size, 150 x 85 mm.

NICARAGUA.—The 10 cent envelope has been surcharged with a new value in red.

5 cents on 10c., violet on blue.

RUSSIA.—There is a slight change in the 7 kopek envelopes. Thunderbolts have been placed underneath the post-horns, as on the current 3k. cards.

7 kopecs, blue on cream, 145 x 120 mm.

7 " " " 145 x 80 "

VICTORIA.—A registration envelope, 144 x 89 mm., is reported.

4 pence, red.

WRAPPERS.

ARGENTINE.—The last issue presents the error *Repubilca*.

RUSSIA.—The newsbands were to have been issued January 1. The colors and values are as follows:

1 kopek, yellow.

2 " green.

POST CARDS.

BAVARIA.—The 5pf. has vertical undulations for watermark, and is dated '89.

5 pfennig, violet.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—There are two varieties of the surcharge on the one-penny Cape of Good Hope. The first issue measured 2 mm. in height, the length being 11 and 23 mm. for the two lines. The new variety measures 2½ and 9½ and 18½ mm. respectively.

1 penny, brown.

GERMANY.—The 5pf. is dated 789 and 1089. The 20pf. Mandat 889 and 989.

Levant.—The 10pf. has been surcharged 20 paras 20 in black.

20 paras on 10pf., carmine.

GIBRALTER.—A full outfit of cards in new currency is announced.

5 x 5	5 centimes, green on buff.
10	" " "
10 x 10	" carmine on buff,
15	" " "
15 x 15	" brown on "

ITALY.—The new 10c. is in use. Stamp at right, *Carlolina postale*—(cent 10) in upper part, arms below; three lines for address (a—) in lower left corner, (a) *Provincia* in right.

10 centesimi, carmine on cream.

RUSSIA.—We have an unstamped card, 142 x 91 mm., of the same design as the 3k. except the rectangle in the place for the stamp.

— brown on light buff.

SPAIN.—Only six new cards with Baby Alfonso's picture! We have not seen them and can only give the values and colors. All are on buff.

5 centimes, green.
10 " violet brown.
15 " brown.
5 x 5 " green.
10 x 10 " carmine.
15 x 15 " brown.

TUNIS.—The double 10c. card has been found with an impression on each side of the first half and none at all on the second.

LETTER CARDS.

RUSSIA.—The following were to appear January 1:

5 kopes, lilac.
7 " blue.
10 " blue.

TELEGRAPHS.

UNITED STATES.—We recently saw on an exchange sheet two stamps evidently copied from the B. & O. series, but bearing the letters A.T.CO. in the Maltese cross. Both specimens bore serial numbers in black and were canceled (or surcharged) with the word TREASURER in red violet. If our memory serves us correctly they were credited to the Atlantic Telegraph Co. Can our readers give us any information?

10 cents, brown violet.
25 " carmine.

AUSTRIA.—The pneumatic letter card is now found with the interior in gray.

CUBA.—The 40c. stamp has been cut in half and used for a 20c.

Letter Card.—20 cent, blue (½ stamp).

The rates having been changed, 5c. and 10c. stamps were found to be needed, and the *Pagos al estado* revenues were authorized to be used.

5 cent, black.
10 " blue.

We have the decrees authorizing the use of these and also the bisecting of the 40c., and will give them next month.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The 6d. form has been somewhat changed, being a trifle smaller than before, while the color has been changed.

Form.—6 pence, violet.

REVENUES.

CANADA.—*L'Ami des Timbres* chronicles a cigarette stamp with 10 in an oval. Perf. 13.

10 cigarette, black.

If some of our Halifax friends will favor us with one we will give a more detailed description. It need not be on the original document.

CEYLON.—A two rupees lilac, with Crown C. A. watermark, has been seen surcharged twenty-five cents in black. The 2r. is new in this work.

2 rupees, lilac.
25 cents on 2r., "

COLUMBIA.—A cigarette band is in use. Ship in diamond; 2 centavos below; *Republica de Colombia Impuesto de cigarillos* in frame.

2 centavos, blue and lilac.

CUBA.—The *Pagos del estado* stamps referred to under *Telegraphs* are of the following design: Arms in centre of double oval inscribed—*Pagos del estado*—5(10)c. de peso—Cuba—As 1888 y '89 in two lines at top; *Parte-Inferior* (or *Superior*) in two lines at bottom. Long rectangle.

5c. de peso, black.
10c. " blue.

There is another value of the *Movil* set of 1889.

25c. de peso, rose.

HUNGARY.—The 10k., 1872, on pelure paper has been found with the design reversed.

INDIA.—The 1a. *Small Cause Court* has been surcharged *Court Fee* in red.

1 anna, red and lilac on blue.

LEEWARD ISLES.—There is a one-pound stamp of the current type.

1 pound, lilac.

MEXICO.—The portrait on the *Contribucion Federal* stamp mentioned last month is that of Cuiclahua, the brother and successor of Montezuma and the leader of the Mexicans in the battles in which Cortez was driven out of the city. After his death from smallpox, the Spaniards reoccupied the city.

POSTAL DOCUMENTS.

Costa Rica.

Bernardo Soto, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, by authority of the power granted him by Section 28 of Article 102 of the Constitution,

Decrees:

Article I. The fiscal taxes for couriers and telegrams will be paid in the future by means of postal-telegraph stamps which will be used indiscriminately for either service.

Article II. There will be issued new series of postal-telegraph stamps, nine in number, and they will be of the shape, color and denominations given below:

Rectangular in shape, 25 mm. in height and 21 mm. in width, with the inscription COSTA RICA above and CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS below; the value will be in conformity with the following colors:

Olive green	\$5 00
Violet	2 00
Blue	1 00
Red	50
Light green	20
Burnt ochre	10
Orange	5
Sea green	2
Sienna	1

Article III. The use of the new issue of stamps will commence the 20th of the present month, and after that day telegrams and cablegrams will be paid in the offices of the respective districts.

The same day, the 20th, will cease the legal circulation of the postage stamps previously used in the post-offices.

Article IV. The stamps of the present issue now held by the public can be exchanged at the national stamp office until October 31 next.

Article V. For all purchases of stamps of the new issue in quantities of not less than \$25 there will be allowed a discount of 6 per cent.

Article VI. Stamps which are used for the payment of the telegraph tax should be presented at the general office in perfect condition, so that the Director, or the employé designated by him, seeing that the tax has been legally paid, may render them useless by canceling them with his stamp, and he will at once notify the operators that there is no further need of sending in the reports he has daily examined.

Given at San José, at the presidential palace, September 14, 1889. [Signed]

BERNARDO SOTO.
MAUCO FERNANDEZ,
Minister of the Interior and of Commerce.

Paraguay.

We announce that on this date the General Management will issue a provisional series of official stamps in place of those in use which are exclusively for prepaying official mail going abroad.

These stamps are:

- 5 centavos unperforated; the word OFICIAL and indication of value are surcharged on the 15c. rose stamp.
- 3 centavos unperforated; the word OFICIAL and indication of value are surcharged on the 15c. violet stamp.

1 and 2 centavos perforated; the word OFICIAL and the value 1 and 2 are surcharged on the 15c. carmine.

ASUNCION, October 5, 1889.

United States of Brazil.

The Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, taking into consideration the fact that the colors of our old flag commemorate the victories and achievements of our army and navy in the defense of our fatherland, and that these colors, independently of the form of our government, represent the perpetuity of our fatherland among the other nations,

Decree that the flag adopted by the Republic maintains our traditional and national colors, green and yellow, in the following shape: An oblong yellow and green flag, having in the centre a blue sphere crossed by an oblique bar of white running from left to right, with the motto, "Ordem e Progresso," with twenty-one stars emblazoned on the field, among which will appear the constellation of Cruzeiro placed in its astronomical position. The stars represent the twenty States of the Republic and the neutral municipality of Rio Janeiro.

Second.—That the national coat of arms remains the same as the old one, with the exception that a cap of liberty shall be substituted for the imperial crown.

Third.—That the postage stamps and the government seals shall have the sphere around which will be the motto, "Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil."

Fourth.—That all the flags, arms, seals and stamps formed to the contrary are illegal.

Uruguay.

Notice: By order of the General Postal Management there will be put in circulation the 14th of the current month a provisional issue of five centavos postage stamps of the same design as those issued December 1, 1886, and having surcharged in black the word "Provisorio."

The Secretary.

MONTEVIDEO, October 12, 1889.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, Gr. Stove, near Rostock, i. M., Germany.*Second Purchasing Agent*, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.*Third Purchasing Agent*, J. V. B. VREELAND, 66 Duane St., New York.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 1152, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

OWING to the delay of officers in forwarding their reports for publication, we are unavoidably late.

The reports should be in our hands by the first of each month, otherwise they will be laid over until the following issue.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees was held December 18, and the usual business transacted.

In reply to numerous communications regretting that the publication of the reports of meetings of Branch Societies has been discontinued from the Official Journal, which feature appears to be considered by some hundred of members as the most interesting part of the paper, the Trustees beg to inform correspondents that the contents of the Journal is entirely in the control of the Literary Board; but they believe that if the matter is properly brought before the Editor of the paper by a sufficient number of members, he will be pleased to comply with their wishes, properly expressed.

In the matter of Resident Vice-Presidents, American Philatelic Association members in the following cities have made nominations, which will be acted upon by the Board of Officers in due time:

Brooklyn—P. VANDER WILLIGEN.

Chicago—J. W. PALMER.

New York—CHARLES B. CORWIN.

Staten Island—E. L. SCHUMANN.

The next meeting will be held January 15.

By order of the Board.

J. W. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

DECEMBER, 1889.

Not being in possession of any papers or books belonging to my office, it became necessary under the circumstances to send for the

Treasurer's books, in order that I might at least collect the dues. They arrived on the 25th of December, and immediately upon receipt of them I mailed bills to all members indebted to the Association for the sum of fifty cents or over, and have, up to date of my making this report, received quite a number of replies with remittances.

The late Secretary's books did not reach me until the 2d of January, therefore I am unable, on account of the Journal being printed and sent out on the 10th of January, to make any report on the correspondence sent me by Mr. Bradford. Suffice it to say that it has been accumulating since the 12th of October, the date of Mr. Bradford's resignation, and will be answered as soon as it is possible to do so.

On account of the vacancy in the Secretaryship, dues have not been collected regularly, but all indebted to the Association were sent bills of their indebtedness before the 1st day of January, and according to the following extract from the By-Laws:

In case any member fails to settle his account within thirty days from the time when due, the Treasurer shall notify such delinquent member; and unless such dues are paid within thirty days thereafter, his name shall be stricken from the rolls. Any member whose name shall have been so stricken from the rolls may, on the payment of all back dues, be reinstated at the discretion of the Secretary, who may, however, refer any case of doubt to the Trustees. All other applications for reinstatement shall be referred to the Trustees.

A list of delinquents will be published in the February number of all who are indebted to the Association for a year's dues or more and the Treasurer notified.

I have received a great many complaints about cards of membership not having been received. Every person entitled to one will receive their card not later than the 20th of January. If they do not, please notify me at once, as I am now making them out as fast as I possibly can, and some have already been mailed to the President for his signature. Some members seem to think that all they have to

do is to send their dues and then receive their card immediately. I regret to state that it is not possible for your Secretary to do this. They must first be filled out and then mailed to the President for his signature before they are in proper form to be sent to members. New Constitutions are also being mailed to all members.

Several resignations have been received, but cannot be published for the reason that the persons resigning were all indebted to the Association, and no resignation can be accepted without first canceling all indebtedness.

Mr. Charles Muecke, Third Purchasing Agent, has resigned from that office, and I have received the following communication from the President on the subject:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28, 1889.

MILLARD F. WALTON, ESQ., *Secretary American Philatelic Association*:

Dear Sir:—I hereby certify that Mr. J. V. B. Vreeland, having received the unanimous vote of the Official Board for the office of Third Purchasing Agent, has been duly elected, as witness the original vote hereto attached.

Very truly,

[Signed] JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President*.

The President has also informed me of the following nominations for Resident Vice-Presidents, which the Official Board have endorsed:

E. L. SCHUMANN, by Staten Island Society, for Staten Island.

P. VANDER WILLIGEN, by Brooklyn Club, for Brooklyn.

All applications for membership from these localities must be first referred to these gentlemen for their endorsement. See Article V, Section 2, of new Constitution.

Note the following changes in address:

R. THIELE, care Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

CHARLES L. POOR, 1927 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ADOLPH GAEDCHENS, 7 Sandringham road, London, England.

FRED. B. PERKY, 5210 Washington avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. WITT, Superintendent Isabella Home, One-hundred-and-ninetyth street and Tenth avenue, New York, N. Y.

ALBERT HERZOG, 345 W. Thirtieth street, New York, N. Y.

E. Y. PARKER, 57 Huron street, Toronto, Canada.

SILAS D. REED, Amherst, Mass.

Change name of Miss M. E. Davis to MRS. M. E. MACFARLAND, Hotel Kramer, Boston, Mass. All communications for her address to G. D. WEEKS, JR., 481 Carleton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oliver S. Hart, Akron, O., has been reinstated by the Trustees—back dues paid up.

The following resignations have been received:

431. G. R. Bach.	844. A. K. Kiefer.
601. H. Hagedorn.	882. E. T. Humphrey.
716. E. W. Tuthill.	883. D. B. Idell.

The following is the list of new members:

893. D'ARDENNE, C., 14 and 16 W. Randolph street Chicago, Ill.

894. MRS. M. E. MACFARLAND, Hotel Kramer, Boston, Mass.

895. FROST, J. D., 634 Second avenue, Lansingburgh, N. Y.

896. GYLE, J. C., Tehama, Cal.

897. HARRISON, JUSTINA A., 141 Beverly street, Toronto, Ont.

898. HELM, G. C. F., JR., 220 Vine street, Philadelphia.

899. HENDERSON, GEORGE, 1422 Master street, Philadelphia.

900. HOOD, LEWIS E., Somerville, Mass.

901. KEMPT, G. DAVIDSON, M. A., Forest Hill, Kelvinside, Glasgow, Scotland.

902. KUCHEL, C. J., 412 Superior street, Chicago, Ill.

903. MAYO, WILLIAM C., Department of State, Washington, D. C.

904. STANNARD, GEORGE R., 798 N. Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill.

905. STORY, FRED L., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

906. STROEHLIN, PAUL, Geneva, Switzerland.

907. TURNER, WILL H., 285 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

908. GLOGAN, E., Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo.

909. RINEHART, E. J., 209 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

910. JEANES, HENRY S., 8 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

911. ADAMS, CUTHBERT C., 206 Twenty-eighth street, Chicago, Ill.

912. CARRINGTON, BENN W., 16 Groveland Park, Chicago, Ill.

913. EARL, GEORGE W., JR., Wynnewood, Pa.

914. GIM, FREDERICK R., 13 Baronet road, Tottenham, Eng.

915. HUMESTONE, FRANK E., 604 Beach street, Rockford, Ill.

916. JENKINS, BRUCE V., 1224 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

917. MEKEEL, GEORGE D., 1007 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

918. MONTGOMERY, ROBERT H., 2125 Uber place, Philadelphia.

919. PRICHARD, WILLIAM W., Ironton, Lawrence Co., O.

920. REA, ALLEN R., 503 Church street, Rockford, Ill.

921. RICE, J. D., Box 200, Trenton, N. J.

922. STERLING, W. W., 344 Belleville avenue, Trenton, N. J.

The following have applied for membership, and if no objections are presented against their application before February 1, they will be entitled to membership on February 10:

HALL, CHARLES G., 321 Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.

References: C. B. Corwin, J. W. Scott.

NEEDHAM, H. C., 105 Madison street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

References: C. B. Corwin, J. W. Scott.

HOFFMANN, E., 76 Mockern Strasse, Berlin, Germany.

References: C. Witt, Miss A. Marggraf.

BARROWS, ELLIOTT T., 24 Beaver street, New York, N. Y.

References: C. B. Corwin, J. W. Scott.

DETERMANN, HERMAN, 325 Greenwich street, New York, N. Y.

References: C. B. Corwin, J. W. Scott.

ABELL, VAN J., 913 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

References: W. M. Biddle, C. W. Kirk.

TOURETTE, PHILIP LA, 120 Broadway, New York.

References: C. B. Corwin, J. W. Scott.

LEINRIE, A. E., Akron, O.

References: Charles A. Townsend, Oliver S. Hart.

SMITH, S. C., Akron, O.

References: Oliver S. Hart, Charles A. Townsend.

NASH, F. W., Akron, O.

References: Oliver S. Hart, Charles A. Townsend.

- McGREGORY, S. F., Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.
References: R. R. Bogert, Arthur Tuttle.
- KIRKHAM, J. STUART, 141 State street, Springfield, Mass.
References: William C. Stone, H. F. Bamforth.
- PADDOCK, B. C., JR., Box 2612, New York, N. Y.
References: F. W. Barnum, R. R. Bogert.
Guarantor, F. M. Barnum.
- KOST, RUDOLPH, Elberfeld, Germany.
References: C. Lindenberg, Julius Lossan.
- FORSTER, NORMAN A., Georgetown, Demarara.
References: Joseph Rechert, Charles Muecke.
- LEE, WILLIAM G., 1041 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
References: J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin.
- GOMETZ, A. DA COSTA, 21 Third place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
References: J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin.
- ENEQUIST, ERIK, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.
References: J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin.
- BARIO, JOHN H., Meriden, Conn.
References: Stephen Ball, Isaiah Boker, Jr.
- CARPENTER, FRED. J., Box 2460, New York, N. Y.
References: W. H. Putnam, C. H. Mekeel.
- CROWTHER, H. H., Akron, O.
References: Charles A. Townsend, Oliver S. Hart.
- TURK, HENRY M., 229 Broadway, New York.
References: C. B. Corwin, J. W. Scott.

The following applications for membership have been forwarded to me by the late Secretary, and all will be entitled to membership on February 10 unless some objection is urged against them:

- ROSS, B. S., 34 Wieland street, Chicago, Ill.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, L. A. Haskell.
- ECKWARD, PROF. CHARLES, 217 Mound street, Cincinnati, O.
References: A. N. Spencer, Wm. A. McFadden.
- BARNWELL, J. B., Savannah, Ga.
References: Frank E. Keilbuck, R. Miscally.
Guarantor:
- HOWELL, H. W., 724 King street, Wilmington, Del.
References: C. L. Moreau, P. Garrett, Jr.
Guarantor:
- WEBER, W. F., Pawnee City, Neb.
References: R. D. Hassler, W. C. Michaels.
Guarantor:
- ANGIER, R. P., Box 3327, Boston, Mass.
References: Ralph P. Spooner, Charles A. Townsend.
Guarantor:
- CORBETT, HERMANN, 1413 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
References: H. B. Seagrave, C. H. Mekeel.
- COBURN, W. E., Everett, Mass.
References: A. B. Merrell, A. G. Bishop.
Guarantor:
- KING, CHARLES E., Emmetsburg, Ia.
References: H. C. Kendall, W. J. Brown.
Guarantor:
- STEFFAN, M., Box L, Memphis, Scotland Co., Mo.
References: E. B. Jones, J. E. Harpel.
- KRAFF, J., Cannanore, India.
References: Julius Klotz, Joseph Rechert.
- CRETEAU, FRED. A., Port of Spain, Trinidad.
References: Jesse E. Harpel, F. S. Goldsbury.
Guarantor:

It will be noticed in the above applications that several are published with the guarantors blank. This is the condition they were received in by me, and all have been returned for cor-

rection in accordance with the following extract from the Constitution, which I wish to particularly call the attention of the members to, viz.:

Any applicant who has not attained the age of twenty-one years shall, at the time of making application for membership, furnish a guarantee from some responsible person, which shall state that the guarantor will become responsible for the proper fulfillment of the applicant's promises and obligations in so far as this Association is concerned. The General Secretary shall thereupon cause the name and address of the applicant and his references and guarantor to be published in the next number of the Official Journal, or in an Official Circular, and if no objection shall be received by the Trustees within one month after such publication, the applicant shall be considered elected, and entitled to receive the membership card of the Association.

I have published all applications received from Mr. Bradford simply because some of them had been sent nearly three months ago, and the applicants had never heard from them in any manner. All entitled to membership will be published in next number as new members.

MILLARD F. WALTON,
Secretary.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

DECEMBER, 1889.

Business transactions for month of December as follows:

Blank sheets sold	343
Covers, small	45
" large	64
" mailing (patent flaps)	6
Die-cut uniform hinges	12,000

Received the following for circulation:

321 sheets, filled	\$2510 87
86 covers, "	373 46

Total, 407 \$2884 33

Contributed from the following sources:

San Francisco Branch	\$212 56
Canadian Branch	173 00
New York	153 27
St. Louis	61 61
Middletown	30 35
Springfield	22 94
Mound City (St. Louis)	12 42

Total \$666 15

From individuals:

C. B. Corwin	\$653 50
F. D. Rappleye	267 15
B. A. Sterling	198 03
W. S. Aldrich	123 77
W. T. Curtis	99 95
George W. McFarland	92 54
H. C. Moody	77 85
William Brown	67 83
E. T. Parker	66 18
I. B. Cohen	63 15
L. L. Green	61 71
L. Rappleye	56 98
N. E. Carter	52 07
T. M. Drossner	46 79
A. L. Rich	39 71
J. H. Houston	28 12
Various others	222 85

Total from individuals \$2218 18

The Philadelphia Branch has reorganized with seven American Philatelic Association members and W. A. MacCalla as Manager. I am glad to report that the contribution from Mr. C. B. Corwin heads the list with one of the finest selections so far yet received, and that if those who have withheld their support from the Exchange Department will only give it a trial, I am satisfied they will be pleased with the venture.

E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE.

Since my last report I am happy to say that I received to-day a package from our President, Mr. Tiffany, containing ten (10) of the missing exchange books from the Denver Branch. The package had not been opened at all, and Mr. Feldwisch writes that he found it in the office of the express company as unclaimed. I will now return the sheets at once, and I wish also that all members would settle their old accounts with me so I can close up everything. There are two books still to account for from the Denver Branch, but as Mr. Feldwisch says they cannot be found, they will be charged to the Denver Branch, which will have to make good the loss. I hope a satisfactory settlement can be arranged. The losers are:

W. Kleine, New York, 4 sheets . . . \$ 7 52	Book
Max Stadie, New York, 1 sheet . . . 122 50	
W. Brown, Salisbury, Eng., 2 sheets, 54 08	No. 446.
Chicago Branch, Leckie, 4 sheets, 15 57	
N. Y. Branch, H. Gremmel, 2 sheets, 4 48	Book
N. Y. Branch, Moreau, 8 sheets . . . 68 25	

\$272 40

Now as to the International Department. I have to report that our second lot, sent out April 23, 1889, has just been returned, 63 sheets, value M. 2512.46, with sales of M. 869.34.

These sheets will all be returned and settlements made at once. At the same time I received four exchange books, value M. 3612.55, for circulation. All who wish to select from these should advise me at once, and I will put you on the circuit.

I wish members would send me as many sheets as possible, as I will get another lot ready. All who have good duplicates will do well to send them to me; but as the sheets go only to *advanced* collectors, it will therefore not pay to send out common stamps. Blank sheets for the International Exchange Department will be furnished by me on receipt of five cents for each sheet.

A very happy and prosperous New Year to all.

HENRY CLOTZ,
International Superintendent.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The second forwarding of stamps only will be during the early part of January; for stamps with cards, envelopes, etc., after I have reached New York, about January 25.

New members of the agency:

H. B. Phillips, Caspar, Cal., class I.
W. Rasmus, New York, class II.
A. H. R. Schmidt, San Francisco, Cal., class II.

The following stamps, etc., were purchased since my last report:

San Salvador, 1c. on 3½ ctvos.	\$0 01½
German Empire, 10 paras on 5pf., 20 on 10, 1 piastre on 20d., 1½ on 25, 2½ on 50 . . .	25
German Empire, postal card, 20 paras on 10pf., 3	
German Empire, envelope, 20 paras on 10pf., 3	
Gibraltar, 10 ctos. on 1p., 25c. on 2½ d., 40 on 4d., 50 on 6d., 75 on 1d.	40
Gibraltar, 5 ctos., 10 ctos.	3
Congo, 10c., new issue	2½
* French Colonies, wrappers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c. . . .	10
* Açores, 2 reis, black, surcharged	5
* Siam, red, black, surcharged (for class I only), 5	
Italy, 40, 45, 60, 1 lire	49
Italy, 5 lire	1 00
Italy, postal cards, 10 red, 7½ x 7½	5
Italy, card letters, 5, 20c.	5

W. SELLSCHOPP,
First Purchasing Agent.

THIRD PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The month of December was not as eventful as the previous month as far as auction sales are concerned. The only sale was R. R. Bogert & Co.'s seventeenth sale, which took place on December 2 and 3. It contained many beautiful stamps, and the specimens in general, being in good condition, found ready purchasers at reasonable prices. Many prominent collectors were present, amongst them, on the second day, our worthy President, Mr. J. K. Tiffany.

The following lots I beg to mention:

Lot.	
No. 1. U. S. Mail, 1c., on rose, used	\$5 25
2. " " 1c., on yellow, gl. p., used, 4 00	
3. New York, 3c., used	7 75
6. Providence, 10c., unused	16 00
19. U. S., 1861, 3c., vermilion, unused	11 10
27. " 1869, 90c., unused	4 50
30. " " reissue	4 00
33. Post Obolus, unused	3 60
64. U. S. envelope, 1860, 4c., on buff, unused, cut square	3 75
65. U. S. envelope, 1860, 4c., on white, unused, cut square	4 75
78. City Dispatch Post, 3c., black on gray, used	5 00

U. S. REVENUES.

103. \$20, Probate of Will, perforated	8 75
111. \$20, 1871, blue	5 25
112. \$25, "	3 00
113. \$50, "	4 60
121. \$1, 1875, green	8 00
122. \$5, "	31 00

MEDICINE STAMPS.

155. D. S. Barnes, 1c., red, o. p.	2 60
169. T. Kensett & Co., 1c., green, o. p.	4 00
172. Dr. M. Perl & Co., 6c., o. p.	4 60
192. J. C. Ayer, 1c., black, p. p.	2 60
330. Poland, 1860, 3 kop.	4 00
334. Warsaw, 1858, 1½ kop., first type	3 10
335. " " " second type, 7 50	
363. Finland, 1845, 10 kop., laid paper	10 50

FOREIGN ENVELOPES.

367. Germany, 1861, 2 kr., large size, lilac inscription	4 75
367. Italy, 1819, 25c., blue	5 80
405. Baden, 1858, 18 kr., red	3 30

FOREIGN STAMPS.

428. Brazil, 1844, 180 reis, used	3 05
429. " " 300 " "	3 00
434. Br. Guiana, 1856, 4c., magenta, cut octagonally	3 00
436. Br. Guiana, 1853, 4c., figures in corner,	3 20
449. Buenos Ayres, 1858, Cto pesos, blue,	7 25
454. Canada, 1851, 7½ d., green	4 40
487. Colombia, 1861, 2½ d.	4 25
599. Hawaii, "Hawajiu Postage" at left, 5c., blue	4 30
601. Hawaii, "Hawajiu Postage" at left, 2c., black	7 10
649. Mauritius, 1858, green	4 25
667. Mexico, 1867, 1 rl., blue on blue	4 40
699. New S. Wales, 1850, 1p., red (clouds),	5 00
701. " " 2p.,	4 20
702. " " 2p., horizontal lines	3 85
719. New S. Wales, 1854, 5d., unperf.	4 20
777. Philippine Islands, 1854, 2rls., green,	3 25
778. " 1855, 10c., rose	6 00
779. " 1855, 10c., red	4 50
782. " 1862, 1rl., violet, used	7 00
784. Philippine Islands, "Habilitado" on 2rl.	10 00
845. Russia, 1857, 10k., unperforated, unused	4 25
965. Tuscany, 1851, 2 soldi, red	8 25

UNITED STATES.

968. Providence, entire unused sheet	45 00
970. Horseman carrier, red, unused	7 50

This being my last report in my official capacity as Third Purchasing Agent, I beg to express my heartiest thanks to all members, who have shown me so much kindness during the period of my holding this office. Mr. J. V. B. Vreeland, Nos. 66 and 68 Duane street, New York, will be my successor, a gentleman of the highest social standing, an ardent collector, and quite an expert on stamps. He will undoubtedly fill the position to everybody's satisfaction, and I can only congratulate the executive body of the American Philatelic Association on having secured the services of such an able man.

CHARLES MUECKE,
Third Purchasing Agent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LITERARY EXCHANGE.

Since my last I have received six lists, total value \$131.12, and am now circulating them. Send in your list at once for February circuit. Remember:

1. All lists must be numbered by Tiffany, and have lowest cash price for each number attached. Papers issued since Tiffany's list was out, foreign or partly philatelic papers, can be given by name of paper and publisher.
2. Your name must not be on list.

3. No papers or books not entirely or partially devoted to philately should be listed.

4. To cover expenses of postage, etc., I shall charge 3 per cent.

5. Members who have no lists in the Exchange can receive them by communicating with me.

6. All members should keep their list of wants filed with me.

H. C. BEARDSLEY,
Superintendent.

BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

No. 1, December, 1881. Chicago Philatelic Society—President, A. L. Holtman; Secretary, P. M. Wolsiefer, Drawer 707; Branch Manager, F. F. Gilbert.

No. 2, ———. St. Louis Branch—John K. Tiffany, Manager. Reorganized November, 1889.

No. 3, February, 1887. New York Branch of the National Philatelic Society—Manager, R. R. Bogert, Tribune Building.

No. 5, September, 1887. The Staten Island Philatelic Society—President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman, 116 E. 19th St., N. Y.; Manager, A. F. Albrecht.

No. 6, December, 1887. Philadelphia Branch—Manager, W. A. MacCalla, 237 Dock street.

No. 9, March, 1888. Brooklyn Philatelic Club—President, Charles Gregory; Secretary, R. P. Lehman; Exchange Manager, H. C. Needham.

No. 11, January, 1889. The Pacific Philatelic Society—President, William E. Loy; Secretary and Manager, W. A. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 12, February, 1889. The Twin City Philatelic Society, known as the Pittsburgh Branch—President, W. M. Biddle; Exchange Manager, D. A. Behen.

No. 13, March, 1889. Middletown Philatelic Club—President, R. C. Fagan; Secretary, T. C. Bacon, Box 1013; Manager, A. B. Hubbard.

No. 14, April, 1889. Rhode Island Philatelic Society, known as Providence Branch—President, F. J. Olney; Secretary and Manager, J. B. Calder, 258 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

No. 15, September, 1889. The Buffalo Philatelic Society—President, W. F. Dent; Secretary, Clifford G. Gething, 10 W. Eagle St.

No. 16, October, 1889. The Springfield Branch—Manager, W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

No. 17, October, 1889. The Mound City Branch—Manager, C. H. Mekeel, Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW ADDRESSES.

Davison, Alvah, 176 Broadway, New York City.

Stone, W. C., 384 Union street, Springfield, Mass.

Sparr, C. W., until April 1, will be Starke, Fla., care Bradford County Bank.

THE editors have just received a telegram from President Tiffany announcing the appointment of the Trustees, Messrs. Terrett, Dejonge and Scott, as the Convention Committee.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

*•• THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy.

Exchange Department.

This department should be the main feature of the Association, and the present Superintendent intends that it shall be. Members having duplicates to dispose of should avail themselves of all its privileges at once. Good stamps priced in proportion to their quality are in demand, and I am prepared to increase the business of this department to its fullest extent, and invite the co-operation of all members of the A.P.A. to that end.

Sheets and covers will be promptly placed on circuit and returns made soon as books and boxes are returned to the department.

Members of the A.P.A. (only) can participate in this department, and they can procure the following by remitting cash with order:

Exchange sheets (each) 5c.
Small covers (each) 5c.
Large " " 5c.
Large mailing envelopes, patent fasteners, (each) . . . 2c.
Paper hinges, good quality and cut to the required size, per 100 10c.

All the above will be mailed postage paid.

P. O. Box 294.

E. B. STERLING,

Exchange Superintendent, Trenton, N. J.

Second Purchasing Agent's Department.

STAMPS WANTED.

Numbered by Scott's Catalogue.

U. S. NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

No. 180. 9c. black, unused.
185. 36c. carmine, unused.
186. 48c. " "
190. 96c. " "

U. S. REVENUES—Perforated.

No. 1216. 3c. Playing Cards, green.
1220. 4c. " violet.
1230. 6c. Proprietary, orange.
1298. \$20 Probate of Will, orange.

All communications to be addressed to

ALFRED L. HOLMAN,

Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.

Stamps at Auction.

The most satisfactory way of disposing of the whole or part of your collection. Dealers will find these sales the best medium for obtaining good prices.

Mr. Muecke says in March A. P.: "Your representative had very little chance to purchase at Casey's sale, stamps selling too high for his limits."

Sales managed for 20 per cent and no extras.

Catalogues sent free on application.

Collections bought for prompt cash.

Joseph J. Casey,

42 E. 112TH ST., New York City.

OFFICIAL NOTE-HEADS OF THE

American Philatelic Association,

With the names and addresses of members printed thereon, can be procured from the Secretary of the Association at the following prices, which include postage!

240 sheets for \$1.25; 480 sheets for \$1.75.

Advertising Rates

AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

One inch, each insertion \$1 00
Two inches, each insertion 1 80
Four inches, each insertion 3 40
Half page, or one column, each insertion 6 00
One page, each insertion 12 00

To members of the American Philatelic Association ONLY:

One inch, each insertion \$0 70
Two inches, each insertion 1 30
Four inches, each insertion 2 20
Half page, or one column, each insertion 4 00
One page, each insertion 8 00

P. O. Box 1153, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice change of address.

Guy Sample,

9 AMERLAND ROAD, WANDSWORTH, ENGLAND.
Member A.P.A., N.P.S., I. P. V., etc.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

U. S. 1861, 24c.; lilac, on piece of orig. paper . . . 8c.
Ceylon, 1r. 12c. on 2r. 50c., in words 22c.
Great Britain Govt. parcels on 1sh., brown . . . 12c.
on 9d., green 10c.
on 6d., green 20c.
on 6d., red 20c.
on 1½ lilac 5c.
on 1½ lilac and green . . . 5c.

Large 1d. rev., used postally on entire orig. env., 18c.
1r. official on 6d. slate 6c.

Cash with order (greenbacks or P. O. order). Approval sheets for advanced collectors. Rare stamps bought, sold and exchanged.

British Columbia Stamps.

1865, 10c. blue, unused, original gum \$1 00
1866, 3d. blue, " " 25
1868, 2c. brown, " " 30
5c. red, " " 75
10c. rose pink, " " 6 50
25c. orange, " " 1 00
50c. violet, " " 2 00
\$1 green, " " 6 00

Complete set only \$16.50.

Agents wanted at 33½ per cent commission.

T. S. CLARK,

Box 1039, BELLEVILLE, ONT., Canada.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. IV.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

No. 5.

A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE "SYDNEY VIEW" STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Compiled from various sources by Robert C. H. Brock.

THE research of Messrs. Philbrick and Tapling, and the criticism and supplemental papers in the *Philatelic Record* by Major Evans and Dr. Houson, have laid open the whole history of the "Sydney View" stamps, to all who will take the trouble to read up the subject; but as the desired information is so widely scattered, it seems to me that a compilation of all the facts that have been brought out would be very desirable, especially as so few collectors have the time or the disposition to read all the literature that must be perused before a clear understanding of these most interesting stamps is arrived at.

One can truthfully say that very little was known of these stamps until the publication of that most valuable work, "The Postage Stamps, Envelopes and Postal Cards of Australia and the British Colonies of Oceania," under the auspices of the London Philatelic Society in 1887. To the authors of this work is due, directly or indirectly, the credit of all that has since been learned, as without their patient labor, the collectors of Australia, and even of Europe, would never have given the time and thought to the subject that it has since received.

In this paper no new facts will be brought forth; I simply hope to materially increase the general store of knowledge by reiterating what has been written, and by giving, in a convenient form, a summary of the good works that others have done. At all events, all that is valuable in what follows, is derived from the above-named four gentlemen, while what is not will probably prove to be my own.

I will not give my authority for each statement made, but refer all, who may be disposed to criticise, to the *Philatelic Record* and "Oceania."

In considering this issue historically, there are a few facts which it may be well to place together, for the sake of convenience, and in order to avoid the necessity for frequent repetition.

The three values were issued simultaneously on January 1, 1850, and notwithstanding the length of issue and variety of types and values used at the same time, the whole series, according to Mr. Philbrick, can be made up on but one kind of paper—that first used, the soft yellowish paper.

Fortunately we have some very important official matter, which is of such importance that it should be given *in extenso*.

"By Section 10 of an Act of Counsel 13 Vict., No. 38, passed 12th of October, 1849, postage stamps were directed to be prepared and issued for the colony and to be sold to the public. The period when this was to come into effect was the 1st of January, 1850."

Also,

"Notification that at first stamps will only be issued for the subjoined values—one penny, twopence and threepence."

The following rates of postage were fixed:

For letters not exceeding weight one-half ounce:

Within the limits of the town of Sydney..	1d.
Inland (within the colony)	2d.
Ship letters	3d.

(In addition to any inland postage.)

All newspapers.	1d.
-------------------------	-----

But most important of all is this letter.

"THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, SUBMITTING ACCOUNTS OF ENGRAVINGS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SYDNEY,

"No. 49-112. 21st December, 1849.

"Sir:—I do myself the honor to submit the undermentioned accounts for copper-

plate engravings of postage stamps, and request you will obtain authority for my including them in abstract.

"2. The amount can be paid out of the sum voted for this department for the current year, a balance of £5800 remaining unexpended; but in explanation of the difference in price, I beg to state that I was obliged to employ separate engravers, the plates being urgently required, and that I made the best arrangements I could, under the circumstances.

"Robert Clayton, for furnishing a copper plate containing 25 engravings of the penny postage stamp, ten pounds (£10).

"John Carmichael, for furnishing a copper plate containing 24 engravings of the two penny postage stamp, twelve pounds twelve shillings (£12 12 0).

"H. C. Jarvis, for furnishing a copper plate containing 25 engravings of the three penny postage stamp, seven pounds (£7).

"Charles Kay, for providing articles required in printing postage stamps, five pounds eleven shillings and nine pence (£5 11 9).

"Amounting in all to thirty-five pounds three shillings and ninepence.

"I have, etc.,

"(Signed), JAS. RAYMOND.

"The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, etc., etc., etc."

This series of stamps is composed of three values, 1d., 2d. and 3d. As to the first and third of these, there is very little discussion as to plate, date of issue or paper; while as to the second (the 2d.), an enormous amount has been written, and I fear that most of it must be put aside as valueless.

In the consideration of each value the following points will be considered in the order in which I will give them:

- I. The date of issue.
- II. The engravers and engraving of the plates.
- III. The design, and
- IV. The various papers used.

ONE PENNY.

The color used for printing the one-penny stamp was prepared as follows: Scarlet lake, four parts; Chinese vermilion, two parts; flake white, one part.

- I. Date of Issue.

This we know from the above that this value was issued on January 1, 1850.

- II. The Engraving and Engravers of the Plates.

All authorities agree that there was but one plate for this value engraved, to-wit: that engraved by Robert Clayton, which we know from the existence of an entire sheet contained twenty-five stamps, arranged in five rows of five stamps each.

It is also a fact, which cannot be disputed, that after a short service this plate became so worn that it became necessary to retouch it.

As it has been lately shown that there was but one plate of each issue, I think there is no longer any chance of misleading any one by the use of the word "Plate" instead of the phrase "state of plate." I shall therefore designate these two, the original and the retouched plates, as Plate I and Plate II, for the sake of having a uniform classification for these varieties throughout this issue.

PLATE I.



This has always been designated as the "finely engraved" stamp. The illustration enables one to see at a glance the prominent feature of this stamp. There are "no clouds."

We next come to the earliest date we can fix by the actual letters franked by the stamps. A pair of the finely engraved stamps has been seen on a letter dated January 14, 1851 (within two weeks from the date fixed for the issue of the stamps).

PLATE II.



"Coarsely engraved" stamps. The hill is now shaded; there are clouds in the sky. The top and bottom labels are apparently of solid color (though this is possibly due merely to a greater amount of ink being used in printing), and the lines generally of the stamps are coarser and thicker. With these exceptions there is no part of the foregoing description that will not apply equally to the coarse as to the fine stamp.

In connection with the coarsely engraved stamps, Mr. Philbrick suggests that the engraving was done by one Mason, but Dr. Houston can find no mention of any such person in the official records.

On the retouched plate the engraver neglected to insert the lines for the clouds in the fifteenth stamp; in the eighth stamp

the hill is left unshaded; in the seventh stamp, though the hill is shaded, the trees are omitted.

The plate began to show wear after a few months, as is shown by dated specimen, and finally it became necessary to retouch it (Mr. Tapling thinks in July, 1850), as is shown by the letter dated August 21, 1851.

III. The Design.

In the left background is a view of the town of Sydney on an unshaded hill, which slopes down to the sea-coast or harbor. On the hill-side are two trees. Below the hill, on what looks like a level plain, is the figure of a man and an animal, apparently engaged in plowing or some other agricultural pursuit. On the sea, in the distance, there is a brig at anchor, heading to the right. In the left foreground there is a female figure seated on a bale, and apparently holding a whip over her shoulder. She is very imprudently leaning upon what seems to be a bee-hive placed upon the bale. The bale is divided into four compartments by double lines, the left lower compartment containing the numerals 17, and the right 88 (1788 being the foundation of the colony). The left hand of the figure is outstretched. In the right foreground is a group of three other figures, two males and a female; the figure on the right is leaning, probably in supplication, but possibly offering some gift which does not appear in the design. On the ground, between the three figures on the right and the single one on the left, lie a pickaxe and a spade, to which the seated figure is apparently pointing. At the feet of the three figures there is a chain of six or seven links. Below the figures, and divided from them by a line of color, is the legend, "SIC FORTIS ETRURIA CREVIT," in two lines on a white ground, and printed in small block capitals. The quotation is taken from Virgil ("Georgic II," Verse 533), and the translation is, "Thus grew mighty Etruria." The sky is unclouded. The whole of this portion of the design is enclosed by a white single-line circular band, containing the words, "SIGILLUM NOV. CAMB. AUST.," in solid block capitals, and meaning, "Seal of New South Wales." In the upper portion of the band, between the words "Aust." and "Sigillum," is a small eight-point star-shaped ornament. The spandrels are filled in with dots on a white ground. At the top and bottom of the stamp are two straight labels, with ground of horizontal and vertical lines crossed, upon which are the words, (top) "Postage,"

(bottom) "One penny," in white Roman capitals. The corners consist of white square blocks, containing Maltese crossed ornaments. On each side, and bounded top and bottom, by the corner blocks, there are two vertically lined bands, divided from each other by a white line. The inner two, which are infringed by the circular band, contain a kind of trellis of white lines, and the outer ones are similarly ornamented with white spirals. The whole stamp is enclosed by a single-line rectangular frame.

The design in the centre of the stamp is a copy of the old Great Seal of the Colony. The three figures on the right are immigrants landing at Sydney, received by industry, who—surrounded by her attributes, a bale of merchandise, a bee-hive, a pickaxe and a shovel—is pointing to ox and plow, and a town rising on the summit of a hill, with (what was intended for) a fort for its protection; the masts of a ship are seen in the bay.

IV. The Various Papers Used.

The finely engraved one penny (together with the earliest specimens of the two and threepence) are found upon a soft, yellowish paper, somewhat spongy in texture. The papers used for these stamps are:

1. The soft, yellowish paper.
 2. Harder paper, white or slightly blue.
 3. White paper, but finely ribbed, producing the appearance of closely laid lines.
- The finely engraved one penny on *true* laid paper is not known; on finely ribbed paper it is exceedingly rare.
- The coarsely engraved one penny is found upon:
1. Medium paper, blue or slightly blue.
 2. Hard paper, thick, white, or slightly yellowish, varying in substance.
 3. Stout paper, white or slightly yellowish, deeply ribbed, and presenting the appearance of broad laid lines.
 4. Same as last, but slightly blue.

NOTE.—The ribbed paper used for the finely engraved one penny, is much finer (that is, the ribs in the paper are much closer), than that employed for the retouched one penny.

These stamps are found showing parts of the word "Britannia" as a watermark, and other parts of the paper the manufacturer's name. These watermarks, of course, have no significance.

TWO PENCE.

The official formula for the color of this value, is as follows:

Ultramarine, nine parts; Chinese blue, one part; and flake white, two parts.

It is about this value that there has always been the greatest uncertainty and the greatest difference of opinion. Dr. Houison, who seems to have examined the subject very thoroughly, in the light of official records, has compelled us to agree with him that all that has previously been written, as to the number of plates used, is entirely obsolete and useless. It will, perhaps, be better to treat this value as I have the one penny, leaving these debatable questions to the individual researches of my readers.

I. The Date of Issue.

This value (with the three pence) was issued at the same time with the one penny, to wit: January 1, 1850. About this there is no difference of opinion, so far as I know.

II. The Engravers and Engraving of the Plate.

The letter of James Raymond, dated December 21, 1849, which I have given above in full, informs us that the plate was furnished by John Carmichael and that it contained twenty-four engravings, which we now know were in two rows of twelve each.

Dr. Houison has shown us that, besides the frequent "sharpenings," this plate was four times "repaired." We have then five distinct states of the plate after repairs had been made, but no new plate. These correspond to Plates 1, 2 and 3 and the retouched plates (in all his plates are retouched), the existence of which has heretofore been undisputed.

Since therefore we have so many "retouches," I think it best to designate impressions from each of these "States of the Plate" as simply "Plate I," etc., as the case may be, both for the sake of uniformity and clearness.

I distinctly repeat that by the word "Plate" I mean "State of Plate," and do not wish to convey that there was more than one copper plate engraved for this value.

III. The Design.



PLATE I.

The design is similar in character to that of the one penny, and, as far as the central portion is concerned, the description given for the one penny will apply equally well to the twopence, with the following important exceptions: The bale is divided into four compartments

by single lines, the upper two of which contain the inscription, "No. ⑥" (evidently intended to represent a shipping mark), and the lower two "17, 88." The hill is shaded in all early copies, and sometimes there are four trees at the base, sometimes none. The ship is heading to the left, and is three masted. The abbreviated words, "CAMB. AUST. SIGILLUM, Nov.," are printed in small Roman capitals. Between the words "AUST." and "SIGILLUM" is the small ornament of shaded lines, and between "CAMB." and "Nov." there is a shaded fan of seven segments. The remainder of the design is quite different from that of the one penny. The spandrels, and the space above and below the circular band, are filled in with straight and wavy vertical lines crossed. One variety on the sheet has crossed vertical lines only. At the sides, and bounded top and bottom, by the white block mentioned below, there are two white single lines, perpendicular bands. These are filled in with a series of interlacing, reticulations, which form pointed ovals, and are cut by a white, circular band. At the top and bottom there are two labels of solid color, containing the words, (top) "Postage," (bottom) "Twopence," in white, Roman capitals. The corners are composed of white, square, single-line blocks, containing Maltese cross ornaments, with dot in centre, and the design is completed at the top and bottom by a single line of color, which meets the outer lines of the square block and the perpendicular bands.

PLATE II.



The first plate of the twopence wore away rapidly, and in February, 1850, a repair or retouch was found necessary. The first dated specimen known is February 24, 1850, that is to say, within two months after it first came into use. Very little seems to have been done to the plate, except that the engraver deepened the straight lines of the stamp, such as the outer rectangular frame, the lines below "Postage" and above "Twopence," and the inner lines of the perpendicular bands at the sides. On one stamp (No. 16), he apparently tried to improve the lines of the circular bands. On others he engraved a double line above "Twopence," which did not exist on the plate as originally engraved.

These two first states of the plate are most easily distinguished from those that follow by the vertical lines in the spandrels.

The earliest known dated specimen is April 20, 1850.



PLATE III.

The most important distinctions are in the spandrels, which are filled in with straight and wavy horizontal lines crossed. The abbreviated words, in the circular, are printed in small block capitals. The bale is generally divided by double lines, and there are sometimes two, sometimes three, trees at the base of the hill. The corner blocks are filled in with eight-rayed stars, with a small dot in the centre, and there are few reticulations in the bands at the sides.



PLATE IV.

Commonly known as "Bale without date." The fan is unshaded; there is no dot in the corner stars, the rays of which are somewhat thinner, and present the appearance of being more separated from each other. There are trivial differences of the spandrels and reticulations, and a few other unimportant modifications. The earliest known dated specimen is October 23, 1850.



PLATE V.

The difference between this and the fourth state of the plate is very slight. The lines on the bale were redrawn and doubled, and a small circle was added within the rays of the corner stars.

Other slight alterations were made in the reticulations, and here and there the lettering appears to have been touched up. As a rule, these stamps are printed in rather a fuller shade of blue than the others. One variety (No. 10) has a double-line bale, but has no circle in the corner stars. The earliest dated specimen is January 20, 1851.



PLATE VI.

This is known as the "Fan with Pearl." The salient difference, which at once distinguishes it from all others, is the small circle or pearl in the centre of the fan of the inner circular border bearing the legend. The engraver appears, after he inserted this pearl, to have drawn the straight lines dividing the circle, so as to appear to radiate from

it. The style is clean, the lines clear and distinct, and the whole effect light. On this plate is found the variety "fan with six segments" (No. 20); and that with the laborer's pick and shovel wanting (No. 17); those catalogued with "hill and ground unshaded," with "hill only unshaded, and with no clouds," do not exist. The earliest dated specimen is May 10, 1851.

IV. The Various Papers Used.

To a great extent the papers used for this value are the same as those employed for the one penny, and seem to have come into use about the same time. All the earliest specimens of the first, second and third states of the plate, were printed upon the soft, yellowish paper; in fact, the first is found upon no other, though this paper occasionally absorbed a little ink in the impression, which gave it a slightly bluish appearance. It can easily be distinguished, however, from the hard, bluish paper which succeeded it, and which must have been used after the third state came into existence, as comparatively early copies from this state are printed upon it. The earliest specimen seen by Mr. Tapling of the twopence, on bluish paper, is dated June 3, 1850.

A third kind of paper seems peculiar to the fourth and sixth states, and to a few specimens of the third. It is hard, of medium thickness, and in color gray, or dirty white. It is distinct from the hard bluish paper, though it is possible that this paper, originally white, has become tinged in some cases with the color of the impression. Possibly the drum may have had something to do in changing the color of the paper. Specimens of the fifth and sixth states are found upon ribbed or laid paper, identical with that used for the one penny. Mr. Tapling thinks that it was used intermittently, pending a supply of the ordinary paper. The earliest specimen known to him is dated February 27, 1851.

The four kinds of paper used were as follows:

1. Soft, yellowish paper, occasionally tinged with blue.
2. Hard, bluish paper, varying in substance.
3. Hard gray or dirty white paper.
4. Ribbed or laid paper, white or slightly bluish. The laid lines are always vertical.

THREE PENCE.

The color used for this value was made as follows: Mineral green, six parts; crystal green, two parts; flake white, one part. The official designation of the color of the

stamps was mineral green and emerald green.

I. Date of Issue.



This value, together with the one and twopence, was issued on the 1st of January, 1850, and continued in use until December, 1852.

II. The Engraver and Engraving of the Plates.

The letter of Mr. James Raymond, given on pages 115 and 116, informs us that H. C. Jervis furnished the copper plate containing twenty-five stamps, which we know were in five rows of five stamps each.

III. The Design.

As far as the centre portion is concerned, it is practically the same as that of the one penny and twopence, with double line and dated bale, the only difference being that the legend "SIC FORTIS," etc., is printed in three lines instead of two. There are two white perpendicular bands at the sides (imprinted upon by the centre white circular band), filled in with horizontal, colored ovals, which sometimes touch and sometimes interlace each other. The spandrels are composed of straight and wavy horizontal lines crossed, and the corner of the white, square blocks, containing Maltese crosses, with four-point star centre. Straight linear labels, above and below, containing the words, "POSTAGE" and "THREEPENCE" in colored block capitals. The design is completed by a single rectangular, colored line, and, as in the one-penny value, there was no divisional or compartment line to the plate.

IV. The Various Paper Used.

This value is found upon four different kinds of paper like the other values.

1. Soft, yellowish paper.
2. Hard, bluish paper.
3. White laid or ribbed paper.
4. Bluish laid or ribbed paper.

These varieties of paper were probably used contemporary with the same of the other values.

REFERENCE LIST.

ONE PENNY.—Plate I. Finely engraved. January 1, 1850.

- (a) On soft yellowish paper. Red, brownish red, lake red, pale vermilion red. Shades.
- (b) On bluish paper. Pale red. Shades.
- (c) Closely ribbed paper, white or bluish. Red.

Plate I (*Plate I, retouched*). Coarsely engraved. August (?), 1850.

- (a) On hard, white or slightly yellowish paper. Red, brownish red. Shades.
- (b) On hard bluish paper, varying in substance. Red, brownish red, lake, and brownish lake. Shades.

- (c) On white or yellowish widely ribbed paper. Same shades.
- (d) On same paper, but slightly blue. Same shades.
- (e) On blue laid paper. Carmine.

Prominent variety—No. 15, without clouds.

TWO PENCE. Plate I (*Plate I*). Vertical lines spandrels. January 1, 1850.

- (a) On soft yellowish paper (sometimes tinged with blue). Pearl gray, dull blue, indigo blue, pale blue. Shades.

Prominent variety—No. 19, lines of spandrels wavy on oblique.

Plate II (*Plate I, retouched*). February, 1850.

- (a) On same paper. Dull blue, indigo blue, pale blue. Shades.
- (b) On closely ribbed paper.

Plate III (*Plate II*). Bale dated, April, 1850.

- (a) On soft, yellowish paper. Ultramarine, blue (pale to dark), dark and indigo blue. Shades.
- (b) On hard, bluish paper, blue, dull blue. Shades.
- (c) On hard, gray or dirty white paper. Dull blue (all impressions on this paper are extremely worn).

Prominent varieties—No. 13, "Crevit" wanting; No. 20, fan with six segments.

Plate IV (*Plate III*). Bale undated. September, 1850.

- (a) On hard, gray paper. Gray, grayish blue, dark blue (with a tendency to oxidation).

Prominent varieties—No. 3, hill unshaded (on most specimens). Nos. 10 and 12 have both double lines on bale. No. 7 has a double horizontal line on bale. No. 20, fan with six segments.

Plate V (*Plate III, first retouch*). January or February, 1851.

- (a) On hard, bluish paper. Full blue, dark blue, shades, and violet blue. Scarce shade.
- (b) On hard, gray paper.
- (c) On paper ribbed or laid vertically. Same shades.

Prominent varieties—No. 4, hill unshaded (on most specimens). No. 20, fan with six segments. No. 22, without clouds.

Plate VI (*Plate III, second retouch*). Fan with pearl. May (?), 1850.

- (a) On hard, gray paper. Dull gray blue. Slight shades.
- (b) On vertically laid paper. Same shades.

Prominent varieties—No. 20, fan with six segments.

THREE PENCE.—January 1, 1850.

- (a) On soft, yellowish paper. Yellow green. Shades.
- (b) On hard, bluish paper. Yellow green, green and emerald green. Shades.
- (c) On paper laid horizontally. Yellow green, emerald green. Shades.

Prominent varieties, Nos. 18 and 19, have the whip wanting.

THE NECESSITY FOR CAUTION.

THERE is a tendency among stamp collectors and dealers, especially among such as have the reputation for a moderate amount of skill in the detection of counterfeit stamps, to pass an opinion too positively and too hastily. This has often been the origin of quarrels between most friendly parties. A case has lately come before us which is so very much to the point, that we give it as a warning to all, that even our best founded convictions may be upset, and that what we know of our own knowledge, we sometimes, after all, do not know. Every one who reads this has had, or will have, a similar experience. It is undoubtedly the case, as pointed out by Mr. Giwelb in a recent number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, that almost all of the English I.R. stamps now in collections are forgeries. But this very fact does not stamp as bad every specimen that may be offered. It should warn one to be the more guarded, to pass judgment more cautiously, and not to take anything for granted. Therefore let your motto be, "Be cautious and thorough."—EDITOR.

I noticed the heading, "Counterfeit Official Stamps of England," in your December Journal, and as I know the dealer who put them in the market, I kindly request you to publish the following: M—— & Co., London, E. C., England, advertised in several German and French philatelic papers a set of English officials of 5s., 10s. and £1 for 22s. (\$5.50) and a notice. Special prices to dealers. I wrote to them, asking the price for 5 and 10 sets, and they were offered to me for 21s. per set. In answer to this, I wrote them to send 5 sets, and if they were genuine would remit at once. I received the sets by return mail, and after examination of the stamps by Mr. S—— and myself we found the surcharge I.R. Official to be counterfeit and all stamps bearing three to five different cancellation marks, even some canceled in two and three different cities, and the London postmark over them, but all being very heavily canceled so that the surcharge hardly could be noticed.

This stamp I have sent to the Postmaster of London, with the following letter:

NEW YORK, November 23, 1889.

TO THE POSTMASTER OF LONDON:

Dear Sir:—You will kindly excuse me for writing to you in regard of information of the enclosed 5s., 10s. and £1 postage stamps surcharged I.R. Official. Some of

them bear three, four and five cancellation marks on top of each other, and I am almost positive that the surcharge "I.R. Official" and several cancellation marks are counterfeited, and I enclose you the letter of Messrs. M—— & Co., who sent them to me, claiming them to be genuine. Should the enclosed stamps really be genuine, then kindly return them to me, otherwise send them to the owner or do with them what you believe is best.

Awaiting an early reply, I remain,

Yours very respectfully, G——*

To M—— & Co. the following letter was sent:

NEW YORK, November 27, 1889.

MESSRS. M—— & Co.:

Dear Sirs:—Yours with 5 sets 5s., 10s. and £1 officials received, but, as I expected when I sent you the order, they are nothing but "counterfeits." I have sent them with your letter to the Postmaster, at London, and if you call there he will hand them to you. Now it is a disgrace to any firm who offers counterfeits as originals. If you did not know it and if you are not the maker of them, then notify me at once, otherwise, in justice to collectors and dealers, I must report this to the different stamp societies and journals, but I will wait until the 20th of December. Now the stamps which you sent, some of them had four and five different cancellations, even two with Manchester and London over it, and you can convince yourself by examining them carefully, and if you wish to save your name, then you would better put an advertisement in all papers where you offered them, that they are counterfeits and you refund the money. I am of the opinion that the British Bechuanaland which you offer so cheap are also frauds, as a party from London exchanged the same here with a well-known dealer and which are also bad.

Hoping to hear from you per return mail, I remain,

Yours respectfully, G——

In reply to this letter I received the following:

LONDON, December 9, 1889.

MR. G——, New York:

Dear Sir:—We are just in receipt of your favor of the 27th inst., and note contents. We repeat we believe the I.R. Officials are

* It must not be taken for granted that the initials used in this correspondence are those of the parties to this episode.—[ED.]

genuine, and we think you have made a *great mistake*. It seems to us one *great proof* of these being *genuine* is that they have different postmarks and have not all been posted at the same place and time. Mr. Hermann, of Berlin, the gentleman appointed by the Dresden and other philatelic societies, has pronounced stamps bought by us at the same time as these, and from the same person, to be genuine, as well as other experts. We should like to know by what authority you presumed to send the stamps to the Postmaster-General, if you have really done so, and we have nothing to do with him but with you, and it is to you we shall look for *payment or return of the stamps*.

We are surprised to think you should imagine we *manufacture* stamps, and *we emphatically deny that we ever made a stamp or put a surcharge on one since our business was formed twelve years ago*. Nor do we sell such knowingly.

We request you to send us back the stamps per return post, or the money.

Yours faithfully, M— & Co.

Now, furthermore, I must say that M—

& Co. only existed one year and not twelve, as stated in their letter.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, LONDON,
24th January, 1890.

Sir:—With reference to your communication of the 23rd November last, I have to inform you that the canceled English postage stamps forwarded by you are found to be genuine, and as there is no doubt that they have been stolen from official documents, they are retained here for the purpose of the inquiry which is being made in the matter.

I am, your obedient servant,

To G— M. H. MULOCK.

NEW YORK, February 5, 1890.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—The enclosed letter I received of the Secretary of Post-office, etc.

According to this, Mr. S— and I made a mistake in regard to the I. R. Officials as there is a negro behind the fence.

Kindly return this letter and destroy the copy, etc., I have sent for publication.

Awaiting yours, I remain,

Yours respectfully, G—

VARIETIES OF TYPE IN THE ISSUE OF 1880, SPANISH COLONIES.

Translated by B. Thiele from the German of Mr. Kunkel in "Der Philatelist."

Philippines.

I. POSTAGE STAMPS.

From 1880 to end of 1882, all	Type I.
1883, 2 4-8 c. de p., light ultramarine,	" II.
March, 188	" I.
except 2 reales on 2 4-8 c. de p.	" II.
July to end 1883, all	" I.
January, 1886, ¼ de c., yellowish green,	" III.
January, 1886, 16c., on 2 4-8c., ultramarine and carmine	" I.
January, 1887, 1c., on 2 4-8c., ultramarine and carmine	" II.
January, 1887, 10c., on 2 4-8c., ultramarine and black	" II.
April, 1887, 50 mills., brownish yellow	" III.
1888, 1c., green,	" III.
1888, 6c., brownish yellow	" III.
1888, 8c., on 2 4-8c., ultramarine and carmine,	" II.
1888, 2 4-8c., on 1c., green and carmine	" III.
1888, 2 4-8c., on 5c., ultramarine and carmine	" I.
1888, 2 4-8c., on 50 mills., bistre and carmine	" III.
September, 1888, 2 4-8c., on 1c., bistre and carmine	" III.
October 4, 1888, 2 4-8c., on ¼ c., green and carmine	" III.
1888, 2 4-8c., on 10c., green on carmine	" I.

I. (a) SURCHARGE "CONSUMOS" ON POSTAGE STAMPS.

January, 1889, 2 4-8c., on 2 4-8c., blue black, Type II.	
" " 2 4-8c., on 2c., rose and black, " I.	

January, 1889, 2 4-8c., on 1c., green and black, " III.	
" " 2 4-8c., on 5c., blue and black, " I.	
" " 2 4-8c., on 12 4-8c., rose and black, " I.	

I. (b) SAME SURCHARGE ON TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

March, 1889, 2 4-8c., on 1c., bistre and black, Type III.	
" " 2 4-8c., on 2 4-8c., brown and black, " III.	
" " 2 4-8c., on 5c., blue and black " III.	
" " 2 4-8c., on 10c., green and " " III.	
" " 2 4-8c., on 20c., violet and " " III.	
May, " 1 mila, rose, " III.	
" " 2 " blue, " III.	
" " 5 mills., bistre, " III.	
" " 1c. de p., yellowish green, " III.	

The 2 4-8c. de p. of the second type alone has not yet been noticed.

II. TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

January, 1886-1881, all of	Type I.
March, 1886, with surcharge, all of	" II.
" " without surcharge, " "	" I.
January, 1887, with surcharge, " "	" II.
1888, without surcharge, " "	" III.

II. (a) SURCHARGE "CONSUMOS,"

March, 1889, 5c., violet, all of	Type III.
" " 7 4-8c., " "	" III.
" " 10c., " "	" III.

III. POSTAL CARDS.

All the postal cards of 1881-89 are of Type

Puerto Rico.

I. POSTAGE STAMPS.

From January, 1881, to January, 1884, Type I.
During the year 1884, 5c. de p., pale blue, " II.
March, 1886, 5c. de p., pale blue, " III.

These last two 5c. de p. have not yet been noticed.

We may mention as a curiosity two stamps of Cuba, 1c., green, and 5c., pale blue, of Type III, employed in Puerto Rico, which are in the possession of M. de Tabregas.

II. POSTAL CARDS.

1885, Type I.

1887, Type III.

This last issue makes it probable that there exists a postage stamp of 3c. de p. of Type III, which we have not yet met with.

Fernando Poo.

The stamps of 1881-1882, all of
" " 1889, 10c., brown,

Type I.

" III.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—The Washington despatches report that the design of the new two cent stamp has been approved, and that the stamps will be ready about February 20.

ARGENTINE.—We have received the new 6 cent stamp from V. Gurdji. It bears the head of Sarmiento in an oval. *Correos y Telegrafos* above, *Republica* at left, *Argentina* at right, centavos at bottom, numerals in circles in lower corners. Engraved and perforated 11½.

6 centavos, blue black.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The *Philatelic Record* reports the following high-value fiscals as having been postally used:

1 dollar, green and black.
2 " " "
3 " " "
4 " " "
5 " " "

CHINA.—E. F. Gambs writes us that he has seen a 5 cent stamp of the current issue, which bears a figure 3 in the lower left-hand corner. The specimen was used.

CUBA.—We are indebted to Charles Drew for a sight of the "baby" stamps. They are in general the same as those of the mother country, the ornamental framework being the main difference. ISLA DE CUBA above, () C. DE PESO below.

1 cent, light brown.
5 " gray.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—E. F. Gambs has seen a 1 shilling, brown, revenue stamp, which has been postally used.

1 shilling, brown.

CEYLON.—In the catalogue of the Brock collection is mentioned a 1s. 9d., star watermarked, perforated. This is a hitherto unknown variety.

1s. 9d., green.

Our contemporaries are just "catching on" to the olive figures of the 25 cents which we chronicled in November, 1887. We were taken in as well as they, however, by the 25c., yellow green.

COLUMBIA.—The color of the new 5 pesos has been changed.

5 pesos, black.

The *American Journal of Philately* reports a change in the paper of the cubiertas.

50 centavos, lilac rose on bluish.

DUTCH INDIES.—A European paper announces a change in the color of the 5 cent stamp.

5 cents, blue.

GUANACASTE.—In the Costa Rica decree last month one line was missing from the copy we translated from. It refers to the discount allowed on purchases of \$25 and over. This is 6 per cent in Costa Rica, but 12 per cent for this department. This explains the surcharges.

The following are announced by one of our German exchanges:

Fiscals surcharged "Correos."

1 centavos, carmine.
2 " " blue.
5 " " red brown.

MEXICO.—V. Gurdji has the 2 reales of the 1867 provisional series on pink paper, printed on both sides.

NATAL.—The 3 pence is announced in a new color
3 pence, pearl gray.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Maurice V. Samuels writes us that he has an 8 pence orange perforated 11, and watermarked W.A. in double-line letters and a crown.

PERSIA.—There is a new value of the small set with inscription in oval.

7 shahi, brown.

SALVADOR.—A. M. Kirtland has sent us the 2 centavos of the new set ornamented like the 1 cent, with a black bar at the top.

2 centavos, vermilion.

From C. P. M. Rumford and E. T. Barrows we have received several of the current stamps ornamented with the monogram S. N. S. This may be a counter-stamp on account of the recent fire and supposed theft of stamps.

1 centavo, green (1879 issue).
3 " " brown.
10 " " orange.

The Seebeck stamps are in use.

SHANGHAI.—The following letter from Henry Sylva announces the appearance of a new set, and also gives the welcome tidings that surcharges are to cease.

"SHANGHAI, CHINA, December 15, 1889.

"W. C. STONE, ESQ. :

"Dear Sir :—For the benefit of the Association and its members, I beg herewith to give you the following points about Shanghai Local Post Stamps, viz. :

"I have discovered a reverse surcharge of 20 on 80 cash green, the only one which has come under my notice; I have heard of no others, and it is therefore undoubtedly the *rarest* of the Shanghai surcharges. The 20 cash stamp of 1877, I have found in various colors, viz., dark blue, pale blue, violet and lilac.

"The 60 cash rose watermark issue made its appearance the 9th instant, and I give you herewith the various dates of issue of the watermark series, viz. :

20	cash slate,	issued	May 10, 1889.
40	"	black,	" July 18, "
80	"	green,	" August 14, 1889.
100	"	blue,	" "
60	"	rose,	" December 9, 1889.

"The error in the character of the 60 cash rose of the 1888 issue is also found in the watermark issue, which may be taken as a proof that the same plates have been used in the production of these stamps. The watermark cash issue will be abandoned the 31st December, and I have it from reliable authority, that the remaining stamps of this issue, on the 31st inst., will be burnt by the municipality. In consequence of this a few of us collectors in Shanghai have laid in a pretty good stock, as all of the cash stamps will be rare. A new set of watermarked stamps with value in cents will be issued the 1st of January, 1890, and I have reason to believe that the values will not be changed again; at least, not for a long time to come, and no surcharges will be allowed. The municipality have taken the necessary steps to have always on hand a sufficient quantity of stamps of each denomination for postal purposes, as it is not intended to make any business by selling stamps to dealers, and various amounts of money, which were sent by dealers in Europe and America to the local Postmaster, with requests to send stamps, have been returned with the remark that stamps would hereafter only be sold for postal purposes. So good-bye to surcharges on Shanghai stamps. I have not seen as yet the new stamp, but I am told that they are oblong in shape, with a large oval, inscribed "Local Post Office" above, and the value below in the oval; in the centre of the oval is as usual the Chinese five-claw dragon."

The values are as follows :

2	cents,	brown.
5	"	lake.
10	"	black.
15	"	blue.
20	"	purple.

SIAM.—Guy Semple informs us that he has the current 2 atts, surcharged with new value.

1 att on 2a., pink and green.

SIERRA LEONE.—The sixpenny is said to have changed its color.

6 pence, brown.

SUNGEI UJONG.—The *Philatelic Record* has the 2 cents with surcharged in italic capitals, 14½ and 9½ mm. in length, with a full stop after UJONG. There is of course an error, one stamp in the sheet having UNJOG.

SWITZERLAND.—The 40 cent is now perforated 10, and the 15 cent is issued in a new color.

15	cent,	violet.
40	"	gray.

URUGUAY.—Two new stamps are in use. The design differs for each. The first consists of a large figure 2

in a horse-shoe band, inscribed REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY. Numerals in upper corners; CENTAVOS on band at foot. The second contains the national arms in a small circle inscribed as above, with large numeral below, and CENTESIMOS at the bottom. Perforated 15.

2	centavos,	rose.
5	"	blue.

ENVELOPES.

UNITED STATES.—The following omissions are noted in the new edition of Horner:

30½.	Full letter.	Shape G.	Die 2,	blue 1c., buff.
618 ¢.	7	Z.	black 2c., canary, R	gum, wmk. C.
618 ¢.	7	Z.	" 2c., canary, S	gum, wmk. C.
619½.	7	Z.	" 3c., canary, R	gum, no wmk.

EGYPT.—Two new values are announced. The designs are somewhat like the 2 piastres, the outer edges, however, being scalloped differently in each value. The inscriptions are, POSTES EGYPTIENNES, and the value below, and the same above in Arabic. Watermarked, *Postes Egyptiennes* in script letters.

1	millieme,	brown on bluish,	108 x 70.
2	"	green	" "

WRAPPERS.

GIBRALTER.—The new issue is the same as the old, the values only being changed.

5	centimos,	green.
10	"	carmine.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We have received from George H. H. Allen a veritable curiosity. A newspaper recently sent him from Edinburgh bore no stamp whatever upon the wrapper, but was handstruck with a small circle 23 mm. in diameter, inscribed in five lines, as follows:

EDIN*
8 H
PAID ½
DE 21
81

The upper line is curved and the impression is in red. What explanation to give concerning this stamp we don't know. Can any of our British members throw any light on the subject.

POST CARDS.

GOLD COAST.—The *Philatelic World* announces a ¼ penny card. The type of the stamp is probably that of the adhesive.

¾ penny, green.

ITALY.—L' *Ami des Timbres* has received an unstamped card bearing the arms with flags, etc., in the centre, with the following in two lines below: CIRCOLARE POSTALE—DUE CENTESIMI.

It was postmarked January 15, 1886.

2 cents, brown.

TELEGRAPHS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Next month we hope to publish the first installment of a descriptive list of telegraph stamps. The list recently issued by the *Philatelic*

Record is, we believe, the first full list in the English language, but we are not aware that one has been attempted in this country until the *Eastern Philatelist* recently began one. Our list will be more complete than either of these, and the values of many of the stamps will be affixed, so that collectors can judge of the values of stamps of which they heretofore knew nothing. These prices will be taken from the price lists of prominent European dealers, who have for a long time listed these stamps.

FRANCE.—There is a new envelope on violet paper, 115 x 75 mm. of the old type.

Envelope, 60 centimes, red on violet.

GERMANY.—The new stamps are now impressed on the pneumatic envelope and cards.

Envelope, 30 pfennig, blue on pink.

Cards, 25 " orange "
25 x 25 " " "

PORTO RICO.—We want information concerning the varieties of the *Arbitrio Municipal* stamps. Please send us any specimens you may have to the editor for inspection.

REVENUES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Mr. Hooper reports a set of law stamps, engraved by the British American Bank Note Company and similar in design and values to the New Brunswick set.

CANADA.—Messrs Ineson and King have our thanks for specimens of the new 10 cigarette stamp. In the centre is a large numeral of value on engine-turned groundwork; CIGARETTES below, CANADA above in curve, SERIES 1889 at top, numerals in upper corners.

Mr. Hooper mentions 5 and 20c. stamps of the same design. Perforated 12.

5 cigarettes, black.
10 " "
20 " "

The third issue of bill stamps are reported by Mr. Hooper to be found on thick and thin wove papers, and the 10 and 20c. on laid paper.

TOBAGO.—We have the 1p. in a new color. Watermark, C.A.

1 penny, lilac.

POSTAL DOCUMENTS.

Cuba.

Central Office of the Treasury.

His Excellency the Governor-General, in accordance with the General Superintendent of Customs, and upon the proposition of this central office, has permitted the diagonal division of the 40 centavos telegraph stamps to replace those of 20 of the same kind.

[Signed] A. MARQUIS DE GAVIRIA.

HAVANA, September 2, 1889.

His Excellency the Governor-General, in accordance with the proposition of the General Superintendent of Customs, upon information from the central office that there are no telegraph stamps of 5 and 10 centavos of which the use is made necessary by virtue of the change of rates for telegrams, introduced by a decree of the general government of this island, bearing date, August 13, last, has permitted the use of the "Pagos del

Estado" stamps of the same values. It is expected that as these stamps are double, that is to say, divided in two parts, that each of the 5 or 10 centavos, which are the aforesaid values, should both adhere to the telegram so that neither part can be separated well enough to express the above-mentioned stamps.

[Signed] A. MARQUIS DE GAVIRIA.

HAVANA, September 7, 1889.

Italy.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Postage Stamps and Post Cards Suppressed.

On December 31, 1889, there will cease to be used the postage stamps and post cards indicated below, but they may be received for exchange until December 31, 1890.

All stamps and cards bearing the portrait of the late King Victor Emmanuel.

The same stamps with the inscription *Estero*.

The postage stamps of 30 cent., 50 cent., and 2 lire.

The stamps of 5 cent. now in use bearing the portrait of His Majesty Humbert I which are replaced by those with the arms of Savoy.

Postal cards with the portrait of Victor Emmanuel, put in the post on and after January 1, 1890, will be charged letter rates unpaid; and letters, etc., paid with the obsolete stamps will be taxed.

The holders should present at the post-offices, the demonetized stamps and cards to be exchanged for cards and stamps now in use.

NEW BOOKS

The "Complete Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of Canada," prepared by F. J. Stanton and J. R. Hooper, has just been received. It is a 48-page book, measuring 4 x 6 inches. Portraits of Stanton, Hooper, Hechler and Grenny are given a prominent place. The catalogue occupies 18 pages, and contains nothing new except the partial list of tobacco stamps which we hope to see extended in a future edition. The remainder of the book is devoted to advertisements. Typographically there is room for improvement. Price, 15 and 30 cents.

Jewett & Lyons' "Stamp Collectors' Vest Pocket Dictionary and Guide" contains a reference list of philatelic words, terms, devices, watermarks, etc., and is well worth the 10 cents asked. It contains 64 pages, 3 x 4½ inches, and forms the first volume of the Philatelic Library. No. 2 will comprise a condensed work on counterfeits, and will be out shortly.

THE Committee on the Chalmers-Hill Controversy should consider that they are no longer to be individually partisans, but collectively judges, to pass without preconceived prejudice, upon the evidence presented to them.

SOME ADVICE.

UNASKED advice is seldom welcome, albeit there are times when it is more necessary than grateful.

We have just received of the American Philatelic Association some exchange books, and have been struck with the fact that so many mark their stamps to the full catalogue value, and in some cases even higher.

It is to be presumed that collectors having money to purchase the stamps they require, can supply themselves in most cases by appealing to the dealers. Since the collectors still have vacancies in their albums, it is apparent that they have not the money to buy.

The members of our Association have united and pay their yearly dues to secure opportunities for completing their collections without paying as much money as they would have to do without the Association. Whoever receives the exchange books is obliged to pay in addition postage and registration fees, or express charges. Under these circumstances, it seems to us that the contributors to the books ought to consider that a material discount from catalogue prices would inure to the benefit of both buyer and seller.

Some books which have already gone the circuit of the New York, Providence and the Buffalo branches, contain many desirable stamps, which will no doubt be returned to their owners, having cost the members of the American Philatelic Association more than the prices attached in postage alone.

We do not deny, that every man knows best for himself what his stamps cost him. While our philatelic press is teeming with advertisements offering stamps at thirty, forty and fifty per cent below catalogue prices, it would seem that a stiff adherence to the catalogue on our exchange sheets is hardly the way to prove their value to the majority of our members who are simply collectors and anxious to increase their collections at the least expense possible.

The sheets of which we speak were sent out by the Exchange Superintendent, and the idea of the Exchange Department is that members should be enabled to *exchange* their duplicates for stamps they need. The fact of the matter is that hardly one member in ten of the American Philatelic Association has duplicates to exchange or sends in stamps to the Exchange Department. For all such, it is evident that the Exchange Department ceases to be an Exchange Department at all, and becomes merely an agency

to circulate approval sheets. We do not object to this, for in the nature of things it could hardly be otherwise; we merely suggest that all who make up these approval sheets, price them as they do in making up other approval sheets not sent through this department, and give a reasonable discount from catalogue prices, or, what is better, put prices when below the catalogue on the stamps.

DE GARMO.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Sirs:—In the current number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, I notice with surprise a letter from Mr. L. H. Drury, who was a member of the Chicago Philatelic Society till December 5, and as it contains some erroneous statements, which may have a tendency to create a wrong impression as to the true facts of the case, I feel called on as Secretary of the Chicago Philatelic Society to ask your kind indulgence for the following reply.

Mr. Drury is greatly in error when he says the Chalmers Society was merged into the Chicago Philatelic Society, as this never occurred. The impression that "nearly eighty" members of the Chalmers joined the Chicago is also wrong, and our records show that *only two* members joined us who had not been members of the Chicago Philatelic Society before the Chalmers was organized, *and four* who had been Chalmers Philatelic Society members, or a grand total of six.

Mr. Drury is again in error when he makes the statement that "Mr. Mitchell fully explained" matters to me. While I had several conversations with Mr. Mitchell on the subject, and knew he was trying to adjust matters of finance and American Philatelic Association Exchange Department, I was never made fully aware of the condition of its affairs, its membership or its property, and do not know to-day the outcome of Mr. Mitchell's efforts to settle matters satisfactorily to all concerned, or what became of the charter or property of the Chalmers Society.

What Mr. Drury is pleased to term the feeble protests of one or two members of "The Chicago Philatelic Society," can be better answered by the following extract from the minutes of the Chicago Philatelic Society under date of January 26, 1888, at which meeting twelve members were present.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that a committee be appointed to communicate with the Board of the American Philatelic Association on behalf of the Chicago Philatelic Society, protesting against a second branch society of the American Philatelic Association being recognized in this city.

As our Constitution did not provide any laws at that time regulating branch societies, we were powerless to act. In this connection it might be well for all branches to consider what responsibility they incur when they receive large lots of stamps from the Exchange Superintendent, and also to see to it that they have a reliable Manager.

What object Mr. Drury can have in trying to cast reflection on the Chicago Philatelic Society while he was a member of it (for he had not yet resigned on November 1), or myself, I cannot conceive, as he was always most courteously received when attending our meetings.

Very respectfully yours,

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,

General Secretary,

Chicago Philatelic Society.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 20, 1890.

SEND any items of philatelic interest that you may come across to the editors.

READ the official reports this month. They are unusually interesting and important.

WE shall soon know of what kind of men the committees, just appointed, are composed of.

ADVERTISE for your wants in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. It is the collectors' journal, and is not run in the interest of stamp dealers.

WHENEVER you find an uncatalogued stamp send it, or a description of it, to Mr. W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass., who will mention it and your name, in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

THERE is no such advertising medium anywhere as THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

WE are glad to hear that New York is soon to have another first-class journal, in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, the first number of which is promised in April.

SOME of our members send early information of new issues, etc., to foreign journals and neglect their own. These are not the men for the Association to honor.

IT is time to prepare for the Exhibition of Stamps at the next Convention. Will our learned brethren in New York wish exhibits arranged by a dealer's sale catalogue again?

WHY is it that so few of our members will contribute to our columns? There is no scarcity of men able to write. Why do they not do something, both for our cause and for our journal?

THERE is no department of our Association which can be used to better advantage by our members than that of the First Purchasing Agent.

Try it, and be convinced.

SUBSCRIBE to good philatelic papers if you wish to keep up with the times.

Among the best are THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, *Le Timbre Poste*, *Der Philatelist*, *The Philatelic Record*, *The American Journal of Philately*, *The Philatelic Journal of America*, and *Das Illustrierte Briefmarken Journal*.

The International Secretary will gladly procure the foreign ones for you.

If you wish to profit by your membership in our Association, read the parts of the Constitution and By-Laws relating to the various departments which have been established for the use of members.

Make known your wishes or wants to the officers, and you will be surprised to find how much they will do for you, and how willingly.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.*Third Purchasing Agent*, JOHN M. SHERIDAN, 295 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 1153, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen.—All the departments being now reorganized, the business of the Association bids fair to progress with due regularity, and it seems a fitting opportunity, both to report to you what has been done and to call your attention to what may and should be done in the near future. Owing to the vacancy in the Official Board, the recommendations, made on October 16, of a Resident Vice-President for Staten Island, and, on November 7, of a Resident Vice-President for Brooklyn, were not acted on until last month, and the recommendation of a Resident Vice-President for Cook county, on October 17, was not received or acted on until this month. A recommendation of a Resident Vice-President for New York was made at a meeting of American Philatelic Association members, on December 17, and duly communicated to the President, and the Board proceeded to vote thereon, but when three members of the Board had voted for the party recommended the fourth protested, on the ground that the recommendation was not made by members resident in New York, only six of those attending the meeting being resident in New York and the other sixty members resident there having no notice that such a movement was intended. Under the By-Law regulating the voting by the Official Board, the President considered it his duty to ignore the vote received and to call for further action, stating the nature and character of the protest. After much discussion, the Board has therefore adopted a By-Law regulating the manner in which future recommendations shall be made and a request

to the members resident in New York to make recommendations in accordance therewith, in which latter action the Board has been largely influenced by their belief that the gentleman recommended by the first meeting would be acceptable to the majority of members resident in New York, but would not hold the office under any suspicion as to the regularity of his appointment. It is believed that our action will recommend itself to you all, and the members resident in New York are hereby earnestly requested to make their recommendations at once, so that action can be had thereon in time to be announced next month. Another By-Law providing that Resident Vice-Presidents shall call quarterly meetings of the members in their vicinity, has been adopted in the hope that interest and activity among the American Philatelic Association members will thereby be increased.

Last month, the Official Journal briefly announced that the President had appointed the Trustees a Committee of Arrangements for the next Convention. It should have been added that this Committee is appointed now, because it is desirable that some measures be taken at once looking to the celebration at the next Convention of the Semi-centennial of the Postage Stamp in the way of an exhibition of stamps and stamp literature, and that the President will add to the Committee such names as it may appear advisable, in order to form sub-committees. The Trustees were selected as representing the three sister societies under whose invitation the Convention is to be held at New York.

With but a few months before us before we assemble again it behooves us to see to it,

that every stamp collector shall be urged to come and help us in our enterprise, and himself in so doing, that our increase in numbers shall bear testimony to the fact that collectors appreciate the progress of stamp collecting in which this Association has directly and indirectly aided so much. We shall all agree that in the United States collectors are better informed about their pursuit, that their literature has vastly improved, that there is less imposition and fraud practiced on the unwary, that values are more stable, and the pursuit has obtained more general recognition from both press and public, since the Association has been formed, that, in short, stamp collecting is more respectable and more respected. Every collector in the country has thereby been benefited and should be urged to stand back no longer to see the result of what is no longer an experiment but an assured success.

The Convention in New York will attract unusual attention to us and to our pursuit. The location is more accessible to the majority of our members, and probably more attractive to all than any we have selected since our organization. Let every member bring in his friend and every collector not a member come in, that we may meet next August like an army with banners.

But more particularly should we make better use than we have done of the advantages our Association offers. Nearly every member has more or less hoarded treasure that is valueless to him, but may prove a boon to others and advantageous to himself, if he would only try the experiment of sending his duplicate stamps to Sterling, a list of his duplicate papers to Beardsley, and help some one to fill up gaps in his album, or the files of his library. Try it and put the returns into things you want yourself. If you do not find them on the exchange sheets or lists, the Purchasing Agents will help you to buy stamps, or the International Secretary to get valuable foreign publications. If you do not want to bother with those papers you daily receive and throw into the waste basket, send them to Gadsden and build up the library. However valueless what you have may appear to you, it will help some one who in turn will make you some return that will help you. Besides we hope some day to have a home of our own, if not our very own, in some corner under the protecting auspices of some institution like the Metropolitan Museum, or a Public Library, where may be displayed collections of

stamps and works treating of them, that may be built up and increased under the auspices of our Association, as a monument for the future. Now is the time to lay the foundation by donations to the library and the albums in charge of the Librarian. Many members have seemed to be disappointed in the Association, because it did not bring them all they expected, and have sat still and grumbled. All we can do, gentlemen, is to provide the means; you must avail yourselves of them. You must go to them; they cannot come to you. Try it. If the Purchasing Agent does not send you what you want, put it in the Exchange Department, and give the proceeds to the Purchasing Agent to try again. The more each department is patronized, the more its efficacy will be increased.

It has occurred to me that it is worth considering, whether we cannot materially increase the efficacy of our Association by extending our plan of Resident Vice-Presidents and appointing one in every foreign country where we have members, instead of merely having one Resident Agent in Europe. Had we not better try it, that we may have some one about whom our foreign members may rally, and with whom we may correspond. Let me urge upon the members at home to see to it, that their locality has a Resident Vice-President at once.

And now, as my official connection with the Association nears its close, let me urge you to use your best endeavors to extend our membership that all may have the advantages of our Association, that at the roll-call, next August, we may be a united host, and show those about us what and who the stamp collectors are, that our new Official Board may enter upon their work with the courage inspired by success and the ardor kindled by the knowledge that a thousand united workers are behind them.

Very truly,

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

JANUARY, 1890.

Objections having been made to the nomination of Mr. C. B. Corwin for Resident Vice-President of New York, as announced by the Board of Trustees in the January *PHILATELIST*, and the Official Board not being in harmony upon the question of endorsing the nomination, it became apparent that something had to be done to avoid further trouble in the matter of nominations for this office, no provision having been made in the Constitution as to

how nominations should be made except by recommendation. Mr. Rechert had in the meantime proposed the following amendment to the Constitution partly bearing on this subject, as follows:

"It shall be the duty of Resident Vice-Presidents to call a meeting of members residing in their respective cities or counties, at least once in three months, wherein matters regarding the American Philatelic Association shall be discussed."

I immediately raised the objection that this motion was an amendment to the Constitution and that the Official Board could not amend the Constitution, according to Article IX, Section 1, of the new Constitution, but if it were put in the form of a By-Law I would vote for it, as I was heartily in favor of it, and as the President had intimated that something should be done to provide how nominations should be made for the office of Resident Vice-Presidents, I suggested that he embody this in his By-Law, and I would vote to endorse it. The result of all this is the following propositions proposed by the President:

1. WHEREAS, Article IV, Section 2, provides that the Official Board shall appoint one Resident Vice-President upon the recommendation of the members residing in any city or county containing ten or more members, and it is expedient that some rule should govern the making of such recommendations, the Official Board hereby adopts the following:

BY-LAW 12. Recommendations for the appointment of Resident Vice-Presidents shall be sent to the General Secretary and signed by all the members making the recommendation, or by the Secretary of a meeting, duly certified to have been called for that purpose by notice to all the members resident in that locality.

2. Objection having been made to the appointment by the Official Board of a Vice-President for New York city, on the ground that the recommendation made to the Board by certain members was made without notice to the majority of the members residing in that city; the President is directed to publish a request to the New York members in the next Official Journal to make a recommendation for a Vice-President for that city, at a meeting called as provided by the above By-Law, unless such recommendation shall be sooner sent to the Official Board.

The above were carried.

3. Mr. Rechert's proposition, given above, about quarterly meetings, having been proposed as a by-law, was duly carried as By-law No. 13.

Mr. J. V. B. Vreeland has tendered his resignation from the office of Third Purchasing Agent in the following letter:

NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1890.

MILLARD F. WALTON, ESQ., Secretary American Philatelic Association:

Dear Sir:—I am obliged to decline the office of Third Purchasing Agent of the American Philatelic Association. Circumstances beyond my control prevent me from giving the necessary time for the faithful performance of the duties. Thanking the mem-

bers of the Official Board for naming me, and regretting exceedingly that I am not permitted to serve, I am
Yours sincerely,

J. V. B. VREELAND.

Which has been accepted with regrets. Mr. John M. Sheridan, 295 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been nominated and received the unanimous vote of the Board for the office of Third Purchasing Agent, vice J. V. B. Vreeland, resigned.

The following communications have been received from the President, which explain themselves, and the members appointed will be kind enough to take notice of their appointment and act accordingly.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 1, 1890.

I hereby appoint Messrs. S. B. Bradt and P. M. Wolsieffer, of Chicago, as adherents of Mr. Chalmers, and Messrs. H. McAllister and George Henderson, of Philadelphia, as adherents of Mr. Hill, these four to select a fifth member, as the Committee to investigate the Chalmers-Hill controversy, and report at the next Annual Convention, the report to be printed in the July number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, in accordance with the resolution of the Fourth Annual Convention.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, President.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 1, 1890.

I hereby appoint Mr. Alfred L. Holman, of Chicago, Mr. A. A. Brinsmade, of New Orleans, Mr. Julius Adenau, of New York, Mr. W. H. Bruce, of Hartford, and Mr. E. F. Gambs, of San Francisco, as the Committee of Five to Memorialize Congress to direct by law that all dies and plates used for making stamps or stamped envelopes be defaced when the stamps or envelopes are withdrawn from use.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, President.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 1, 1890.

I hereby appoint Messrs. C. W. Sparr, J. W. Palmer and A. M. Spencer, as the Committee on Branch Societies, provided for by a resolution of the Fourth Annual Convention, to report fully to members through the Official Journal, some plan regulating the admission, formation and relations of the branch societies to the Association, since the adoption of the new Constitution.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, President.

It does seem surprising that after a lapse of nearly five months, some members are still laboring under the belief that they can be non-voting members and pay \$1.00 per year dues, or that new members can be admitted in this manner. Allow me to say that, at the Annual Convention, held at St. Louis, in September, dues were made \$2.50 per year, payable in advance on September 1, and all members (except foreign—those residing outside of the United States and Canada), pay this increased rate, and such a thing as a non-voting member (except foreign), has been entirely wiped out from our Constitution.

M. A. MacDonald, 420 Sibley street, St. Paul, Minn.; H. F. Ketcheson, Box 499, Belleville, Ontario, have both been reinstated, back dues having been paid up.

The following resignations published last month have been accepted:

431. G. R. Bach.
601. H. Hagedorn.
716. E. W. Tuthill.

The following resignations have been received and are accepted :

96. W. H. Phillips.
659. Robert S. Hart.
517. George B. Woodward.

It is my painful duty to announce the death of William McKinnell, formerly of 20 Bluff street, Pittsburgh, Pa., in August, 1888. His number in our ranks was 581. Although it has been nearly two years since his decease, this is the first official information the Association has received, although his sister, Miss Agnes B. McKinnell, states that she notified the Association at the time of his death. In some way or other the matter has been overlooked.

The following delinquent accounts have been handed to the Treasurer for collection, and unless they are paid on or before March 1, they will be *dropped* from the roll of membership. It is to be sincerely hoped that all will respond to this the last call. The following are delinquent for a year's dues or more :

7, 11, 29, 53, 56, 66, 79, 86, 88, 96, 99, 101, 102, 127, 141, 142, 146, 149, 150, 156, 159, 168, 179, 184, 191, 193, 207, 213, 214, 215, 218, 221, 232, 233, 243, 256, 259, 265, 267, 273, 275, 278, 302, 305, 307, 314, 318, 329, 331, 333, 334, 347, 358, 364, 376, 380, 385, 399, 408, 409, 410, 414, 419, 423, 428, 430, 432, 437, 445, 446, 451, 454, 458, 459, 460, 461, 467, 468, 473, 475, 477, 479, 482, 483, 484, 491, 492, 500, 501, 502, 504, 511, 512, 513, 516, 533, 534, 539, 542, 546, 549, 556, 560, 569, 570, 572, 582, 584, 588, 607, 608, 611, 625, 627, 628, 629, 630, 632, 633, 634, 637, 639, 650, 651, 654, 660, 668, 674, 677, 681, 689, 704, 706, 708, 713, 714, 717, 722, 727, 731, 734, 735, 738, 739, 743, 744, 754, 757, 759, 760, 763, 766, 776, 785, 791, 792, 802, 804, 810, 811.

The following are indebted to the Association for dues from December, 1889, namely, \$2.00, and will be *dropped* also unless received by the Treasurer on or before March 1 :

24, 602, 615, 678, 817, 818, 819, 824, 826, 827, 828, 832, 837, 841, 842, 843, 845, 846, 861, 876, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 886, 888, 890, 893.

The following is the list of new members :

923. GOTTLIEB, M., 94 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
924. HALL, CHARLES G., 321 Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.
925. NEEDHAM, H. C., 105 Madison street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
926. HOFFMANN, E., 76 Mockern Strasse, Berlin, Germany.
927. BARROWS, ELLIOTT T., 24 Beaver street, New York, N. Y.
928. DETERMANN, HERMAN, 325 Greenwich street, New York, N. Y.
929. ABELL, VAN J., 913 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
930. TOURETTE, PHILIP LA, 120 Broadway, New York.
931. LIMRIC, A. E., Akron, O.
932. SMITH, S. C., Akron, O.
933. NASH, F. W., Akron, O.
934. MCGREGORY, J. F., Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.
935. KIRKHAM, J. STUART, 141 State street, Springfield, Mass.

936. PADDOCK, B. C., JR., Box 2612, New York, N. Y.
937. KOST, RUDOLPH, Elbertfeld, Germany.
938. FORSTER, NORMAN A., Georgetown, Demarara.
939. LEE, WILLIAM G., 1041 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
940. GOMETZ, A. DA COSTA, 21 Third place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
941. ENEQUIST, ERIK, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.
942. BARIO, JOHN H., Meriden, Conn.
943. CARPENTER, FRED. J., Box 2460, New York, N. Y.
944. CROWTHER, H. H., Akron, O.
945. TURK, HENRY M., 229 Broadway, New York.
946. ROSS, B. S., 34 Wieland street, Chicago, Ill.
947. ECKWARD, PROF. CHARLES, 2¼ Hopkins street, Cincinnati, O.
948. BARNWELL, J. B., Savannah, Ga.
949. ANGIER, R. P., Box 3327, Boston, Mass.
950. CORBETT, HERMANN, 1413 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
951. COBURN, W. E., Everett, Mass.
952. KING, CHARLES E., Emmetsburg, Ia.
953. STEFFAN, M., Box L, Memphis, Scotland Co. Mo.
954. KRAPP, J., Cannanore, India.

The following is the list of applicants :

- MARTIN, G. A., Merrimack, Sauk Co., Wis.
References: J. H. Houston, Millard F. Walton.
GENDTNER, CHAS. PH., 210 E. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
References: J. A. Pierce, John W. Palmer.
PINGPANK, CARL, 7 S. Alabama street, Indianapolis, Ind.
References: A. J. Gillett, S. B. Bradt.
LIZIUS, BERNHARD J., 74 N. Liberty street, Indianapolis, Ind.
References: A. J. Gillett, S. B. Bradt.
DICKINSON, JOHN W., 8 Spruce street, New York, N. Y.
References: C. B. Corwin, J. W. Scott.
JAMES, R. L., 133 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.
References: Alfred Dawson, J. B. Calder.
CHAMBERS, P. L., 59 N. Penn street, Indianapolis, Ind.
References: A. J. Gillett, R. R. Bogert.
BLANPAIN, EUGEN, Rue Leopold, No. 32, Tumet, Belgium.
References: C. Witt, Mrs. Mina Witt.
BRUCE, W. H., Bank of Toronto, Toronto, Can.
References: Edward V. Parker, Charles Muecke.
CLARKE, L. BENJ., 261 King street, Charleston, S. C.
References: G. J. Luhn, I. B. Cohen.
HOLLY, JOHN, Vienna, Austria.
References: B. Blaubuth, Joseph Rechert.
CROCKER, EDGAR, 247 Commonwealth street, Boston, Mass.
References: E. A. Holton, P. L. Johnson.
HENEKEN, GEORGE, 223 E. Thirteenth street, New York, N. Y.
References: R. R. Bogert, E. B. Sterling.
KEELER, R. V. J. H., Alden, Rice Co., Kans.
References: C. H. Mekeel, Millard F. Walton.
LAMBECK, LORENZO, Beaver Dam, Wis.
References: C. H. Mekeel, N. E. Carter.
EATON, W. C., Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.
References: R. R. Bogert, Arthur Tuttle.

TERRY, BENJ. S., Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.

References: William C. Stone, H. F. Bamforth.

BURT, ALFRED A., Emmettsburg, Ia.

References: H. C. Kendall, E. Burt.

The applications of H. W. Howell, W. F. Weber and Fred. Creteau, which were among those published by me in January as received from Mr. Bradford, will have to lay over until I receive names of guarantors, as they are all under age.

I am in receipt of requests every day for blank applications and the pamphlets in regard to the objects and aims of our Association. Let the good work go on. Do not be afraid to talk up the American Philatelic Association to every stamp collector you meet. If you have not enough members in your district to form an exchange branch, in order that you may get the exchange sheets on circuit and be a recognized one, put your shoulder to the wheel and get enough members to enable you to form a branch.

Note the following changes in address:

M. C. BERLEPSCH, 812 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

M. A. MACDONALD, 420 Sibley street, St. Paul, Minn.

ROBERT S. HATCHER, temporary address, care U. S.

Consulate, London, Eng.

DUNCAN S. WYLIE, Room 219, 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

FRED. C. THWAITES, 124 W. Gilman street, Madison, Wis.

C. P. M. RUMFORD, 1003 West street, Wilmington, Del.

J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William street, New York, N. Y.

H. C. JANSSEN, 306 La Salle avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. A. HILDEBRANDT, 610 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

W. C. KURZWEG, care Marshall Field & Co., State and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill.

A. F. BOUTECON, 525 W. Fourteenth street, New York, N. Y.

EMIL STENGER, care R. Walch, Moscow, Russia.

DR. S. B. BOYD, Box 115, Knoxville, Tenn.

W. H. G. JANSSEN, 306 La Salle avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM KLEINE, 410 E. Fourth street, New York.

LEEDOM SHARP, 100 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.

J. HENRY KLINCK, Cornell University, Utica, N. Y.

C. W. SPARR, until April 1, care Bradford Co. Bank, Starke, Fla.

In the list of new members will be found the name of M. Gottlieb, No. 923. This gentleman was proposed in August, 1888, and was published in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST as an applicant, but has never been published as a member; accordingly I have designated him by the above number.

In the list of applicants the name of G. A. Martin appears. This gentleman paid \$2 to the ex-Treasurer or ex-Secretary, it is not now known which, and for some reason or other was never published as a member. I have therefore in both cases, after submission to the President, published them in this manner, according to the President's directions.

The name of Fredk. Ginn in last list of new members, in January, should read Fredk. Ginn.

List of Members will be ready on or about March 15, and will be mailed to all entitled.

I would respectfully urge upon the members the necessity of having their correct address inserted therein; therefore, all who have changed their address since the last issue of "List of

Members" will be kind enough to drop me a postal as to their correct address, as I wish to have the list as near perfect as it is possible to make it.

Can any one give information as to the whereabouts of the following persons, letters directed returned as "not found":

F. A. WATTENBERG, 703 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

W. H. FREEMAN, Mt. Joliet, Tenn.; also sent to Mt. Joliet, Ill.; at neither place.

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

JANUARY, 1890.

Blank sheets sold	227
Covers, small	3
" large	9
Die-cut hinges	4,000

Received the following filled sheets:

271 sheets	\$2807 62
5 covers	30 45

Total, 276 \$2838 07

Contributed from the following sources:

BRANCHES.

San Francisco	\$156 95
Mound City	91 92
New York	31 90
Chicago	17 23
Total	\$298 00

INDIVIDUALS.

R. C. H. Brock	\$935 75
Henry Clotz	315 50
W. H. Danforth	238 95
A. Lehmann, Jr.	182 01
A. A. Bartlett	158 58
B. A. Sterling	127 50
L. Rappleye	95 73
W. A. Haldy	79 10
A. P. Chandler	66 29
W. J. Parrish	60 42
E. J. Rall	47 89
Ed. Hawkins	41 93
I. B. Cohen	40 35
F. P. Sears	30 14
J. H. Houston	32 93
H. C. Kendall	32 88
Four others	52 65
Library A. P. A.	1 52

Total from individuals \$2540 07

" " branches 298 00

" " all \$2838 07

I desire to call especial attention of the members to the fact that there are now in circulation in the Exchange Department, from the collections of Messrs. Brock, Corwin, Clotz, Colket, Bartlett and others, some of the rarest stamps to be found, and condition to suit the most fastidious, in price from 1c. to \$3 each. Members desiring to receive the exchange books over individual circuits will please notify me of the fact, as I am now sending out from five to

ten books over one route, and shall be glad to have the opportunity to send to those that desire regular circuits. Mr. Gadsden, our Librarian, has sent me one sheet, valued at \$1.52, in the hopes that some of our public-spirited members would take compassion on the quality and number of duplicates in the hands of the Librarian and donate some of their duplicates to be sold for the benefit of the Library.

Two new members have been added to the Springfield Branch.

The Chicago branch, having made changes in their officers, the following are now serving: President, J. W. Palmer; Vice-President, Samuel Leland; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer; Branch Manager, S. B. Bradt.

I desire to urge upon the members prompt settlement of balance due to January 1, and all not settled by the 15th of February will be placed in the hands of the Trustees for action. The filled sheets are continued upon the circuits under new covers, and credits given as sales are made, so that no sheets will be returned to the owners unless the sheets do not merit further circulation.

E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The second forwarding was made January 31, from New York, to members in good standing only. No one will receive stamps who has not made the deposit asked for in my statements.

New members of the agency:

Henry Clotz, New York, class Ia, America only.

The following stamps, etc., were purchased since my last report:

German Empire, stamps, 25, 50pf., price . . .	\$0 18
" " wrapper, 3pf.	1
" " cards, 5 x 5, 10pf.	5
Argentina, stamps, 3, 6, 12, 20	41
Spain, stamps, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 cts., 1 pta.	75
Spain, stamps, 4 pesetas (class I only)	80
" " " (class A1 only)	2 00
Gibraltar, stamps, 25 ctos. on 2 pce. (worth today, \$2.50)	5
Gibraltar, stamps, 1 pta.	20
" " 5 pta.	1 00
" " wrapper, 10 cts.	2½
" " reg. envelopes, 20 cts. on ad., three sizes	19½
Gibraltar, cards, surcharged, 5, 5 x 5, 10 x 10, 15 x 15, not surcharged, 5, 10, 15 cts. . . .	22
Russia, stamps (new die), 1, 7 kop	5

Russia, envelopes (new die), 7, 7 kop	11
Sweden, cards, 10, 15 x 15, letter cards, 5, 10öre	16
Argentina, stamp, ¼ ct.	¾
Newfoundland, wrapper, 1, 2, 3 cts., envelopes, 3, 5 cts.	17

A nice lot of stamps, etc., especially Protectorate, and some money that came back from foreign postal authorities, has been handed over to me by Mr. Cuno. I hope I can settle all old accounts between that gentleman and the members of my department. This will be done together with my third forwarding.

To avoid delays, all amounts asked for in my statements should be paid promptly to my address in San Francisco.

The department wants more members!

W. SELLSCHOPF,
First Purchasing Agent.

BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

- No. 1, December, 1887. Chicago—President, J. W. Palmer; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer, Drawer 707; Manager, S. B. Bradt.
- No. 2, ———. St. Louis Branch—John K. Tiffany, Manager. Reorganized November, 1889.
- No. 3, February, 1887. New York Branch of the National Philatelic Society—Manager, R. R. Bogert, Tribune Building.
- No. 5, September, 1887. The Staten Island Philatelic Society—President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman, 116 East Nineteenth St., N. Y.; Manager, A. F. Albrecht.
- No. 6, December, 1887. Philadelphia Branch—Manager, W. A. MacCalla, 237 Dock St.
- No. 9, March, 1888. Brooklyn Philatelic Club—President, Charles Gregory; Secretary, R. P. Lehman; Exchange Manager, H. C. Needham.
- No. 11, January, 1889. The Pacific Philatelic Society—President, William E. Loy; Secretary and Manager, W. A. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.
- No. 12, February, 1889. The Twin City Philatelic Society, known as the Pittsburgh Branch—President, W. M. Biddle; Exchange Manager, D. A. Behen.
- No. 13, March, 1889. Middletown Philatelic Club—President, R. C. Fagan; Secretary, T. C. Bacon, Box 1013; Manager, A. B. Hubbard.
- No. 14, April, 1889. Rhode Island Philatelic Society, known as Providence Branch—President, F. J. Olney; Secretary and Manager, J. B. Calder, 258 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
- No. 15, September, 1889. The Buffalo Philatelic Society—President, W. F. Dent; Secretary, Clifford G. Gething, 10 West Eagle St.
- No. 16, October, 1888. The Springfield Branch—Manager, W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
- No. 17, October, 1889. The Mound City Branch—Manager, C. H. Mekeel, Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

* THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy.

This department should be the main feature of the Association, and the present Superintendent intends that it shall be. Members having duplicates to dispose of should avail themselves of all its privileges at once. Good stamps priced in proportion to their quality are in demand, and I am prepared to increase the business of this department to its fullest extent, and invite the co-operation of all members of the A.P.A. to that end.

Exchange sheets (each)	5c.
Small covers (each)	5c.
Large "	5c.
Large mailing envelopes, patent fasteners, (each) . .	2c.
Paper hinges, good quality and cut to the required size, per 100	10c.

Packet A, 50 var	12c.
" B, 100 var	25c.
" C, 200 var	50c.
500 assorted stamps (20)	20c.

Postage extra. Send good references and get our approval sheets.

384 UNION ST., Springfield, Mass.

42 E. 112TH ST., New York City.

240 sheets for \$1.25; 480 sheets for \$1.75.

1007, 1009, 1011 LOCUST ST., St. Louis, Mo.

A.P.A. 525. 563 ST. URBAIN ST., Montreal, P.Q.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. IV.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 10, 1890.

No. 6.

ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

ROBERT C. H. BROCK.

ALTHOUGH the time appointed for our next convention is not immediately at hand, yet we should be turning over in our minds what should be done for our common welfare.

The most important question before us is the manner of our incorporation, for there seems to be an almost unanimous feeling that we should get a charter, and a committee is now investigating the laws of the various States of the Union with a view of finding which will give us the greatest advantages for the least cost and with the fewest annoying provisions.

It is hoped that this committee will soon be able to give us the benefit of their labors, so that we may know the requirements of the State decided upon, with reference to charter fees, taxes and residence of officers, besides other minor matters.

It is possible that a fee of as much as \$50 must be paid for our charter, but this sum is nothing in comparison with the benefits we derive.

The taxes are not likely to be an important item in any State.

But it is with the next question that the trouble arises—the residence of officers. Now let us consider this:

In the first place, we will have two classes of officers. 1. Those required by our charter and by the common law. 2. Those required for the purpose of carrying out the purpose for which our Association was formed. And it must be borne in mind that *these latter are the important officers*, as they are the ones with which our members are in constant contact.

This distinction should be borne in mind, as it can be made use of to simplify most of the difficulties which will arise in connection with the whole effect of the incorporation, and especially in connection with the

residence of officers (including the Directors, Managers and Official Board). We are obliged to have certain officers, that is to say, certain positions must be created and filled. If it appears that legal requirements interfere with our wishes, let us change the names of our present executive officers. For example, suppose that the Committee on Incorporation find that Florida is the State whose laws suit us best, but that these laws require the residence of President and one or more additional Directors. This would seem to entirely rule this State out. But this is not so. Our proper course, assuming that we know the needs of the Association, is to take out as short a charter as possible, merely setting forth the purpose of our organization and providing for our government by By-Laws.

Here is the important feature—the preparation of our By-Laws. For, if we find we must have officers in Florida, we will have them, but we will take care that all authority and discretion is taken from them and vested in others created by the By-Laws, which, though perhaps known by other than our present names, will exercise the same privileges and perform the same duties.

In granting a charter every State very properly requires the residence of some officer or officers in order that legal processes may be served upon them, and that they may have some one to look to in the event of violation of the laws of the State by the corporation. But no State, so far as I know, lays down the law about the internal government of a corporation in such a manner as would interfere with our necessities or requirements.

Should our next President be required by our charter to reside in Florida, we can, instead of our present Official Board, have a board of say five managers, the Chairman

of which shall occupy the position of importance now held by our President.

The same is true of the Board of Directors. If the law requires their residence in a particular State, we will take from them all power to act except when and as directed by the Managers, who may reside in any part of the Union, appointed by our members, or as directed by the annual convention. The same is true of our annual meeting of stockholders (or members). If this must be held, say, in Florida, we will, in our By-Laws, provide for a convention held, as at present, when and where our members wish, which shall instruct the proxies to the stockholders' meeting, or meeting required by law, to vote for such and such things (set out at length in the proxy), and nothing else of any kind, sort or description.

The same principle can be applied to every question that comes up, and I think satisfactorily.

It may be thought that this will be a cumbersome system, and so it may be at first sight. But in reality there can and ought to be greater centralization of the executive authority (though not of the persons), than at present.

Those who took the trouble to read what was published on this subject in the September, October and November numbers of *THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST* of last year, know that I advocated the making of each and every one of our departments immediately responsible to the executive, and the heads of all departments removable by the executive for cause. The Association has had proof that such a provision as this latter was needed. I think our Secretary will certify to this.

There is but one thing, however, in the absence of any information from the committee which we can assert with certainty, and that is that we shall have officers to control our destinies and look after our affairs in the various departments of the Association. What their titles will be it is of course impossible to tell.

As this cannot be settled, we will have next to consider what men are best able to handle the difficult and delicate problems that will keep coming up until the "Incorporation" is a matter of ancient history.

We naturally look to the past, and what there do we find?

We find that our course has been beset with trials, troubles and unpleasantnesses almost from the very founding of our Asso-

ciation. Over and over again we have been threatened with resignations, distrust and disunion. How has this been prevented and our Society guided through all dangers? Who alone has thoughts constantly of our welfare and watched over it, and devoted all his influence to the public good, and that only? I say that it was our first President, John K. Tiffany. And I say, further, that I do not believe there is another man in our Association who is able to lead it wisely, carefully and surely through the coming year, which will be one of experiment, and in which we will have greater need than ever before for cool, clear-headed, unbiased and, at the same time, disinterested advice and government.

The various resolutions which have been passed from time to time heretofore, make it apparent that it is the desire of members that its Governing Board should be composed of such a number of men as would give a fair representation of the views of members of different sections, and that the number should not be unnecessarily large, so as to impede the transaction of business. The Board has heretofore consisted of five members, and, in my judgment, the greatest efficiency can be obtained from a Board of this number of good, representative men. The new Board will have far more and far more important work to do than has been required of any of its predecessors. It is therefore more important than ever before that all sectional jealousies and prejudices should be laid aside, and that, in making our selection, we have nothing in mind but the fitness of the candidate for the office. For my own part, I have no hesitation in saying that in these matters my best friend has no greater claim upon me than my enemy. Indeed, in the consideration of the candidates named below, I have considered neither friend nor enemy—past favors nor hopes for the future. I name the men who, in my judgment, are most competent to fulfill the duties of office, after a careful survey of all the "pros and cons" that have suggested themselves to me.

I therefore take the liberty of suggesting the names of the following gentlemen for the places which shall correspond with those now called the Official Board:

JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President*.
C. B. CORWIN, *Vice-President*.
A. L. HOLMAN.
CHARLES GREGORY.

As will be seen, there is one vacancy, if the Board is to consist of five members.

Please, therefore, consider who is the best man for this fifth place.

Do not consider anything but his mental qualifications, and, when you have decided, make your nomination.

With another really able man added to the four I have suggested, I think that we will have the best government that is possible under any circumstances.

It is my personal judgment that *all officers*, except the two highest, and perhaps an advisory committee or board of trustees, should be appointed by this Board, and

should report to it. This supervision would tend to produce a better service in all departments; and though the incumbents of the offices might not prefer it, it is, I think, obviously in the interest of members. While every one likes to magnify the importance of his office, this does not tend to increase the officer's usefulness, but rather to diminish it.

However, these are only the suggestions of your fellow-member, and are made in the hope of drawing out your views for the good of us all. May I hope it will have this effect?

THE STAMPS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Translated from the French of *Le Timbre Poste*.)

SOME months ago an American collector, Mr. Donald A. King, published the result of his researches on the first stamps of Nova Scotia, and arrived at the conclusion that they had been issued in 1851. As a result of new investigations, more fortunate, the same gentleman has at last found the real date of the introduction of stamps in this British colony.

Leaving aside all suppositions at first made by Mr. King, we will content ourselves with making public the documents which permit us to establish the history of the stamps of Nova Scotia in no uncertain manner.

Here is the notice to the public of the Postmaster-General:

"As postage stamps have been received from England, notice is hereby given that the 3 pence, 6 pence and 1 shilling can be bought at this office, Monday, September 1 next.

"NOTE.—Before using the stamps, they should be examined to make sure that they adhere firmly (for if they should come off, the letters will be considered as unstamped); they should be placed on the side of the address, in the right upper corner. If this direction is not followed, letters bearing stamps might, in consequence of the rapidity with which the work must be done, be treated as unpaid and the recipient might have much trouble in obtaining reimbursement for dues collected by mistake.

"In case of reclamation for irregularities, the envelope of the letter (and the contents if possible) should invariably be saved and sent to the post-office, as they furnish the sole means of making the necessary investigations for the reclamation.

"A. WOODGATE,
"D. P.-M.-G.

"GENERAL P. O., HALIFAX, August 25, 1851."

By this document it is proved that the 1 penny was not issued at first and that consequently there were only three values.

It appears that they were furnished through Treaylney Saunders, of London.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1851.

Small octagon with crown in centre, surrounded by four stars containing the heraldic flowers of Great Britain; the rose (England) above; the thistle (Scotland) to the right—in memory, perhaps, of the Order of the Thistle; shamrock (Ireland) to left—the emblem of the country where St. Patrick preached the gospel in 431 and made use of the shamrock to explain the mystery of the Trinity; finally, below, the mayflower, a plant peculiar to Nova Scotia. The whole is enclosed in a lozenge-shaped frame with guilloche ground whose edges bear these inscriptions around the square: *Nova Scotia Postage* and the value in letters; in the corners a number.

Engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London; colored impression on white paper.

A. *The green gum has changed the paper, which appears blue.*

3 pence, pale, vivid, dark blue.
6 pence, yellowish green, pale, vivid, dark green.
1 shilling, violet, mauve.

B. *The gum has not reacted upon the paper which is white.*

3 pence, vivid blue, blue.
6 pence, yellowish green.
1 shilling, violet.

It must be remarked that each of the three values was separately engraved, and that it was no doubt the gum which has acted upon the paper which sometimes appears blue on the reverse after the gum has been removed and, at least in places, white on the obverse. There had been proposed a type which was not adopted. The *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, June, 1863, gives a description of it which we copy from there.

ESSAY.

Figure 6 in an octagonal frame; inscription, *Nova Scotia* to right and left; *six* above; *pence* below; figure in the four corners. Black impression on rose and white.

6 pence, black on rose.
6 pence, " " white.

For the issue of the 1 penny stamp, here is what has been discovered in a report of the Postmaster-General, dated January 7, 1854, for the preceding year:

"Stamps of 1 penny having recently been received from London and put into circulation can now be obtained at all post-offices of Nova Scotia. There are now stamps of 1 shilling, 6 pence, 3 pence and 1 penny; the public thus has all facilities for prepaying letters to all towns to which they can be prepaid.

"As the government has introduced the system of prepaying by stamps, it is a cause for congratulation that the public in general begins to feel and appreciate its advantages, a very much greater number having been issued from my office during the past year than the preceding ones, being an increase of more than twenty-five per cent, as will be seen from Report No. 1."

In the report of January 2, 1853, for the year 1852, the Postmaster-General says:

"Application must be made for stamps of 1 penny which should arrive shortly."

The 1 penny stamps were therefore not in circulation, but as the report of 1854 for 1853 speaks of them, it is thus certain that this stamp saw the light in this year, probably in the first months, as its arrival was foreseen in January.

ISSUE OF MARCH (?), 1853.

Portrait of Victoria in a lozenge-shaped frame with guilloche ground, having half of a star on the four sides, the whole enclosed in a rectangle with the same inscriptions as the preceding stamps.

Engraved in *taille douce* by Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London; colored impression on bluish paper; the same gum as the foregoing.

1 penny, brown red, pale and vivid.

Some very suspicious stamps are known whose paper is *white*.

ESSAY.

Same design, etc., but black impression on white paper.

1 penny, black.

We noted last year a 3 penny stamp surcharged "5c." in an oval, and M. de Ferrari has advised us that he has in his possession the same value and the 6 pence stamped "5 cents," but without the oval. We have believed this a provisional employment. Ac-

cording to Mr. King, by a postal treaty concluded between Nova Scotia and the United States at a period which he cannot fix accurately, but which he believes to be about 1854, the rate for letters was fixed at 5 cents and the 3 pence stamp of Nova Scotia was considered as equal to that value.

All letters, prepaid or not, says Mr. King, coming from the west of Nova Scotia and destined to the United States were stamped on the side of the address by the post-office forwarding the mail to the United States.

As the stamp employed for this purpose corresponds with these so-to-speak surcharges, it is probable that it sometimes was applied on the stamps, whence the discovery made later on of stamps surcharged 5c.

This reasoning seems admissible, but it needs confirmation nevertheless.

In 1857, the letter rate to England was reduced from 1 shilling to 7½ pence; but as this value could not be composed of the stamps already issued, and the administration was inclined to be economical of the public shekels, it imagined a combination which is mentioned in the report of the Postmaster-General of January, 1852, which Mr. A. King quotes as follows:

"To remedy to a certain extent the serious inconveniences to merchants and others caused by the lack of current stamps of 7½ pence, by which parties might wish to prepay the postage on their letters to England, and as I do not wish to occasion any more expense to the province for obtaining another engraving, I think it might be well to permit the use of half stamps with those in use now to obviate this lack of adaptability of which complaint is made; a circular has been sent to my Deputy Postmaster and a notice given to the public, saying that letters may be prepaid to England with either a 6 pence or two 3 pence stamps combined with half of a 3 pence stamp. The 3 pence stamp being divided diagonally, the half is equal to 1½ pence. Only the 3 pence stamp can be employed for this purpose."

If the report which we have cited really is of the year 1852, what becomes of the statements of the *Philatelic Record*, which says that a direct service, *via* Halifax, was established to England in 1857, and that it had an opportunity to ascertain at the Post-office-General, at London, that the letter rate from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was fixed at 7½ pence?

This date is also confirmed by the appearance in Canada of a stamp of this value in June, 1857, and of the cut stamps of New Brunswick, which are met on letters of the year 1857.

Mr. King would therefore do well to make sure whether he has not made a mistake, and to search more diligently for that notice to the public which is mentioned in the report given above.

ISSUE OF JUNE, 1857 OR 1852?

Similar to the stamps of 1851, but cut diagonally for half of the value expressed.

Half of 3 pence, blue.
" " 6 " green.

According to the authority given by the department, there should be only 3 pence stamps cut in half; nevertheless we have seen the 6 pence (cut), and it is very probable that the 1 shilling was treated in the same manner by the public, which, in default of 3 pence or 6 pence stamps, cut the 6 pence and 1 shilling for half their value.

In consequence of a change of currency, the stamps were changed and the American Bank Note Company of New York was given the contract for furnishing the new set.

The following extract is taken from the report of the Postmaster-General for 1860:

"Postage stamps of a new design and adapted to the decimal system were with the consent of the Governor in council obtained from the American Bank Note Company and put into circulation, October 1 last (1860).

"The design, the color and the value of the stamps are as follows: 1 cent, black; 5 cents, blue; 8½ cents, green; 10 cents, scarlet, and 12½ cents, black.

"A supply of 19,000 sheets or 1,900,000 stamps, equal in value to \$132,000, was obtained from the above-mentioned firm on payment for their manufacture and accessories of \$901.88."

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1, 1860.

There are three types.

TYPE I.—Profile of Victoria to left in a colorless circle with horizontally lined ground; above, *Nova Scotia* in the centre on a ground hatched in lozenge form; below, *one cent or five cents*; ornaments outside of this.

TYPE II.—Values 8½ and 10 cents. The same picture, but *en face*, on a ground of oblique crossed lines; the upper and lower inscriptions are placed on flying bands with a horizontally lined ground; ornaments outside like the preceding type.

TYPE III.—12½ cents. Similar to Type II and with the portrait on the same ground; the upper inscription, *Nova Scotia*, on a band with solid ground; the lower one is on a horizontal label, also with solid ground; the exterior ornaments are those of Type II.

Taille-douce engraving; colored impression on white paper; perforated 12.

A. Yellowish white paper.

Type I. 1 cent, black.
5 " dark blue, blue.
Type II. 8½ " green.
10 " vermilion, vivid vermilion.
Type III. 12½ " black.

B. Grayish white paper.

Type I. 1 cent, black.
5 " blue, vivid blue.
Type II. 8½ " green.
10 " vermilion, vivid vermilion.
Type III. 12½ " black.

ESSAYS.

These are essays printed on Chinese paper, viz.:

1 cent, black, red, green, blue, orange.
5 " " blue, orange.
8½ " " red, emerald, blue, orange, brown.
10 " " " orange.
12½ " " " green.

A reduction of rates gives us a new value which the Postmaster-General announces as follows:

"To enable me to execute that part of the act (*County Postage Act*) passed at the last session which reduces the letter rate to two cents for letters deposited in a post-office for the same county, it became necessary to procure for the public a stamp for the prepayment of this class of letters, and an order was given to the American Bank Note Company, of New York, for a supply and 5000 sheets were forwarded to this department at the price of \$226, including the engraving.

"The reduction of the rate commenced on May 11 last, and for the first five months, including September 30 last (up to which time I have been able to make sure from the reports in my possession), shows according to my estimate a reduction in revenue of \$450 below that realized at the higher rate during the same period."

ISSUE OF MAY 11, 1863.

Type of the 1 and 5 cents of 1860, with profile of Victoria to left.

Taille-douce engraving; colored impression on white paper. Perforated 12.

2 cents, brownish lilac, lilac.

ESSAY.

Same type printed in color on Chinese paper.

2 cents, orange.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.—While for a number of reasons the Literary Board are unable to publish the long lists of names which used to be sent them under the name of "Reports of Societies," they have always space to publish, and will be very glad to publish any matter of general interest that philatelic societies may be kind enough to send them, whether reports of what was said or done at their meetings, or papers on philatelic subjects read before them. Surely these meetings would not be held with such unflinching regularity unless there was some matter of interest before them. It is a report of this that we want, and not a catalogue of names whether present, or voting for or against some resolution of purely local interest.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

A Descriptive List of All Known Varieties.

COMPILED BY WM. C. STONE.

INTRODUCTION.

THE fact that there has not been in the English language, until quite recently, a catalogue of these stamps, has made their collection a *terra incognita* to most collectors. Very few know their value, and when circulated in the exchange department their prices have varied from the sublime to the ridiculous. With a view to aiding our readers in the arrangement of their collections and giving them an idea of the value of the various stamps, I present this list.

It is compiled mainly from the catalogue of J. B. Moens, and from the list lately issued by the *Philatelic Record*. The prices are mostly from Moens, with the exception of the United States stamps, which are taken from several American price-lists.

Corrections of the list are invited, and will be noted at its conclusion.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ADHESIVES.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 8, 1887.—Rectangular stamp, *Telegrafo* — *Nacional* in two lines above, arms in oval in centre, numerals of value in circles in lower corners, *Centavos* between. Lithographed on plain paper, perforated 11½.

	NEW.	USED.
1. 10 centavos, red	\$.30	—
2. 40 " blue	1.00	—

Note.—These stamps have probably been withdrawn, the current issue of postage stamps being inscribed *Correos y Telegrafos*.

STAMPED FORMS.

ISSUE OF AUGUST, 1888.—Printed in black (stamp in blue), on plain white paper, 175x243 mm. *Telegrafo* [arms] *Nacional*—*Republica Argentina* at top, stamp at left, with head of Juarez Celman in oval; *Telegrafo* at left, *Nacional* at right, arms above, *Cents* below, numerals in lower angles.

1. 40 centavos, blue and black	—	—
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ISSUE OF —.—Same as above, but with stamp in the centre.

2. 40 centavos, blue and black	—	—
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Note.—We have what may be a frank

stamp, or possibly merely an official seal. It is 30 mm. square, and contains the national arms between two curved labels, inscribed *Telegrafo Nacional* above and *Republica Argentina* below. It is printed in blue, is imperforate, and shows traces of gum on the reverse. The person from whom it was received can give no information concerning it.

AUSTRIA.

ADHESIVES.

ISSUE OF JULY, 1873.—Laureated head of Francis Joseph to left in double oval, inscribed *K. K. Oest-Telegraphen-Marke*, and value in words; two tablets below, the lower inscribed 1873, the upper with the value on damasked ground. Lithographed on plain paper, perforated 9, 9½, 10, 10½ and 11.

1. 5 kreuzer, bistre . . . . .	.15	—
2. 20 " blue (shades) . . . . .	.40	.15
3. 40 " green	—	.10
4. 60 " pink . . . . .	.70	.10

ISSUE OF — 1873.—Same design, except that the numerals of value are on plain ground and the date is in smaller figures. Perforated 9, 9½, 10, 10½ and 11.

5. 5 kreuzer, bistre . . . . .	.12	.08
6. 25 " black	—	—
7. 50 " gray	—	.15
8. 1 florin, orange	—	.10
9. 1 " yellow	—	.15
10. 2 " mauve	2.00	.10

ISSUE OF —, 1874.—Same design as last, engraved. Perforated 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 12, 13.

11. 5 kreuzer, bistre . . . . .	.06	.05
12. 20 " dark blue . . . . .	.20	.05
13. 25 " black . . . . .	.30	.05
14. 40 " green . . . . .	.40	.05
15. 50 " gray . . . . .	.45	.05
16. 60 " carmine . . . . .	.55	.05
17. 1 florin, yellow . . . . .	.80	.05
18. 2 " mauve	1.50	.08

Note.—These stamps were withdrawn April 1, 1879. All of the numerous perforations can be found on each denomination. I have nearly all of them in my collection, and see no reason to doubt the existence of those which are still lacking.

STAMPED FORMS.

"TELEGRAMM."

ISSUE OF JULY, 1873.—Typographed form, with stamp 7 lithographed in left upper corner.

1. 50 kreuzer, black60 —

ISSUE OF 1878.—Same as last.

2. 50 kreuzer, lilac gray40 .25

"TELEGRAPHEN-AVISO."

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER, 1876.—Typographed form, with stamp of 1873 type (plain ground) in left upper corner.

3. 30 kreuzer, olive on buff30 —

AUFGABES-RECIPISSÉ.

ISSUE OF JULY, 1873.—Printed form in fancy frame, with stamp No. 1 in right upper angle. Fancy framework on front, and notice on back in double-lined frame. Plain white paper.

4. 5 kreuzer, bistre15 —

ISSUE OF —, 1873.—Same as above, but with stamp No. 5 in corner.

5. 5 kreuzer, bistre15 —

ISSUE OF JULY, 1873.—Same as above, but with additional inscriptions in Bohemian, Italian or Polish.

6. Recipis Podavaci (Stamp No. 4) . . .10 —

7. Ricevuta di Consegna (Stamp No. 5) .15 —

8. Rewers Podawczy (Stamp No. 5) . .15 —

AUFGABESCHEIN.

ISSUE OF MAY (?), 1881.—Printed form with frame of plain lines, rectangular stamp in upper right corner, with double-headed eagle in oval on white ground; *K. K. Österreich* above, *Staats-Telegraph* below, *Kr* at left, *öW* at right; numeral of value in shield on breast of eagle.

9. 5 kreuzers, violet on buff10 .04

The same, but with additional inscriptions in Bohemian, Italian, Illyrian, Polish and Slavonic.

10. Podaci Listek — —

11. Ricevuta D'Impostazione — —

12. Primka — —

13. Recepis Nadawczy — —

14. Primka — —

ISSUE OF 1884.—Similar form, with stamp of the 1883 postage stamp type.

15. 5 kreuzer, violet on buff — —

* *Note*.—It is uncertain whether this is in use. Moens questions it, and the *Record* omits it.

Same as above, inscriptions in various languages.

16. Podaci Listek . . . . .	.10	—
17. Ricevuta d'Impostazione . . . . .	.10	—
18. " " primka . . . . .	.10	—
19. Recepis Nadawczy . . . . .	.10	—
20. Primka . . . . .	.10	—

DEPOSIT FORM.

ISSUE OF 1885.—Form with counterfoil and coupon for receipt below; stamp of 1883, postal type, in upper left corner.

21. 5 kreuzer, bistre on orange06 —

LOCALS FOR VIENNA.

ADHESIVES.

Vienna Private Telegraph Company.

ISSUE OF 1869.—Large rectangular stamp, in two parts. The upper contains a white cross on a crowned shield, between laurel branches, surrounded by thunder-bolts; around this, in an oval, *Wiener Privat Telegraphen-Gesellschaft*, and value. The lower part contains the following inscription:

WR. PR. TEL. GES.

QUITTUNG

für Telegramm nach
aufgegeben amten
in

Lithographed on thick white paper, unperforated.

1. 10 kreuzer, red and gray . . . . .	.10	.04
2. 20 " " and blue . . . . .	.15	.06
3. 40 " " and green . . . . .	.30	.06
4. 80 " " and lilac . . . . .	.60	.06
5. 1 florin 20 kreuzer, red and gold . . .	.90	.08

ENVELOPES.

Vienna Pneumatic Post.

ISSUE OF MARCH 1, 1875.—Plain white envelopes, 121x75 mm., with stamp similar to No. 5 in lower left corner; *Pneumatischer Brief*, in curve, in black letters. Notices, etc., on the back.

1. 20 kreuzer, blue60 —

ISSUE OF JULY 1, 1881.—Similar to above, 142x81 mm., inscription changed to *Brief Zur Pneumatischen Expressbeförderung*.

2. 20 kreuzer, blue60 —

ISSUE OF 1882 (?).—Same as last, but on the reverse is *Schönbrunner Strasse 42*, instead of 22. 142x81 mm.

3. 20 kreuzer, blue60 —

9.	½ silver groschen, black.	—	—
10.	1 " " " "	—	—
11.	7 kreuzer, 25 cent, lilac.	—	—
12.	14 " 50 " blue	.30	—
13.	28 " 1 franc, yellow green.	—	—
14.	1 fl. 24 kr., 3 franc, orange.	—	—
15.	4 fl. 40 kr., 10 " carmine.	—	—
16.	23 fl. 20 kr., 20 " gray	—	—

The same on bluish paper.

17.	1 silver groschen, black.	—	—
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ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1876.—Similar to the above, values in new currency, watermarked with undulations forming ovals. Perforated 11.

18.	10 pfennig, bluish gray	.08	—
19.	20 " lilac	.15	—
20.	25 " carmine.	—	—
21.	40 " blue	—	—
22.	80 " yellow green.	—	—
23.	1 mark, yellow	—	—
24.	2 " bistre	.30	—
25.	4 " orange	.50	—
26.	10 " silver	—	—
27.	20 " gold	—	—

The same, on bluish paper.

28.	10 pfennig, bluish gray	.05	—
29.	20 " lilac	.10	—
30.	25 " carmine.	.12	—
31.	40 " blue	.08	—
32.	80 " yellow green.	.15	—
33.	1 mark, yellow	.20	—
34.	2 " bistre	—	—
35.	4 " orange	—	—
36.	10 " silver	.80	—
37.	20 " gold	1.00	—

ISSUE OF 1887.—The same, watermarked as in 1870 issue. White paper, perforated 11.

38.	2 marks, bistre	—	—
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Note.—From the prices quoted it may be assumed that these stamps are out of use.

If you have never tried buying stamps at the auctions which are held from time to time in New York, begin at once. Send to Mr. J. M. Sheridan, 295 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, the Third Purchasing Agent of the Association, and ask him to have catalogues of all sales sent you. He will be glad to advise you as to the amount it would be advisable to bid, provided you enclose an addressed stamped envelope for his reply. You will be surprised to find how far below the dealers' prices all stamps sell.

There is no department of our Association which can be made use of by members to so great advantage as this. You will save money on every stamp you buy. Duplicates can be disposed of through the Exchange Department.

THE WORLD'S MAIL.

AN industrious statistician has been collecting figures relating to the postal business of the entire world for the year 1886. He develops some very surprising and impressive facts, in which, however, it is exceedingly hard for the ordinary mind to follow him. It is easy to read, for instance, that in the year 1886, the people of the civilized world sent almost six billions of letters, more than a billion of postal cards, nearly five billions of newspapers, and more than a hundred million merchandise packages, making in all nearly twelve billions of mail parcels. But who can possibly realize the meaning of such figures?

We can easily follow our statistician, however, when he proceeds to show us what regions of the world make the largest use of their mail facilities in proportion to their population.

America, with a very much smaller population than the continent of Europe, sends more than half as many mail packages as the whole of Europe. The figures are a little upward of seven billions for Europe, and almost four billions for America.

Asia sends but a comparatively small number, and Africa a much smaller number still—less than one mail package in a year to every seven inhabitants of the continent.

How great a contrast is presented by the case of Australia, where twenty-four letters, cards, papers and parcels are sent on an average to every inhabitant annually! Australia, indeed, makes the largest use of its mail facilities of any continent of the globe.

To circulate the world's mail matter, no fewer than half a million persons are employed, and this matter is distributed from more than one hundred and fifty thousand post-offices, of which about one-third are in the United States.

[The above cutting was sent us by Mr. Lazarus, of California.]

EVERY collector who desires to understand his stamps should have a copy of the great catalogue (and supplement to 1890) published by M. J. B. Moens, of Brussels, the oldest stamp dealer in the world. The fact that it is in French is no drawback, as it is so fully illustrated that one who does not understand a single word of French can use it without inconvenience.

ON THE MEANS OF DISTINGUISHING GENUINE STAMPS.

OF the stamps and envelopes of Bremen there are *no* reprints. Whatever is sold under this name is counterfeit, and that too, in part, very good. In the case of the adhesives one recognizes the counterfeits by the rather poor perforation and the very unsuccessful rouletting. The genuine stamps may be recognized by the following characteristics: the 3 grote occurs in three types, which all have a plainly visible dot at the extremity of the crown. If this is wanting, one may rest assured that the stamp is counterfeit. The 5 and 7 grote, as well as the 5 and 10 sgr., must always have a frame, but while this is plainly visible on all sides on the 5 and 7 grote, it appears only very seldom in its entirety on the 5 and 10 sgr., for which reason even small portions of it vouch for the stamp's genuineness. Then, too, one should examine carefully the perforations and the rouletting (like the teeth of a saw), which in the genuine stamps is very precise. The Bremen envelopes occur only in a single type. The hand-stamp is placed in the left upper corner, in the left lower corner the word "Franco." Here there are two varieties:

1. With the stamp of the value, but without "Franco."
2. Without the stamp of the value, but with "Franco."

Their origin is easily explainable on the supposition that, by mistake in the use of the hand-stamp, two envelopes were laid under it together. The envelopes of the so-called second issue with the stamp on the right are, on the contrary, counterfeits whose birth-place is England, while the counterfeit adhesives were disseminated from Hamburg.

The reprints of the first issue of Baden (figure in a circle) betray themselves by their heavier paper and darker color. Of the envelopes of the first issue (stamp on the left) there exist reprints, which can be distinguished from originals only when the specimens are entire, by their being "gummed long" and bearing the Berlin stamp on the flap (instead of the impression of a clover).

Used original stamps of Bergedorf are among the greatest rarities of German stamps. Of a hundred canceled specimens hardly one is likely to be genuine, so recklessly is their counterfeiting carried on. Why, I have even seen canceled counterfeit Bergedorf stamps on entire letters. The counterfeiter was, however, in this case very careless. He stuck the stamps on old letters

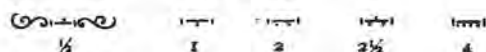
taken from the files of a business house, but under the stamp one could plainly perceive the crease caused by the former folding of the letter, while the stamp itself did not show this crease. It was therefore clear that it had not been stuck on and provided with a counterfeit cancellation mark until subsequently. As a means of recognition of the genuine stamps the impression suffices, which is very good and clear. Examine especially the eagle's talons, which are imprinted with distinctness and appear extended downwards, while in the reprints they are blurred, nay almost indiscernible, a proof that a right respectable number of impressions have been taken from the plates, and that it is high time these were placed on the retired list.

The stamps of Hanover, up to but exclusive of the highest value of the first and second issue, do not occur as reprints. The reprints of this value (Ein Zehntel Thaler) are, however, easily recognized by their white gum. A few years ago counterfeit stamps, 3pf. green, 3pf. red and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. black, imperforate and rouletted, also became known. They are pretty well executed, and were said to have been put on the market under the guise of reprints from the genuine plates. The manufacturer, whom I knew, and who pretended to have bought the original plates, to my question whether he had also acquired the secret of the red gum peculiar to these stamps, gave me the classical answer: "I make that with strawberry juice." I therefore commit herewith the means of identifying these stamps to the world of collectors, which can easily convince itself of their genuineness by the quality of the gum. Of the Hanover envelopes there are an official as well as an unofficial reprint, and counterfeits, too. The official reprint is distinguishable from the original only by the "long gum" of the flap. The unofficial reprint is made, it is true, from the original die, but is provided with a different overprint, the letters of which, compared with the original, are smaller and thinner: moreover there is a dot after "POST-COUVERT," which is wanting in the genuine specimen. There exist, also, of the city-post envelopes (clover, green; horse, green; "Bestellgeld frei" blue) as well reprints as counterfeits. The counterfeits of the envelopes with clover and horse are easily recognized from their poor, thicker paper, as well as from the darker green color of the stamp. In the centre of the envelope with "Bestellgeld frei" and post-horn in a

circle the four line remarks on the back afford a means of recognition, in that the words "Vorderseite," "Hannover," "Glocksee," "Post-Amte," are slanting and somewhat out of place. The color of the stamp "Bestellgeld frei" in the counterfeit is also ultramarine instead of light blue.

The stamps of Lubeck, first issue, with reference to a means of recognizing them, are of very unusual interest, for in the engraving there are characteristic marks [check-marks] that bear a certain relation to the value of the stamps. In the centre of the lower ornaments is a horizontal line, by a single dot over it the half schilling, by dots under it the number of entire schillings is signified, so that, for example, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. stamp has two dots below and one above the line. To make this more clear I have reproduced the check-marks for each value on an enlarged scale, as follows:

SCHILLING.



Even in the error $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. brown, which occurs only twice on the entire sheet of the 2 sch. stamps, namely the sixth and seventh stamp of the bottom row, one finds the check-mark for $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch., while the remaining stamps of the sheet have the mark for 2 sch.

So, too, the stamps of Oldenburg, second issue, have a particular check-mark. The figure of value in this issue is in small ovals at the sides of the stamp. Now, in the ovals on the left there is a single dot to the right of the figures $\frac{1}{3}$, 1, 2 or 3, while in the ovals on the right of the stamp the dot is on the left of the figures. The values of the third issue, $\frac{1}{3}$, 1, 2 and 3gr. have the same marks, while in the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. they are wanting, which circumstance proves, that the last two values were issued later. The plates for these two values seem to have been made by another engraver, who had no knowledge of these check-marks.

Of the stamps of Hamburg it is advisable to collect only such as show clearly the watermark (wavy lines), for here there are many counterfeits and varieties of color. Then, too, it is quite doubtful whether a $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. stamp without watermark was in circulation for any time. I, at least, do not believe in it. Of course warnings enough cannot be given against counterfeit cancellations of Hamburg stamps. That forgers try their skill especially on this stamp is therefore explainable. There are even

imitations made by the lithographic process, that are uncommonly hard to distinguish from the originals. The only aid to the determination of the genuineness or ungenuineness of a specimen is furnished in this case by the somewhat paler color and the less clear execution of the printing in the lithographic counterfeit. All other counterfeits of this stamp are, on the contrary, easily recognized, for the genuine has the following characteristics; the hatching (Schraffirung) of the large figure of value, which appears almost like a succession of dots, consists of small, hardly visible "3s." Moreover only one of the four corner ornaments, which have the form of a four-leaved rosette, namely the one in the left upper corner, is complete (Fig. 1), while in the other three the stroke is wanting in the left upper quarter of the rosette (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

[Part of an article by A. Larisch, Munich, in the *Postwertzeichenkunde*, No. 1, for 1890, translated by L. L. Hubbard, Cambridge, Mass.]

TOO MODEST.—Modesty and laziness are in one sense synonymous terms. If you are asked to write an article for THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, your reply would almost certainly be that you "have not time," or that you "would be glad to do it if you could."

I do not like to tell you that this is not so, but such is the case. Every one knows that we all have time for what we wish to do, and that we can do what we will (provided it is within the realm of possibility).

You have some specialty in your collection about which you know more than your fellow-members. Let us hear about it fully, or perhaps you have read some most instructive and interesting article in one of the foreign papers you take. You know that the great majority of your fellow-members will never even hear of the article, but you are content. Why do you not translate it and have it published, so that others also may derive benefit from it? The Literary Board will see that anything you send them is published in such a way that you will have no regrets on any score.

The answer to you all is that you are not too modest, but *too lazy*.

VARIETIES OF THE U. S., 1864, 2c. ENVELOPE STAMP.

WE believe that there are a sufficient number of collectors interested in this most interesting series of our envelopes to justify our reprinting Mr. Casey's list of varieties, published in the *Stamp Journal* (February, 1879), while it was conducted by him.

There are certainly twenty-two distinct types, and perhaps, if our readers will examine carefully their collections, it may be that others must be added.

The editors will esteem it a favor if collectors who find any new types will notify Mr. W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

No. 1. Measures $25\frac{1}{2} \times 26$. "U" very narrow and almost upright. "S" inclines to the right and stands almost over the point of the curve beneath. "C" upright and exactly over the point of the curve beneath. The numerals are not as well formed as in the other varieties, the extremity of the tail being very sharp and pointing diagonally.

No. 2. Measures $23\frac{1}{2} \times 26$. Upper line of label flattened, the right side longer than the left. "U. S. Post." closer to the inner curve than to the outer. "P" upright and extends above "O." "C" much below "E" of "CENTS."

No. 3. Measures $23\frac{1}{2} \times 26$. Somewhat similar to No. 11, but "P" turns to the left and is below "O." "S" of "CENTS" is much nearer to oval.

No. 4. Measures $24 \times 26\frac{1}{2}$. Upper inner line of label has less curvature and is more sharpened. "P" inclines to the right and extends far above the "O." "U" extremely narrow. "T" of "CENTS" falls below the line.

No. 5. Measures $24\frac{1}{2} \times 26$. The bust terminates on the left in a point. "P" inclines very much to the right. "C" upright and immediately between the points of the curves. "E" and "N" almost touching in the lower part.

No. 6. Measures 24×26 . "P" upright and in a line with "O." "U" narrow. Upper stroke of "E" shorter and lower. "F" almost touches the point of the lower inner curve. The die shows a crack between "S" of "CENTS" and curve above.

No. 7. Measures 24×25 . "P" and "O" upright and in line. Horizontal strokes of "E" out of line with the other letters. "C" upright.

No. 8. Measures 24×26 . "P" above

"O." The point of the inner upper curve comes nearer to the "O" than in any of the narrow dies. Also the black margin is wider.

No. 9. Measures 24×26 . Left stroke of "U" almost touches the upper curved line. "C" upright and in line with the points of the lower corner. Upper part of label elongated upwards and not symmetrical with the lower part, being 11 mm. narrower.

No. 10. Measures $24\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$. "E N T" in line and with the same inclination. All the letters well spaced except the "T" and "W," which touch at the top.

No. 11. Measures 25×26 . The bust touches the lower curve on the left. "P" upright.

No. 12. Measures $25 \times 26\frac{1}{2}$. "P" upright. Upper left-hand angle of "E" slightly to the left of the upper point of the curve. Upper margin of the curve much sharper than the lower.

No. 13. Measures 26×26 . "P" and "O" very close together and in line. The point of the lower inner curve almost touches the upper line of the "E" which extends far below the "N." The lines are fine. The forelock of hair in bust projects forward almost to a point.

No. 14. Measures 26×26 . "S" and "T" in "POST" very close together. The upper part of the "C" and "E" almost touch. The "N" projects above the adjacent letters. The curves are well made, and, with the letters, are formed of very fine lines.

No. 15. Measures 26×26 . "O" above "P" and upright. The upper part of the letters "O S T" appear to have touched the curved line which presents the appearance of having, directly over these letters, been scooped out.

No. 16. Measures $26 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$. "P" and "O" upright. The "P" extends below the "O." The left side of "O" is in line with the point of the inner curve.

No. 17. Measures 26×26 . "P" and "O" upright, the "P" extending above the "O." "E" much above "C" and touching the curve near the point. The first "S" is considerably below the line of the "U" and "P."

No. 18. Measures $25\frac{1}{2} \times 26$. "U S P" exactly in line, and with the same inclination.

No. 19. Measures $26\frac{1}{2} \times 26$. "P" and

"O" in line. The "N" leans towards the "T." The "C" almost upright and a little to the right of the point of the inner curve.

No. 20. Measures 25 x 26. "P" upright and above the "O." A line joining the upper and lower extremities of the design will almost halve the letters "P" and "C." The "C" is upright.

No. 21. Measures 26 x 26. Letters very widely spaced and regularly disposed, the "U" inclining more to the left than in any other variety. In "T" of "CENTS" the left part of the cross-stroke is shorter than the right.

No. 22. Measures 26 x 26. The letters are cut very short and perfectly flat, better even than in No. 14. "E N T" in line.

TO THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.—As De Garmo sagely remarked in the last number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, "Unasked advice is seldom welcome."

Nevertheless the last exhibition of stamps held in New York was in some respects such a grievous failure that the Committee who have the coming exhibition in charge should avoid making the same mistakes, not the least of which was the requiring of exhibitors to arrange their exhibits according to a stamp dealer's sale catalogue.

The true plan would be to let each exhibitor arrange what he wishes, or else to appoint a subcommittee on each country, who should out of their joint collections make as complete an exhibit of their country as is possible. In this way would be shown what gems American collections really contain, which, after all, is what we want to see.

If you are not a member of the American Philatelic Association now, join it at once, so that you will be able to have your voice and influence at the next Convention (and before) upon the plan of incorporation. The more minds that are at work upon it the better, for we are the more sure to adopt a plan which will be successful if we have the deliberation of the largest possible number. The Literary Board will be delighted to publish your views so that all may have the benefit of them.

SEND a deposit of five dollars to the First Purchasing Agent, so that he can get the new issues for you.

A NEW JOURNAL.

IT has long been a matter of surprise to us that notwithstanding the number and ability of stamp collectors in Australia, there was no Australian philatelic journal. It is true that Mr. Vindin published eight numbers, but this was really a trade journal and naturally did not appeal to collectors. There have been other similar ventures, but none to our knowledge like that of Mr. A. F. Basset Hull.

The *Federal Australian Philatelist* is the title of the new publication, which is modeled after the *Philatelic Record*, and is in all respects a most excellent paper.

The first number, January, 1890, contains matter of great interest to all collectors who devote their attention especially to British colonial stamps, and we think may be taken as a fair specimen of what future numbers will be.

It is the intention of the editors to devote as much space as they can to the stamps of Australia, and the interest taken in these stamps all over the world fully justifies them in their excluding all else.

Our advice to you is to send \$1.00 to the *Federal Australian Philatelist*, P. O. Box 93, Hobart, Tasmania, and have your subscription entered.

HOW MANY of our members know what the Second Purchasing Agent can do for them?

THERE is no such advertising medium anywhere as THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. Try it and be convinced.

EXCHANGE Managers of Branch Societies should keep a record of all books sent out, and a list of all the persons to whom they are to be sent in their proper order.

ALL members who desire to have entire envelopes sent them by the Exchange Manager should so notify him, as he does not send them except to those who ask for them.

EVERY enterprising collector looks carefully through our advertising columns. He is sure to find some one advertising for sale or exchange something he wants, or perhaps some one is trying to secure something he would be willing to part with.

It is with sincere regret that we learn that the suit against Pemberton, Wilson & Co. and Stanley, Gibbons & Co. has been decided against them, entailing an expense, including costs and damages, of over \$3000. This suit for libel was brought by an individual said to be a dealer in counterfeit stamps who considered himself aggrieved by the publication of an article in the *Philatelic Record*, warning collectors against certain stamps.

It is unfortunate for the defendants that this suit could not have been brought in this country, as it would certainly have been decided in their favor, our laws in relation to libel being more reasonable and just.

These two firms stand at the very head of the list, and their recent misfortune will add a host of collectors to the number of their friends, and will, we hope, eventually increase their business to such an extent as to make them regard this loss as the best thing that ever happened to them in their stamp business.

On looking over the list of members dropped this month for non-payment of dues (rather discreditable we think), there are several who certainly have been too careless and never intended to bring this disgrace upon themselves.

To all such we would say that it is possible to be reinstated. The By-Laws provide for such cases as can present a good reason for their neglect of a moral and legal obligation.

What must a man feel like who is expelled from a reputable organization?

ALL members should study such of the By-Laws as relate to the management of the various departments of the Association, and become familiar with their workings, and then make use of them all.

If you do not do it you might as well resign at once. Of what use is the Association to you otherwise?

ALL collectors of entire envelopes should advise the Exchange Superintendent that he may send them packets.

We have just heard that the auction sale in London, on February 21 and 22, was well attended and a great success. A few of the gems will come, we are told, into the hands of American collectors. If you wish to procure a priced catalogue, write at once to the International Secretary.

SO FAR as we can find, there is universal satisfaction with the present officers of our Association. Still it is possible that the By-Laws may be amended in such a way as to still further increase their usefulness. If you think so, communicate with the editors, who will be glad to publish your suggestions.

UNFORTUNATELY our Secretary is obliged to include in the list of members dropped this month several names of parties who we believe have been before the Trustees. These members would have been expelled if the Trustees had acted as promptly as they ought.

If you wish to procure any foreign handbooks, philatelic papers, or other literature, write at once to the International Secretary, Mr. Joseph Rechert, Hoboken, N. J., who will be glad to procure for you what you want and cheaper, too, than you can get it elsewhere.

NEVER destroy any stamp papers or other philatelic literature that may be sent you. If you do not want them, send them to the library of the Association, C. R. Gadsden, Librarian, Grand Crossing, Ill.

We shall soon complete the list of foreign envelopes by Mr. John K. Tiffany, which was begun in the last volume. When completed we shall publish it in pamphlet form.

WHENEVER you have an uncatalogued stamp, send it, or a description of it, to Mr. W. C. Stone, Box 1023, 384 Union street, Springfield, Mass., who will note it and your name in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

SEND an advertisement to THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, 385 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—The new set, with the exception of the 4c., 5c. and 6c. values were issued to the public on Washington's birthday. The designs are given in another column in the official circular.

The number of stamps already ordered of the new issue aggregates nearly 44,000,000, representing \$784,323.

1 cent,	ultramarine blue.
2 "	carmine.
3 "	purple.
6 "	red brown.
10 "	millori green.
15 "	deep blue.
30 "	black.
90 "	orange.

We hope our readers will favor the editor of this department with clippings from their local papers relating to the new stamps. One of the most interesting parts of Tiffany's "History of United States Stamps" are the extracts from the papers showing what the people thought of the various issues.

There are a few of the recut 6c. stamps of the late issue still for sale at the Philadelphia post-office, as well as the purple 90c. stamp. The Literary Board will purchase them for members at face value, provided an addressed stamped envelope (with registration, if desired) is sent with remittance.

ARGENTINE.—The new 40c. is announced, but we have no particulars beyond the color and the fact that it bears the head of Moreno.

40 centavos, olive green.

AUSTRIA.—The *Philatelic World* says that a full new set is expected with the values running up to 3 florins.

BAVARIA.—Since January 1, the colors of the stamps have been changed to agree with the imperial issues.

3 pfennig,	brown.
5 "	green.
50 "	red brown.

The 10 and 20 pfennig are unchanged, and there is no mention made in regard to the 25 pfennig which should be changed to orange to complete the set.

BRAZIL, UNITED STATES OF.—Two sets of postage due stamps are announced. Large white numerals of value in solid oval, TAXA above, DEVIDA below in colored letters on white label, CORREIO in curve above oval, BRAZIL below. Rouletted.

1ST ISSUE.	2D ISSUE.
10 reis,	carmine — orange.
20 "	" blue.
50 "	" olive green.
100 "	" carmine.
200 "	" dark violet.
300 "	" dark green.
500 "	" gray.
700 "	" dark blue.
1000 "	" dark lilac.

The *Echo* says that the first issue was distributed December 14 to all the offices in the State of Minas-Geraes. Can it be that each of the twenty States is to have a different set?

The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* announces the new issue for the use of the public.

They have above the inscription E. U. DO BRAZIL, underneath in a band CORREIO, between them an oval with twenty stars, and under that the numerals of value. Perforated (?).

10 reis,	light blue.
20 "	green.
50 "	olive green.
100 "	carmine.
300 "	dark blue.
500 "	red brown.
700 "	violet.
1000 "	gold.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—There is an error of the surcharged 1 penny Cape of Good Hope which reads *Dechuanaland*.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Norman A. Foster, of Georgetown, writes us that he has an envelope bearing half of an 8-cent rose of the 1860 issue. It is postmarked New Amsterdam, Berbice, and is cut diagonally. Have any of our readers met with another specimen?

4 cents ($\frac{1}{2}$ stamp), rose.

CANADA.—B. W. Carrington has the 1 cent, 1887, on laid paper.

FARIDKOTE.—The rectangular stamp has been found in the following additional varieties. It is the re-engraved type of 1888.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna,	dark blue, green, perf. 12.
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	red, "
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	black, "
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	black, imperforate.
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	green, "
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	red, "
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	blue, "

FINLAND.—Several more values of the new type are announced. Perforated 13.

2 pennia,	gray.
5 "	green.
10 "	rose.
20 "	blue.

FORMOSA.—The *Stamp News* has seen the current stamp printed in blue and in brown, unperforated. They are said to be the new postage stamps. We await further developments.

GRENADE.—The 2 shillings fiscal has been surcharged HALF—PENNY—POSTAGE in three lines in black.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. on 2s., black on orange and green.

MADAGASCAR.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* says that a packet of papers received at Reunion bore for a stamp a 25-cent French colonial surcharged 05 in very large type. This is the same surcharge that was applied to the 10c. last March.

05 on 25 cent, black on rose.

MAURITIUS.—Some months since we chronicled an *Inland Revenue* stamp as having been used for postage. This use is now illegal, as will be seen by the notice in another column.

NETHERLANDS.—It is said that a 3-cent stamp is to be issued.

PERAK.—The 2 cents Straits Settlements is now surcharged P. G. S., which, being interpreted, means "Perak Government Service."

2 cents, black on rose.

QUEENSLAND.—*Der Philatelist* announces that the high-value stamps have an upright Q in the watermark instead of an italic.

2s. 6p., red.
5s., carmine.
10s., brown.
1 pound, green.

RUSSIA.—Two months ago we announced the 7k. with thunderbolts under the post-horns. Since then we have received the 1k. of the same type. As may be readily surmised, they are for postage and telegrams.

1 kopec, orange.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLAND.—Notwithstanding the rebuke from headquarters, the local postmaster(?) bobs up serenely with a new surcharge. 5—cinco—reis in three lines on the 20 reis.

5 reis, on 20 reis, black on carmine.

SERBIA.—Stamps bearing the head of King Alexander (age, 13½ years) are being prepared in Berlin. Bust of king in uniform to left in rectangular frame, broken by slight curves above and below; branches at sides, CPbNJA above, II o III TA below, numerals in squares in lower corners. Perforated 13.

5 paras, green.
10 " red.
15 " blue.
20 " orange.
25 " brown.
50 " lilac.
1 dinah, red violet.

SHANGHAI.—Henry Sylva has very kindly sent us a set of the new stamps, together with the official notice announcing the issue. This will be found elsewhere. The stamps are much smaller than heretofore, being about the size of the new United States stamps. In the centre of a double oval is a shield with a Chinese inscription and having two dragons for supporters; above and below the shield are other Chinese inscriptions; around the oval (which is almost a circle) is SHANGHAI—LOCAL POST; at the bottom CENTS, with numerals of value in small circles in the lower corners. Above the oval is another Chinese inscription. Perforated 15. The 10c. and 20c. are on the watermarked paper of the last set and the rest on plain wove paper.

2 cents, brown.
5 " rose.
10 " black.
15 " blue.
20 " purple.

The characters on the shield mentioned above are the same as those in the watermark and mean *Municipal Council*.

SWEDEN.—The following number were issued of each of the recent surcharges:

10 on 12 ore, 1,957,000.
10 on 24 " 204,400.
Official, 10 on 12 " 210,000.
10 on 24 " 144,250.

TURKEY.—A 2-piaster stamp cut in half and surcharged with a small circle containing an Arabic inscription above PI, is reported by *Le Timbre Poste*.

1 pi. on ½ of 2 pi., black on violet and blue.

VICTORIA.—*Der Philatelist* reports a change of color in the 1s. 6p. ultramarine. We suppose this refers to the *Stamp Duty* issue, with standing figure and numerals on shield.

1s. 6p., orange.

As this value is considerably used for postage, we give it here instead of under "Revenues."

WURTEMBERG.—The stamps have been changed to agree with the imperial issue.

3 pfennig, brown.
5 " green.
25 " orange.
50 " red brown.

Official, 1 mark, violet.

A 15 pfennig violet is given by some of our foreign exchanges. Is it a new value?

ENVELOPES.

UNITED STATES.—F. D. Rappleye sends us one of the current 1 cent envelopes on white (No. 4½), on which the gum, instead of rounding off at the ends, runs down to quite a sharp point.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Philatelic Record* reports the following: A certain business firm sent 2000 envelopes to be stamped with the two-penny stamp, but by mistake the one-penny stamp was used. They returned them and a second stamp was affixed.

1p. x 1p., mauve on white wove (commercial size).

Also, the following official envelopes of the centennial type: The 1 penny has the letters O. S. inserted on plugs, the 2 pence is surcharged in black. Laid paper.

1 penny mauve on white, 120 x 95 mm.
2 " blue " commercial size.

SWEDEN.—Of the surcharged issue, there were 88,200 issued.

TRAVANCORE.—Three envelopes have been issued, bearing a round stamp composed of three circles, one within the other. In the centre is the sacred "Sankho," the divine emblem of Vishnu; around this TRAVANCORE ANCHEL—CHUCKRAM(S) ONE (TWO or FOUR). Around the outer circle is a native inscription.

1 chuckram, dark blue on white, 136 x 80 mm.
2 " brick red " " "
4 " dark green " 120 x 94 mm.

WRAPPERS.

RUSSIA.—The wrappers bear a stamp similar to the new 7 kopec envelope.

1 kopec, brick red, 377 x 89 mm.
2 " green, 379 x 135 mm.
2 " " 445 x 179 mm.

WURTEMBERG.—The wrapper is changed in color. 3 pfennig, brown on buff (?), 160 x 230 mm.

POST CARDS.

UNITED STATES.—The cards issued under the new contract are on a much finer calendered card than before. Specimens sent us by Mr. Jamieson show a marked difference from those of the old contract. The new designs have not shown up yet.

BAVARIA.—The cards are changed in color. Hor-

isontal watermark for the single cards and vertical for the double one.

3 pfennig, brown on buff.
5 " " green on buff.
5 x 5 " " green on gray.

COLUMBIA.—The *Philatelic World* says that the card is increased in size to 129 x 82 mm.

2 cents, black on brown.

CUBA.—The *Post Card* announces the receipt of a card with the baby stamp. Design as in last issue.

2c. de peso, green on buff.

SURINAME.—The 15 cent card has been surcharged with a new value in violet. The following varieties are reported to date:

7½ c. on 15c., gray and violet, horizontal surcharge.
" " " double " "
17½ c. on 15c., " horizontal " "
7½ c. on 15c., " oblique "

WURTEMBERG.—The following changes in color are announced to agree with the new imperial issues.

3 pfennig, brown.
3 x 3 " "
5 " " green.
5 x 5 " "
Mandat, 15 " orange.

LETTER CARDS.

AUSTRIA.—The 3k. and 5k. for Austria proper have now 73 perforations across the top instead of 79. The various provincial issues will probably be changed also.

BOSNIA.—The 5n. letter card has 86 perforations across the top instead of 80.

EGYPT.—What is officially known as an "envelope letter" was issued December 18. It measures 121 x 94 mm. when folded, the tongue of the upper flap only being gummed. It is inscribed ENVELOPE-LETRE and its equivalent in Arabic. The stamp is that of the 1 piaster envelope.

1 piaster, blue on light blue.

RUSSIA.—The letter cards are out and have the arms at the left and stamps of a design similar to the envelopes. Three lines of inscription between, the upper in Russian and French, the second Russian and the lower French. Size 142 x 179 mm.

5 kopecs, brown violet on white.
7 " " light blue on yellow.
10 " " dark blue on gray.

TELEGRAPHS.

UNITED STATES.—The *Philatelic Monthly* says that there are three values of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. stamps, but does not state what they are. We chronicled the 10c. and 25c. in our January number.

BUENOS AYRES.—These stamps are now out of use. Before being retired, some slight alterations took place in the design. The arms are nearer the word *centavos*, and the rays of the sun over the arms are considerably lengthened.

10 centavos, red.
40 " " blue.

CHILI.—The date of issue of these stamps is at last fixed, as will be seen by the decree in another column.

REVENUES.

UNITED STATES—California.—We have the \$2 *steorage* on white paper, with exceedingly wide margins. This is the first specimen we ever heard of that was not on blue paper.

2 dollars, carmine on white.

Also, a *Poll Tax* stamp which has evidently been cut from a form. Head of Washington to left in small circle, *Receipt for poll tax—Two dolls.* in two lines below, numerals in upper corners.

2 dollars, black on blue.

ARGENTINE—Buenos Ayres.—The following values should be added to the list given last June.

10 pesos, greenish blue.
50 " " ultramarine.
60 " " greenish yellow.
70 " " indigo.
80 " " carmine.
100 " " slate.
1000 " " mauve.

Jujuy.—Arms in shield, rising sun in background; *Provincia de Jujuy* around, *Centavos (Pesos)* below, numeral in oval in lower left corner. Perforated 11¼.

5 centavos, bistre.
10 " " dark blue.
25 " " yellow ochre.
50 " " yellow green.
1 peso, vermilion.
2 " " blue green.

CANADA.—E. R. Aldrich has the 20c. bill stamp, third issue, on *very closely* laid paper. This may be the same as Mr. Hooper reported last month.

PERU.—The 1880-81 has been found with these dates replaced by 1882 in blue and 1883 in black.

1882-3. 5 soles, blue, black and yellow.

Two other varieties have just turned up. Embossed arms in centre, CINCO—S. 5—SOLES at sides, REPUBLICA at top, PERUANA at bottom, S—5, S—S in the interior angles, 1883-1884 above and below the arms. The second variety has the surcharge HABILITADO PARA EL 87 V 88 in black in a circle.

1883-4. 5 soles, orange yellow.
1887-8. 5 " " " and black.

PORTUGAL.—Two sets of stamps, or rather the plates, were on exhibition at the Paris exposition, which have never been catalogued. They are said to be used for paying the interest on loans. DECIMA—DE—JUROS above, arms in oval in centre, date and value below. The date is in black. Imperforate.

10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 reis, blue.
100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 reis, bistre.
10,000, 20,000, 30,000, 40,000, 50,000, 60,000, 70,000, 80,000, 90,000 reis, green.

The two sets are exactly alike, except for the dates 1888 and 1889. They can probably be found by this time with 1890.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—A stamp supposed to have been used some time in the '70's has just come to light. Large oval, containing locomotive, ship, anchor, etc. *Colegio de Corredores reales de Cambios—Barcelona* around; *Derechos reales* below, the value being added with pen and ink!

25 reals, black.

Madrid.—Large numeral in centre of rectangular frame, PESETA below. In the frame ANUNCIOS at top, TEMPORAL below, AYUNTAMIENTO at left, DE MADRID at right. Surcharged in black with the city arms. Perforated 13¼.

1 peseta, rose.

Seville.—Another discovery is that of a stamp used about 1879. It is inscribed *Para legitimidad de firmas*—*Notarias de Seville dos pesetas*.

2 pesetas, black on rose.

URUGUAY.—A set of four values used by the foreign consuls has just been discovered. Arms in centre, REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY—SERVICIO-CONSULAR around, value in white letters on colored label below.

- 1 peso, blue, perf. 10.
- 2 " red, " 10.
- 3 " brown, perf. 10.
- 5 " green, imperf.

POSTAL DOCUMENTS.

Egypt.

On and after the 18th inst., there will be on sale at all post-offices:

1. Small envelopes, with embossed stamp of 1m., intended for visiting cards addressed to the town in which they are posted or its suburbs.

2. Small envelopes, with embossed stamp of 2m., intended for visiting cards for the interior of Egypt and abroad.

3. "Envelope letters" of 1 pt. (10m.), which can be used both in the interior of Egypt and abroad.

The "envelope letter" is a small card which, when folded, has the form of an envelope. A communication can be written on the inside, and the "envelope letter" can then be closed in the same way as an ordinary envelope.

These new stamped envelopes and "envelope letters" are sold in packages of twenty for 1 pt. (10m.) per packet, in addition to the value of the postage stamp embossed on each. They can also be obtained separately, when the price is ½ m. each in addition to the value of the postage stamp embossed thereon.

ALEXANDRIA, December 17, 1889.

We, Khedive of Egypt, seeing the decree of March 29, 1879.

Upon the proposition of our Minister of Finance, etc., We decree:

Article I. The charge for letters circulating throughout the interior of Egypt is reduced to 5 milliemmes in case of prepayment, and double that, if the contrary, for each letter and for each weight of 15 grams or fraction of 15 grams.

Article II. The present decree will go into effect March 1, 1890.

Article III. Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of this decree.

Done at the palace of Helouan, the 4th Gamad-Akher, 1307 (January 25, 1890).

[Signed]

MEHEMET THEWFIK.

By the Khedive,
The President of the Council
of Ministers,

The Minister of Finance.

[Signed]

RIAZ.

Chili.

SANTIAGO, March 2, 1883.

It is decreed:

1. On and after July 1 of the present year, the prepayment of telegraphic despatches will be accomplished by the use of stamps, which will be supplied the general office by the Minister of Finance in the same manner as the postage stamps, by a supreme decree of December 13 of last year.

2. For prepayment, it will suffice to affix upon the sheet of paper which bears the despatch one or more stamps representing the value of transmission, according to the tariff in use.

3. The sending office must cancel the stamps on the despatches they receive, and must refuse those which are not sufficiently prepaid.

4. The general management will send to all the offices the necessary instructions, that this decree may be applied uniformly.

For all these reasons it is announced and published.
J. M. BALMACEDA.

SANTA MARIA.

Mauritius.

CIRCULAR B, 25.

NOTICE TO THE DIRECTOR OF POSTS.

You are ordered to consider as unpaid all letters bearing *Inland Revenue* stamps, and to take care not to cancel them.

This circular should be posted in a prominent place in your office, that the public may become familiar with its contents.

[Signed]

C. LEUNON,
Colonial Postmaster.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
October 16, 1889.

Shanghai.

Municipal Notification.

No. 912.

LOCAL POST-OFFICE.

New Postage Stamps of the following values having been received from England, they will be in use from and after the 1st January, 1890.

- 20 cents, purple.
- 15 " blue.
- 10 " black.
- 5 " lake.
- 2 " brown.

Any one having Old Stamps can have them exchanged for new upon application to the Local Postmaster until 31st January, 1890.

By order,

R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.

Council Room,
No. 23 Kiangse Road,
SHANGHAI, 27th Dec., 1889.

United States of America.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Department has had in contemplation for nearly a year past a full revision of the designs and styles of postage stamps used in prepayment of postage on matter passing through the mails. The matter was necessarily delayed to await an impending change of the contract for furnishing adhesive stamps through which the new standards might be fixed. The new contract was executed in November last, and the work of designing and engraving the new stamps was immediately begun. All needful preparations having been completed, the new stamps will be issued at once, and they will be placed on sale at the principal post-offices on Saturday the 22d instant.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW STAMPS—ISSUE OF 1890.

The new series comprises the same denominations as the series in present use, to meet existing rates of postage. The stamps differ somewhat in form from those in present use, and are about one-eighth smaller in size; the engraving measuring ¾ by ¾ of an inch. The designs contain, as the leading feature, the portraits of personages of great eminence in American history. The portraits are in medallion with a heavily shaded background, and set in an ornamental frame containing

the words and figures expressive of the object and value of the stamps. The stamps will be printed in suitable and attractive colors from engraved steel plates. The following is a description of each stamp of the new series, namely:

One Cent.

Profile bust, after Rubrecht, of Benjamin Franklin, looking to the left, on an oval disk, with dark background and narrow white border, immediately above which, set in a panel conforming to the curve of the disk, are the words "United States Postage" in white capitals, and below which, in slightly larger and shaded letters, arranged in a wavy line running nearly the whole width of the stamp are the words "One Cent." Just above these latter words, on either side, is a white numeral of denomination—the Arabic figure "1"—in a small oval space, surrounded by an ornate scroll, the upper portion of which is connected with and serves as a support to the panel around the medallion. The whole is placed upon a distinctly lined oblong tablet, seven-eighths of an inch high by three-quarters of an inch wide, with beveled sides and bottom. The color is ultramarine blue.

Two Cents.

Profile bust, after Houdon, of George Washington, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as the one-cent stamp, with the necessary changes of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, carmine.

Three Cents.

Profile bust, after Powers, of Andrew Jackson, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the one-cent stamp, with the necessary changes of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, purple.

Four Cents.

Portrait of Abraham Lincoln, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face, looking to the right, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the one-cent stamp, with the necessary changes of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, chocolate.

Five Cents.

Portrait of U. S. Grant, after a portrait from life, three-quarters face, looking to the right, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the one-cent stamp, with the necessary changes of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, light brown.

Six Cents.

Portrait of James A. Garfield, after a photograph from life, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the one-cent stamp, with the necessary changes in figures and letters representing the denomination.

Ten Cents.

Portrait of Daniel Webster, after a daguerreotype from life, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk, with dark background and narrow white border, around the upper half of which, set in a panel conforming to its curve, are the words "United States Postage" in small white capitals; the words "Ten Cents" in somewhat similar letters being placed in a like panel below the medallion. Below this, again, in the two lower corners of the stamp, are the plain Arabic numerals of denomination "10," set in circular spaces surrounded with ornate scrolls not unlike those in the one-cent stamp. The whole is placed upon an oblong tablet seven-eighths of an inch high by three-fourths of an inch wide, with beveled sides and bottom. The color is milori green.

Fifteen Cents.

Portrait of Henry Clay, after a daguerreotype from life, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are substantially the same as in the ten-cent stamp, with appropriate changes of figures and letters representing the denomination. Color, deep blue.

Thirty Cents.

Profile bust of Thomas Jefferson, after Ceraecchi, looking to the left, on an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are the same as in the ten-cent stamp, with the necessary change of the letters and figures of denomination, the latter, however, being of black form. Color, black.

Ninety Cents.

Profile bust of Commodore O. H. Perry, after Wolcott's statue, looking to the left, in an oval disk. The surroundings of the medallion are substantially the same as in the thirty-cent stamp, with the necessary change of the letters and figures of denomination. Color, orange.

The issue of the new 4 and 5 cent stamps will be delayed for a short period on account of the difficulty experienced in producing acceptable portraits of Lincoln and Grant. It is expected, however, that the new series will be completed by the issue of these two denominations early in March. Meanwhile the department will continue to furnish 4 and 5 cent stamps of the old style, as called for.

DISPOSITION OF STAMPS OUTSTANDING.

The stamps remaining in post-offices must be sold, and postmasters must not make requisitions for the new stamps so long as they may have a sufficient quantity of stamps of the old style. The old stamps must not be returned to the department for exchange or redemption. Postmasters must not exchange or redeem stamps of the old style remaining in the hands of the public.

VALID STAMPS—ISSUES OF 1861, 1869 AND 1870.

The stamps of the styles now in use will continue to be recognized equally with those of the new issue in payment of postage. The stamps of past issues which are still valid consist of three different styles, and are known as the series of 1861, 1869 and 1870, respectively.

OBsolete STAMPS—ISSUES OF 1847 AND 1851.

The two several issues of stamps made before the War of the Rebellion, and designated as the series of 1847 and 1851, were long since declared to be valueless. Many of the stamps of the latter issue are believed to be still outstanding; and they must not be accepted by postmasters in payment of postage. Matter bearing these stamps and offered for mailing must be treated as "held for postage." For the guidance of postmasters in making the proper discriminations, a description of the obsolete stamps is annexed to this circular.

NO CHANGE IN OTHER CURRENT STYLES.

There will be no changes in the current special-delivery, postage-due, or newspaper and periodical stamps; neither will the stamps on the stamped envelopes or on the letter-sheet envelopes be changed, for the present at least.

SPECIMENS.

Collectors and others desiring specimens of the new postage stamps may obtain them by purchase at the leading post-offices, at which a supply of all the denominations will be kept on hand.

No specimens of present or past issues are furnished directly by the department.

[Signed]
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Postmaster-General.

February 20, 1890.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.*Third Purchasing Agent*, JOHN M. SHERIDAN, 295 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 1153, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

FEBRUARY, 1890.

The Official Board have endorsed the nomination of John W. Palmer, Oak Park, Ill., for Resident Vice-President of Cook county, Ill.

This nomination was part of the subject matter of my original report presented to the Literary Board for insertion in journal last month. It was in the original proof of my report presented to me for examination, but, through some oversight, the paragraph containing this fact was entirely left out by the printer, which I sincerely regret, as it should have been part of my February report.

I am glad to note the alacrity with which those who have changed their addresses, since last List of Members was issued, have complied with my request, made in February. All new addresses that have been received are noted and will be changed accordingly.

I regret exceedingly that I am compelled to publish such a long list of delinquents. Those whose names are on this list certainly cannot complain. In the ordinary course of events they would have been dropped, at least, on the first of last December, but the vacancy in this office made it impossible to collect dues promptly, and, therefore, they have had advantage of the extra three months' time.

The following are *dropped* for non-payment of dues.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 7. C. E. Bird, | 156. Rev. J. C. Hill, |
| 11. Hugo Goldsmith, | 159. C. McC. Smith, |
| 24. C. E. Hutchison, | 168. Otis J. Frisby, |
| 29. W. E. W. McKinlay, | 184. J. H. Huber, |
| 47. Spencer Cosley, | 193. George H. Wood, |
| 53. D. Sandford, Jr., | 207. Charles W. Thatcher, |
| 56. C. Krauss, | 213. Ft. Francisco Fossi, |
| 86. R. V. Browinski, | 215. George F. Stein, |
| 99. C. H. Shearer, | 218. Hugo Kuenstler, |
| 127. J. T. Humphrey, | 221. W. H. Lepere, |
| 142. L. A. Haskell, | 232. Ulysses S. Clark, |
| 146. E. B. Cromwell, | 233. C. A. Curry, |
| 149. C. L. Moreau, | 243. F. De Uhagen, |
| 150. W. J. J. Cubross, | 259. J. W. Jones, |

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 267. W. S. Tower, | 588. George B. Pryor, |
| 273. Dr. Louis Hauck, | 607. C. Weygandt, |
| 275. J. J. Myer, Jr., | 608. Charles E. Pettford, |
| 278. George Rosenheim, | 611. D. A. Behen, |
| 302. D. W. Fahlbush, | 615. Fred. Ineson, |
| 305. H. G. Manchester, | 625. Michael Levi, |
| 307. R. L. Bowers, | 627. S. C. Scott, |
| 314. Robert Kaucher, | 628. Wilson Wilby, |
| 318. R. C. McManus, | 630. Edward Roberts, |
| 329. Jacques Krebs, | 632. H. M. Danforth, |
| 331. Henry Elridge, | 633. Leon M. Lester, |
| 333. G. M. Bastable, | 637. Louis Herzfeld, |
| 358. Max Stadie, | 639. W. Clevenger, Jr., |
| 364. R. P. Sobel, | 650. Dr. Frank F. Browne, |
| 376. W. H. McDonald, | 651. Walter S. Kaye, |
| 380. A. Brant, | 660. J. M. Jacobs, |
| 399. N. E. Carter, | 668. J. E. Shoemaker, |
| 408. F. F. Gilbert, | 677. Will W. Denton, |
| 409. C. H. Harridan, | 681. Albert E. Guyton, |
| 414. J. W. Start, | 689. George S. Walton, |
| 419. R. J. Bruzelius, | 704. Richard Rossicke, |
| 423. George L. Reed, | 706. William Swan, |
| 428. Robert A. Churchill, | 708. Frank White, |
| 430. Harry C. Wood, | 713. William H. Leckie, |
| 432. W. F. Bingham, | 714. H. C. W. Laubenheimer, |
| 437. Ernest Gadsen, | 717. J. Whitney Beals, Jr., |
| 445. R. G. Dodge, | 722. Harry G. Cook, |
| 454. William Talbot, | 734. E. G. Pearie, |
| 460. J. H. Lyons, Jr., | 735. J. I. Percival, |
| 467. George Walker, | 738. J. W. Thorn, |
| 473. Albert Stendel, | 739. Murray G. Milliken, |
| 477. Fred A. Bean, | 743. Henry A. Day, |
| 479. F. N. Flynn, | 744. E. O. Evans, |
| 482. John Lunt, | 754. Rev. M. R. Knight, |
| 483. Harry May, | 757. A. L. Rich, |
| 491. C. S. Wilcox, | 759. William M. Stuart, |
| 492. J. C. Alderson, | 760. H. C. Tibbens, |
| 500. George G. Parry, | 763. W. F. Dent, |
| 504. George A. Clough, | 766. M. N. M. Geary, |
| 512. William C. Kiene, | 785. L. A. Wiles, |
| 513. R. H. Laumann, | 791. S. Jamot Brown, |
| 516. James F. Stickels, | 792. G. A. Clausenius, |
| 533. W. H. Freeman, | 802. E. H. B. Leutzenkerchen, |
| 539. A. S. Andrassy, | 804. Louis H. Palmer, |
| 539. E. C. Daniels, | 810. Earl C. Tuten, |
| 542. D. A. Watson, | 811. Verne A. Wright, |
| 546. George Nelson, | 817. B. L. Drew, |
| 549. E. W. Beeson, | 818. F. S. Goldsbury, |
| 556. William H. Aue, | 826. Joseph A. Kuntz, |
| 560. E. R. Durborow, | 828. Felix Simoni, |
| 582. John P. Watson, | |
| 584. W. M. Hamilton, | |

832. Joshua O'Brien, 845. Clarence S. Mackle,
 837. W. L. Babcock, 846. George P. Marschall,
 841. William Eissen, 861. Dutton Wausor,
 843. A. J. Hammerschlag, 923. M. Gottlieb.

The following gentlemen have forwarded their resignations, and, being in good standing, they are accepted with regret:

501. E. COLEMAN,
 719. F. M. BARNUM.

The resignations of

882. EDGAR T. HUMPHREY,
 883. DAVID P. IDELL

are also accepted.

888. CLARENCE J. MANNING,
 890. WILLIAM NICKLES, JR.,
 893. C. D'ARDENNE,

not having qualified for membership according to the By-Laws, are hereby dropped from the roll of membership.

The following is the list of new members:

955. WEBER, W. F., Pawnee City, Neb.
 956. CRETEAU, FRED. A., Port of Spain, Trinidad.
 957. MARTIN, G. A., Merrimack, Sauk Co., Wis.
 958. GENDTNER, CHARLES PH., 210 E. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
 959. PINGPANK, CARL, 7 S. Alabama street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 960. LIZIUS, BERNHARD J., 74 N. Liberty street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 961. DICKINSON, JOHN W., 8 Spruce street, New York, N. Y.
 962. JAMES, R. L., 133 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.
 963. CHAMBERS, P. L., 59 N. Penn street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 964. BLANPAIN, EUGEN, Rue Leopold, No. 32, Tumet, Belgium.
 965. BROUSE, W. H., Bank of Toronto, Toronto, Can.
 966. CLARKE, L. BENJ., 261 King street, Charleston, S. C.
 967. HOLLY, JOHN, Vienna, Austria.
 968. CROCKER, EDGAR, 247 Commonwealth street, Boston, Mass.
 969. HENEKEN, GEORGE, 223 E. Thirteenth street, New York, N. Y.
 970. KEELER, REV. J. H., Alden, Rice Co., Kans.
 971. LAMBECK, LORENZO, Beaver Dam, Wis.
 972. EATON, W. C., Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.
 973. TERRY, BENJ. S., Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.
 974. BURT, ALFRED A., Emmetsburg, Ia.
 975. BAITZELL, WILLIAM E., 412 N. Howard street, Baltimore, Md.
 976. HOWELL, HARRY W., 724 King street, Wilmington, Del.

The following is the list of applicants:

- HOLLAND, ALEXANDER, 52 E. Twenty-fifth street, New York.
 References: J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin.
 Guarantor: John B. Holland, Am. Exp. Co., 65 Broadway, New York.
 CRANDALL, C. W., Woodside, Queens Co., N. Y.
 References: J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin.
 NASH, F. A., 86 Keep street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 References: J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin.

- FRIEDLANDER, EUGENE H., 306 Callowhill street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 References: Gustav C. F. Helm, Jr., H. McAllister.

- PETRO, RICHARD, 16 Karravanaja street, St. Petersburg, Russia.

References: W. A. MacCalla, Millard F. Walton.

- MORGENTHAU, M., 176 State street, Chicago, Ill.

References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

- CLARK, T. S., Box 1039, Belleville, Ontario.

References: W. F. Ketcheson, F. J. Grenny.

- THOMPSON, S. LESLIE, Lewiston, Nez Perce Co., Idaho Ty.

References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.

- BOYLE, HOWARD P., 1512 P street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

Guarantor: Peyton Boyle, father.

- SOMMER, O. SCHACK, 27 Ernst Merit Strasse, Hamburg.

References: C. Witt, Mrs. Mina Witt.

- CRAIG, J. A., Box 93, Yarmouth, N. S.

References: Henry Collins, Millard F. Walton.

- ROSE, HENRY, 220 Turner street, Auburn, Me.

References: William H. Putnam, Millard F. Walton.

- PELTZ, JOHN DEWITT, 1 and 2 Midland Block, Colorado Springs, Colo.

References: J. W. Scott, Millard F. Walton.

- SHEPHERD, H. A., 44 Broad street, Charleston, S. C.

References: J. B. Cohen, G. J. Luhn.

Guarantor: Henry E. Shepherd, President College of Charleston, S. C.

- SENENIG, H. B., 217 E. King street, Lancaster, Pa.

References: Millard F. Walton, George Henderson.

Guarantor: (None mentioned, application returned for correction.)

- GRAY, GEORGE L., P. O. Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

References: J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin.

- KERSTING, CARL LUDWIG, Georgetown, Demarara, British Guiana.

References: Joseph Rechert, Henry Clotz.

- ESTRUP, L. C. C., Randers, Denmark.

References: Edward Ruben, Joseph Rechert.

- SHINDEL, JACOB A., Lebanon, Pa.

References: Henry Collins, Robert C. H. Brock.

- WRIGHT, FREDERICK B., Box 333, Dundee, Ill.,

has been reinstated, his back dues having been paid.

Dues from March 1 to September 1, 1890 (\$1.50), are now due and payable. Members will please take notice.

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

FEBRUARY, 1890.

Blank sheets sold	582
Covers, small	13
" large	39
" mailing	138
Die-cut hinges	2,000

Received the following filled sheets:

230 sheets	\$1501 53
6 covers	100 60

Total, 236

\$1602 13

Contributed from the following sources :

BRANCHES.	
San Francisco	\$322 86
Middletown	108 18
Canadian	80 08
Buffalo	43 25
New York	28 60

Total \$582 97

INDIVIDUALS.	
R. C. H. Brock	\$294 36
A. A. Bartlett	96 30
W. A. Holdy	70 07
J. Lousan	62 51
R. Korst	62 21
J. H. Houston	60 21
J. D. Rice	38 20
H. Y. Ketcheson	47 57
A. S. Coan	35 15
H. C. Kendall	30 99
E. J. Rall	36 81
L. Rappeleye	31 36
A. E. Williams	27 26
E. Y. Parker	24 60
Eight others	101 56

Total from individuals \$1019 16

" " branches 582 97

" " all \$1602 13

Owing to the fact of the non-expulsion from the Association, by the Trustees, of G. C. Lubitz, of Pittsburgh, the Twin City Philatelic Society have withdrawn as a branch of the American Philatelic Association, but I have the pleasure to state that I have formed an "Individual Circuit," composed of seven of the Pittsburgh members, and all exchanges will be forwarded to Mr. George W. Rode, which are now out on the branch circuits, intended for the old Pittsburgh Branch. Thus the circuits will be completed in regular order.

Several of the branches have made additions to their ranks, and I hope that all Managers will keep me duly advised of any changes in officers and members. All members desiring the exchange books and covers will please keep informed of this fact, as I shall send as fast as possible to all.

E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LITERARY EXCHANGE.

Why don't you patronize this department? What was it created for, unless it was to be patronized?

I sent six lists on a circuit consisting of four persons, and the amount sold from the lists was larger, in proportion, than on former circuits. I am going to send all lists of papers, received before April 10, on a circuit and would advise all persons having philatelic literature of any kind to send lists to me at once. Remember:

1. All lists must be numbered by Tiffany's "Stamp Collectors' Library Companion and Supplement," except papers issued since this was issued, and foreign papers, and have lowest cash price for each number attached.

2. Make lists out on foolscap, legal cap or paper of that size.

3. Do not put your name on list.

4. No papers or books not entirely or partially devoted to philately should be listed.

5. To cover expenses of postage, etc., I charge three per cent.

6. Members, not having lists in exchange, can receive the book by communicating with me.

7. All members should keep their list of wants filed with me, as I have unequalled facilities for obtaining them.

8. My address is Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.

If you haven't read what President Tiffany said in the February AMERICAN PHILATELIST, I would advise you to read it and profit by it.

H. C. BEARDSLEY,
Superintendent.

THIRD PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

In presenting my first report I take the opportunity to thank all those who have kindly tendered me their assistance since my appointment. Especially to Mr. Charles Muecke and Mr. J. V. B. Vreeland, to whom I feel much indebted for courtesies extended to me.

I will continue to use the same rules as those arranged by Mr. Muecke, and will be always willing to give full information to any member who may apply.

Since January 31, there have been auctions as follows:

J. W. Scott Co.'s second and third; R. R. Bogert & Co.'s eighteenth; Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s ninety-fourth (Part I of the Brock collection), and Casey's twenty-second. Below are some of the prices realized, but it would take too much space to enumerate the many splendid lots contained in the different catalogues.

J. W. SCOTT COMPANY SECOND, JANUARY 31.

Lot.

121. Canada, 1851, 10d., unused	\$ 7 50
123. " 1858, 6d., perf., used	11 50
263. New Brunswick, 1 shilling	31 00
285. Nova Scotia, 1 shilling	24 50
301. Peru, 1r., blue, P. S. N. Co. used, fine	34 00
267. Sydney views, 1d.	5 25
268. " ad.	5 10
269. " 3d.	2 50
272. N. S. W., 1886, 10s., used.	2 50

THIRD SALE, MEXICAN COLLECTION, FEBRUARY 24.

Lot.

3. Mexico, 1856, 2r., rose, error unused	5 25
4. " " ½ on 1r. from Mexico City	22 00
10. " 1864, 4r., used (Monterey)	23 00
11. " 1r., used (Paso del Norte)	23 00
14. " 3 centavos, red brown, unused	35 00
16. Mexico, 1866, 25c., slate error	5 00
30. " 1868, 100c., brown	8 00
74. " 1867, Chiapas Provisional, 2r. black	25 00
75. Mexico, Chalco Provisional, 2r. black	30 50
95. " Guadalejara, 2r., rose p., perf	10 25
101. " error "nu real," gr. p	5 25
166. Canada, 1857, 3d., small perf	15 00
553. Victoria, 1850, 1p., red, perf.	15 25

CASEY'S TWENTY-SECOND, FEBRUARY 7 AND 8.

<i>Lot.</i>		
718.	New Brunswick, '51, 6d. and half of 3d. on env.	18 00
750.	Peru, '58, Medio peso, yellow	12 00
848.	Baden env., '58, 12k., medium size.	7 50
1041.	U. S. Rev., \$200, perf.	7 50
1037.	" \$20, Prob. Will.	6 75
1066.	" \$500, proof.	30 00

U. S. LOCALS.

1071.	Baltimore, horseman, red	4 00
	" James M. Buchanan, 5c. env.	196 00
1075.	New York, 1845, 5c., with lower line	7 25

R. R. BOGERT & CO. EIGHTEENTH SALE, FEBRUARY 10.

<i>Lot.</i>		
51.	"U. S. Mail," 1c. red, used	5 25
52.	" 1c. buff, used	4 75
55.	Providence, unsev. pair, 5 and 10c.	18 50
146.	Confederate States, Mobile 2c., fine, unused	16 25
149a.	Confederate States, Athens, 5c.	11 25
203a.	Br. Guiana, 1856, 4c., magenta.	20 25
316.	Mauritius, '58, fourpence on green	7 00
347.	Sydney View, 1d, no clouds, pair	9 00
350.	" " single, fine.	5 30
366.	" ad, blue	4 10
373.	N. S. Wales, '51, 2d., stars in corners	2 55
344.	Newfoundland, 1s., vermilion, fine.	35 00
420.	Nova Scotia, 1s., fine.	21 50

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN COMPANY NINETY-FOURTH
—BROCK COLLECTION, PART I.

<i>Lot.</i>		
2.	U. S., New Haven, reprint unsigned.	2 38
3.	" New York, 1842, 3c., blue, wove	10 00
4.	" " " glazed.	7 00
15.	" 1851, 5c., brown, imperf., fine	2 60
17.	" 12c., black, cut in two and used as 6c.	4 25
41.	U. S., 1869, 90c., unused	5 25
57.	" 1875, 2c., imperf., pair	2 60
62.	" "Horseman" Carrier, 1c., black, unused.	3 50
66.	U. S., "Horseman" Carrier, 1c., black, pair long and short rays	10 50
72.	U. S., "Horseman" Carrier, 1c., red, short rays, fine	8 75
73.	U. S., "Horseman" Carrier, "One Sent," red.	16 00
86.	Periodicals, \$12, canceled.	11 00
87.	" \$24, unused	10 10
89.	" \$60,	20 00
91.	Executive Dept., complete	9 00
96.	Navy Dept., 2c., green, error	5 25
104.	State Dept., \$ 5.	7 50
105.	" \$10.	11 00
106.	" \$20.	17 75

U. S. ENVELOPES.

114.	1853-55, 10c., green or white narrow label	6 00
118.	1860, 6c., red on buff, original	14 50
119.	1860, 10c., green on buff	10 00
506.	1853, 3c., red on white, Die 3 (H. 8)	16 00
526.	10c., white paper (H. 24)	15 00
538.	1860, 6c., red on white (H. 46)	20 00
539.	6c., red on buff (H. 47)	33 00
545.	1863, 2c., black (U. S. Postage) on orange, very fine	20 00
565.	1870, 10c., black on amber (H. 166a)	10 50

FOREIGN.

247.	British Guiana, 1850, 1c., magenta, ship in oblong, 4 unsev. on env.	20 40
297.	Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 1p., red	5 50
304.	Ceylon, '57, 1s. gd., imperf., fine.	5 00
309.	" 4d., rose, perf., star wmk.	2 30
312.	" 1861, 9d., dark brown, perf., star wmk.	7 00
313.	Ceylon, 1861, 1s. gd., perf., star wmk.	15 50
314.	" 2s.	6 25
322.	" five cents on 24c., brown violet	6 15
351.	France, 1849, 1f., vermilion, used	13 00
829.	Spain, 1853, 3c., bronze, used.	14 50

On March 3 and 4, the Scott Stamp and Coin Company sold Part II of the Brock collection. This is a superb lot of stamps and contains many of the great rarities, notably the first issue Hawaii and the very rare Reunion 15c., 1852, etc., etc. The third part will be sold on the 17th and 18th of this month. This month, also, Mr. Casey will have the collection of Mr. Donald A. King, of Halifax, at auction. This will be a golden opportunity to connoisseurs of the British North American stamps to secure many rare specimens. Among these may be mentioned Nova Scotia, complete, with very fine shilling; New Brunswick and Newfoundland, very complete; a fine lot of the early Canadas and in Prince Edward Island will be a 2p., *rouletted*, the first ever offered at auction.

Members desiring catalogues, or any information, please address,

JOHN M. SHERIDAN,
295 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

- No. 1, December, 1881. Chicago—President, J. W. Palmer; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer, Drawer 707; Manager, S. B. Bradt.
- No. 2, January, 1887. St. Louis Branch—John K. Tiffany, Manager. Reorganized November, 1889.
- No. 3, February, 1887. New York Branch of the National Philatelic Society—Manager, R. R. Bogert, Tribune Building.
- No. 5, September, 1887. The Staten Island Philatelic Society—President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman, 116 East Nineteenth St., N. Y.; Manager, A. F. Albrecht.
- No. 6, December, 1887. Philadelphia Branch—Manager, W. A. MacCalla, 237 Dock St.
- No. 9, March, 1888. Brooklyn Philatelic Club—President, Charles Gregory; Secretary, R. P. Lehman; Exchange Manager, H. C. Needham.
- No. 11, January, 1889. The Pacific Philatelic Society—President, G. Folte; Secretary and Manager, W. A. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.
- No. 13, March, 1889. Middletown Philatelic Club—President, R. C. Fagan; Secretary and Manager, T. C. Bacon, Box 1013.
- No. 14, April, 1889. Rhode Island Philatelic Society—President, F. J. Olney; Secretary and Manager, J. B. Calder, 258 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
- No. 15, September, 1889. The Buffalo Philatelic Society—President, W. F. Dent; Manager, A. J. Turner.
- No. 16, October, 1888. The Springfield Branch—Manager, W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
- No. 17, October, 1889. The Mound City Branch—Manager, C. H. Mekeel, Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

**THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST* cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy.

Exchange Department.

This department should be the main feature of the Association, and the present Superintendent intends that it shall be. Members having duplicates to dispose of should avail themselves of all its privileges at once. Good stamps priced in proportion to their quality are in demand, and I am prepared to increase the business of this department to its fullest extent, and invite the co-operation of all members of the A.P.A. to that end.

Sheets and covers will be promptly placed on circuit and returns made soon as books and boxes are returned to the department.

Members of the A.P.A. (only) can participate in this department, and they can procure the following by remitting cash with order:

Exchange sheets (each) 5c.
Small covers (each) 5c.
Large " 5c.
Large mailing envelopes, patent fasteners, (each) . . 2c.
Paper hinges, good quality and cut to the required size, per 1000 10c.

All the above will be mailed postage paid.

P. O. Box 294.

E. B. STERLING,

Exchange Superintendent, Trenton, N. J.

SMITH & SMITH,

YPSILANTI, - - - MICHIGAN.

THINK OF US.

BUY OF US.

Packet A, 50 var. 12c.
" B, 100 var. 25c.
" C, 200 var. 50c.
500 assorted stamps (20) 20c.
Postage extra. Send good references and get our approval sheets.

WANTED.

Early information as to all new issues of stamps, and also newly-discovered varieties. Send the stamps for inspection. Address all communications to

WILLIAM C. STONE,

384 UNION ST., Springfield, Mass.

Stamps at Auction.

The most satisfactory way of disposing of the whole or part of your collection. Dealers will find these sales the best medium for obtaining good prices.

Mr. Muecke says in March A. P.: "Your representative had very little chance to purchase at Casey's sale, stamps selling too high for his limits."

Sales managed for 20 per cent and no extras.

Catalogues sent free on application.

Collections bought for prompt cash.

Joseph J. Casey,

42 E. 112TH ST., New York City.

OFFICIAL NOTE-HEADS OF THE

American Philatelic Association,

With the names and addresses of members printed thereon, can be procured from the Secretary of the Association at the following prices, which include postage:

240 sheets for \$1.25; 480 sheets for \$1.75.

MEXICAN STAMPS.

Send for a few sheets of Mexican stamps, 1856 to 1889, and fill up your sets. I will make up a few special lots for collectors who want to buy cheap.

C. H. MEKEEL,

1007, 1009, 1021 LOCUST ST., St. Louis, Mo.

J. H. HOUSTON,

U. S. DEPARTMENT STAMPS, 461 MISSOURI AVENUE, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Unperforated official sealed, 1888, \$2 each, either thick or thin paper. To the trade in lots of 10 or more, at reduced rates, complete sets of Department stamps, used or unused. Due stamps, sets complete, of 7 varieties, 25c.; mixed Department stamps, used, \$15 per thousand.

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To members of the American Philatelic Association ONLY:

One inch, each insertion \$0 70
Two inches, each insertion 1 30
Four inches, each insertion 2 20
Half page, or one column, each insertion 4 00
One page, each insertion 8 00

P. O. Box 1153, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice change of address.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. IV.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 10, 1890.

No. 7.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF LUEBECK.

Translated from the German of H. Wilde, in "Illustrirtes Briefmarken-Journal."

BY R. THIELE.

IN the year 1858, the free city of Luebeck had three post-offices—a city post-office, a royal Danish post-office and a Thurn and Taxis post-office. As stamps were issued for Denmark since 1851 and for Thurn and Taxis since 1852, the Luebeck Post-office Department resolved to have stamps made for the city post-office also.

The printing and lithographing establishment of H. G. Rathgens, of Luebeck, was ordered to furnish designs for them. It offered the following:

A. Large numeral of value in centre, arms in corners, LUEBECK at both sides, FREIMARKE above, SCHILLINGE below.

Colored impression on white paper:

3 sch., carmine.

B. Arms in centre, in left upper corner figure 4, right upper corner figure 1, left lower corner figure 3, right lower corner figure 2, inscriptions same as A.

Colored impression on white paper:

1(?) sch., blue.
2(?) " "
3(?) " "
4(?) " "

C. Similar to B, but arms in white on colored ground, left upper corner figure 1, right upper corner figure 4, left lower corner figure 3, right lower corner figure 2, inscriptions same as A.

Colored impression on white paper:

1(?) sch., carmine.
2(?) " "
3(?) " "
4(?) " "

D. Arms in centre, surrounded on three sides by a band bearing these inscriptions: below, POSTMARKE; to right, SCHILLING; to left, DREI; in the space above, LUEBECK; numeral of value 3 in corners.

Colored impression on white paper:

3 sch., black

E. Similar to B, but arms on a ground of network and numeral 1 in all four corners; lower inscription, SCHILLING.

Colored impression on white paper:

1 sch., black.

F. Large figure of value on shield in centre; above, on a band, LUEBECK; below, on a band, POSTMARKE; left side, DREI; right side, SCHILLING.

Colored impression on white paper:

3 sch., black.

These essays are now in the possession of Mr. Johannes Kollmann, of Luebeck. Type D was selected by the Post-office Department and the above-named firm entrusted with their manufacture.

December 28, 1858, the following notice appeared in the *Luebecker Anzeiger* (Luebeck Advertiser).

NOTICE

Regarding the Introduction of Postage Stamps for Prepaying Letters.

Published December 28, 1858.

Beginning January 1, 1859, letters mailed at the City Post-office, at the Railway Station Post-office of the Municipal Post-office Department, and at the Post-office at Travemuende, may be prepaid by the payment of the postage in cash or by postage stamps.

SECTION I.

Description of the Stamps.

The stamps intended for prepayment consist now of the following values:

½ sch.,	Lueb. Crt.,	on white paper,	lilac impr.
1 sch.,	"	"	yellow impr.
2 sch.,	"	"	brown "
2½ sch.,	"	"	red "
4 sch.,	"	"	green "

Each stamp contains in the centre the arms of Luebeck on a dotted ground, with the word "Luebeck" over them.

The arms are surrounded by a band containing below the word "Postmarke" and at both sides the value in words; the latter is also expressed by figures in the four corners of the stamp.

The stamps are printed on single sheets bearing the seal of the City Post-office. Each sheet contains 100 stamps in 10 rows each way. On the reverse, each sheet is covered with suitable gum for fastening the stamps.

SECTION 2.

Sale of the Stamps.

The stamps can, after January 1, prox., be bought in sheets in strips of ten and singly in any quantity at the City Post-office, the Railway Station Post-office of the Municipal Post-office Department, and at the Post-office at Travemuende, against payment of their value in current funds.

SECTION 3.

Use of the Stamps.

The stamps can be used for the prepayment of only such letter mail as is mailed at the Municipal Post-offices; they are therefore not available for letters to be mailed at the Danish Post-office or the Thurn and Taxis Post-office.

Letter mail includes common letters, newspapers in wrappers, letters with samples of merchandise, registered letters. The registration fee for the latter can also be paid by stamps.

Letters should be franked with stamps by affixing the necessary number of stamps on the side of the address in the upper left corner.

The designation "free" or "franco" is unnecessary on letters franked with stamps.

Postal packets and money in packages must not be paid by means of stamps; postage stamps used for this purpose will not be considered in computing the amount of postage (which, on all postal packets, must be paid in cash).

To facilitate prepayment by stamps and their correct use, a complete Postal Tariff of the Municipal Postal Department accompanies the number of the *Official Gazette* containing this notice. Copies of this Tariff can be obtained at 2 sch. apiece at the City Post-office and the Post-office at Travemuende.

SECTION 4.

Mailing of Letters Prepaid by Stamps.

Letters prepaid by stamps must, like unfranked letters, be deposited in the letter-boxes, with exception of registered letters, which must be delivered at the window to obtain a receipt.

SECTION 5.

Insufficiently Paid Letters.

If letters are found in the boxes that bear an insufficient amount of stamps, the deficiency, together with the additional charge for unpaid letters, will be collected from the addressee wherever insufficiently paid letters are admitted to transmission (in the whole German Postal Union). Where this cannot be done, the letters will be treated as unpaid; or, if letters must be prepaid, they will be returned to the senders, if they can be found, for the payment of the deficiency; or, if not, they will be treated as dead letters.

SECTION 6.

Cancellation of Used Stamps.

The stamps pasted on the letters by the senders will at once be stamped with a cancellation stamp by the mailing post-office. Stamps thus canceled must not be used for franking a letter a second time. When this is done, such letters will be treated as unpaid or will be returned to the senders.

No refund will be made for damage or loss arising from insufficient or irregular prepayment.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LUEBECK, December 23, 1858.

In this notice no watermark is mentioned, nor was one required, according to the information kindly given me by Mr. J. N. H. Rathgens. On the contrary, a brand of paper with five-leaved flowers as watermark, which, in 1858, had become obsolete

and therefore scarce, was selected by him, and when, during the process of printing, this paper ran out, paper without watermark was used.

As shown by the books of the firm of H. G. Rathgens, by the end of December, 1858, there were finished and booked, December 24, the following:

400 sheets of the	1/2 sch. stamp.
200 " " "	1 " "
1392 " " "	2 " "
500 " " "	2 1/2 " "
1300 " " "	4 " "

Not the whole quantity was gummed and finished at the same time; this was done as required, in smaller or larger quantities.

In September, 1861, there were printed again:

1100 sheets of the	1/2 sch. stamp.
499 " " "	1 " "

There were therefore printed officially of this issue the following quantities:

150,000	1/2 sch. stamps.
69,900	1 " "
139,200	2 " "
53,000	2 1/2 " "
150,000	4 " "

Total, 559,100

In regard to the error of this issue, two stamps on each sheet of the 2 sch. stamp, the 96th and 97th, i. e., the sixth and seventh of the lowest row, have in the inscribed band on the left side the words ZWEI EIN HALB (two and a half).

By careful comparison, it can be seen plainly that two transfers of the 2 1/2 sch. stamp had got into the plate of the 2 sch., and that, when the error was noticed, the 2 1/2 in the corners were changed to 2, while the inscription ZWEI EIN HALB remained in the band.

These five values were selected, as the fee for city letters was 1/2 sch., for letters to the towns near Luebeck 1 sch., to Hamburg 2 sch., to most cities in Mecklenburg 2 1/2, and to most of the German States and Austria, 4 sch. (2 sch. equals 3 cents, about). The mail handled by the City Post-office during 1859 was composed as follows:

Letters Received, 1859.

Free	2,977
From Hamburg, local	128,747
From the Territory of the Postal Convention,	125,208
From Mecklenburg, local	51,200
From Travemuende, local	5,741
From Travemuende, through	8,572
From City	4,388
From Outside of the Postal Convention	36,803

Total 363,636

Letters Forwarded, 1859.

Free	2,281
To Hamburg, local	101,029
To Territory of the Postal Convention	126,103
To Mecklenburg, local	66,191
To Travemuende, local	7,780
To Travemuende, through	7,666
To Outside of the Postal Convention	12,152
To Thurn and Taxis Territory	5,413
Total	328,615

As the stamps of the first issue were in use from January 1, 1859, to July 1, 1863, it will be seen from above enumeration, that not nearly all letters were paid by stamps, but that the fee was often paid in cash, and this was really the case.

The plates for this issue were deposited in the State archives, but were resurrected in 1871, when a Saxon soldier, who had been wounded in the Franco-German war, 1870-'71, and was in a hospital at Luebeck, obtained permission to make reprints of these old stamps and to sell them for his benefit. Since then, they again rest in the archives.

When the department was notified from London that the Luebeck stamps were being counterfeited there, as proved by some of the imitations accompanying the notice, it was concluded to issue a new series. In consequence of the counterfeiting, they were ordered in Berlin. The die was very expensive, but the price paid for it was soon replaced by dealers, who immediately, after the appearance of the new stamps, bought them in large numbers at face value.

How many of these stamps were printed, I cannot say. The notice published in the *Luebeckische Anzeiger* of June 26, 1863, was as follows:

NOTICE

Regarding the Introduction of New Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes.

Published June 26, 1863.

Referring to a notice dated December 25, 1858, and published December 28, 1858, relative to the introduction of postage stamps for the prepayment of letters, notice is hereby given to the public that on July 1, A. C., new postage stamps and also stamped envelopes will be issued.

The stamps will be, as heretofore, of five different values, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 sch., the stamped envelopes of two different sizes in the same values.

The design of the new stamps is identical with that of the stamp on the envelopes. It is of an oval form, has the arms of Luebeck—the double eagle with the shield—in the centre, the word "Luebeck" in an engine-turned frame above, the word "Schilling" in the frame below and the value in figures at both sides.

The adhesive stamps, as well as the stamps on the envelopes, are on white ground and printed:

The $\frac{1}{2}$ sch.	in green.
" 1 "	in orange.
" 2 "	in red.
" $2\frac{1}{2}$ "	in blue.
" 4 "	in light brown.

The envelopes will be sold at the value of the stamps on them. When the stamp impressed on an envelope is insufficient to prepay the fee, the deficiency can be made up by stamps pasted beside the impressed one.

The new stamps can be obtained after the 29th of this month in any quantity at the City Post-office, at the Railway Station Post-office of the Municipal Post-office Department and at the Post-office at Travemuende, against payment of their value in current funds.

The old stamps in the possession of the public can, until August 1, A. C., be used for the prepayment of letters, and until October 1, A. C., be exchanged for new stamps at the above-named post-offices. After October 1, A. C., the old stamps will not be recognized.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LUEBECK, June 19, 1863.

The envelopes appeared in two sizes, 148 x 85 mm. and 150 x 116 mm. The different varieties: Surcharge left and right, schilling and schillinge, were produced at Berlin, but were not ordered by the Department, as the then Postmaster-General Lingnau assures me. Still they prove that the envelopes were printed at different times.

When, in consequence of the Danish war, Holstein was occupied by the Federal troops, the transportation of mail to Schleswig-Holstein was taken charge of by the Luebeck Postal Department and stamps issued for the purpose. The printing office of H. G. Rathgens, of Luebeck, made two designs for them and then printed the stamps of $1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling, brown, of a design similar to that of the second issue, but with the eagle not *en relief*. There were manufactured

in March, 525 sheets = 52,500 stamps.
in Nov., 517 " = 51,700 "

Total, 104,200

The notice relative to this issue reads as follows:

NOTICE

Regarding the Transportation of the Mails to the Duchies Holstein and Lauenburg by the Postal Department of this City.

Published March 31, 1864.

A convention has been entered into with the High Federal Commissioners for the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, by which the transportation of the Holstein-Lauenburg mails to, from and *via* Luebeck, will be administered to by the Municipal Postal Department of this city, commencing April 1, A. C.

In accordance therewith, all mails—passenger, letter and freight—going to or coming from the above-named duchies, including the Hamburg freight-mail, will from that date be handled at the City Post-office.

Mail for the Duchy of Schleswig can at the present time be transported only through Holstein and should therefore be also delivered at the City Post-office. But money orders and cash remittances to Schleswig are for the present excluded from transportation.

The present tariffs will remain unchanged.

The place of the Royal Danish postage stamps at 4 sch. R. M. will be taken by stamps of Luebeck of $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch. Leub. Crt., which have been newly manufactured for the forwarding of letters to Holstein, Lauen-

burg and Schleswig, and which can be obtained in any quantity at the City Post-office for cash.

The City Post-office will give further notice regarding arrival and closing of mails on the new routes and other matters of public interest relating thereto.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LUEBECK, March 30, 1864.

A reduction of rates made necessary the issue of an intermediate value, $1\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, as shown by the following:

NOTICE

Regarding the Sale of Postage Stamps and Envelopes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch.

Beginning December 1, A. C., the postage stamps and envelopes intended chiefly for correspondence with Hamburg can be bought at the City Post-office and at the Post-office at Travemuende at the rate of one and a half schillings ($1\frac{1}{2}$) apiece.

MUNICIPAL POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LUEBECK, November 30, 1865.

Of the first-named three post-offices, the Thurn and Taxis office was the first to close, as proved by the following:

NOTICE

Regarding the Administration of the former Thurn and Taxis, from July 1, A. C., Royal Prussian Post-office, by the Municipal Postal Department of this City.

On July 1, A. C., the Thurn and Taxis Post-office at this city will revert to the Royal Prussian Government.

This office, which thus will in future be Prussian, will for the present be operated by the Municipal Department.

All letter mail heretofore delivered to the Thurn and Taxis office must therefore, after July 1, A. C., be left at the City Post-office or at the Railway Station Office of the Municipal Department.

The tariffs on such mail will remain unchanged; but for the prepayment of such letters, etc., not Thurn and Taxis postage stamps and envelopes, but stamps and envelopes of Luebeck must be used.

The Thurn and Taxis stamps and envelopes not used by July 1 can for eight weeks be exchanged at the City Post-office for stamps and envelopes of Luebeck, or their value refunded in money.

THE POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

LUEBECK, June 28, 1867.

Finally, the foundation of the North German Confederation brought a total revolution of the postal system, as its administration now became a function of the confederation and its operation was centralized. January 1, 1868, the new order of things went into effect, as per official notice.

In the

NOTICE

Regarding the Tariffs to be Used after January 1, prox., etc.,

Published December 27, 1867,

the final paragraph reads:

The postage stamps and envelopes heretofore in circulation in the territory of the North German Confederation, which will go out of use with the year 1868,

can, from December 1, A. C., and during the first three months of next year, be exchanged at the post-offices for North German postage stamps and envelopes (reckoning the value of the new envelopes at 13 pfennigs silver) or returned for their value in cash. The exchange or the redemption can, according to the currency in which the stamps and envelopes to be redeemed read, only take place at the post-offices of that State which issued them.

The Danish Post-office at Luebeck was not closed until May 1, 1868. From that time only North German stamps could be used for prepaying letters. The redemption of the Danish postage stamps was, by notice of the Postmaster-General of April 28, 1868, done by the Federal Post-office until May 15, 1868, in the same manner as that of those of Luebeck.

In 1872, the stamps of the German Empire appeared.

From the above statements, we may derive the following

SCHEDULE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF LUEBECK.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

1859, January 1.—Eagle in centre, above "Luebeck," in a band below "Postmarke," value on both sides; figures of value in corners. Colored impression on white paper, imperforated, with and without watermark, five-leaved flowers.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------|
| 1. | $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., | lilac. |
| 2. | 1 " | yellow. |
| 3. | 2 " | brown. |
| 4. | $2\frac{1}{2}$ " | rose. |
| 5. | 4 " | green. |

Error of No. 3: Numeral in corners 2, value on left side, "zwei ein halb" (two and a half).

1863, July 1.—Eagle in centre, *en relief*, in a double oval, above "Luebeck," below "Schilling." Figures of value to left and right in small ovals, colored impression on white paper, rouletted.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--------------|
| 6. | $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., | green. |
| 7. | 1 " | orange. |
| 8. | 2 " | rose. |
| 9. | $2\frac{1}{2}$ " | blue. |
| 10. | 4 " | light brown. |

1864, April 1.—Similar design, eagle not *en relief*, colored impression on white paper, imp.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--------|
| 11. | $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., | brown. |
|-----|----------------------|--------|

1865, December 1.—Eagle *en relief* in an oval, similar design to 1863 issue, but in an octagonal frame; colored impression on white paper; rouletted.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--------|
| 12. | $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., | lilac. |
|-----|----------------------|--------|

ENVELOPES.

1863, July 1.—Type of the stamps of same issue, with brown surcharged to left; white paper.

Size, 148 x 85 mm.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------|
| 1. | $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., | green. |
| 2. | 1 " | orange. |
| 3. | 2 " | rose. |
| 4. | $2\frac{1}{2}$ " | blue. |
| 5. | 4 " | brown. |

Size, 150 x 116 mm.

6. $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., green.
7. 1 " orange.
8. 2 " rose.
9. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " blue.
10. 4 " brown.

Varieties: Nos. 1-5, with stamp and brown sur-

charge to right; in the surcharge, *Schilling*. Nos. 3 and 5, with stamp and brown surcharge to right; in the surcharge, *Schilling*.

1865, December 1.—Type of the stamps of the same issue, with brown surcharge to right; white paper.

Size, 148 x 85 mm.

11. $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch., lilac.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

A Descriptive List of All Known Varieties.

COMPILED BY WM. C. STONE.

(Continued from page 143.)

BELGIUM.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 7, 1866.—Portrait of Leopold I to left in double circle, inscribed *Telegraphes* above and value below. The whole enclosed in a hexagonal frame. Perforated 14.

NEW. USED.

1. 50 centimes, iron gray60 —

The same on thick paper.

2. 50 centimes, black — —

Portrait of Leopold I to left in circle, *Telegraphes* in white letters on solid tablet at top, *Un France* below, 1'—1' at sides; octagonal frame. Perforated 14.

3. 1 franc, green80 —

The same on thick paper.

4. 1 franc, yellow green — —

Note.—The unperforated varieties of this issue were obtained in 1870 by a collector.

As Leopold I died December 10, 1865, these stamps present the anomaly of never having been used during the life-time of the king whose portrait they bear. They were not supplanted by those with the portrait of Leopold II for five years.

ISSUE OF JUNE 1, 1871.—Head of Leopold II to left in circle, inscribed *Telegraphes* above; numerals of value in small oval below the head. The whole enclosed in an octagonal frame. Perforated 14.

5. 50 centimes, bistre20 —
6. 1 franc, carmine08 —
7. 1 " rose — —

ISSUE OF JULY 1, 1872.—Same as last; centimes in circle on either side. Perforated 14.

8. 25 centimes, green (shades)10 —

ISSUE OF AUGUST 15, 1872.—Same as last; 5 franc at left, 5 franc at right. Perforated 14.

9. 5 francs, blue (shades)1.50 —

ISSUE OF MAY 1, 1878.—Same as last. Perforated 14.

10. 10 centimes, violet (shades)05 —

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1, 1879.—Large numeral of value in circle over cent; *Telegraphes* above, *Belgique* below; hexagonal frame. Perforated 14.

11. 5 centimes, gray03 .02

ISSUE OF —, 1881.—Same as 1871, printed in fugitive ink. Perforated 14.

12. 1 franc, carmine30 —

ISSUE OF —, 1888.—Same as last.

13. 10 centimes, lilac05 —
14. 25 " pale green10 —

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.—Similar to 25 centimes, but with much smaller head. Perforated 14.

15. 60 centimes, olive20 —

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1889.—Large rectangle 25 x 34 mm. Head of Leopold II to left in oval, *Telegraphes* in straight line above, *Francs 25 Francs* below. Perforated 15.

16. 25 francs, red and bronze6.00 —

* STAMPED FORMS.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1865.—Typographed form in black, on sheet of straw-colored quadrille paper, watermarked *Royaume de Belgique—Telegraphes*; oblong oval stamp embossed in color in right upper corner; bi-lingual instructions at sides. Four dies:

DIE A.—The oval measures $35\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 mm., and is bounded by a single line. The lines of the French instructions terminate with *utilisee-et—ordi—accès*, etc. Engraved by Thomas De la Rue & Co.

1. 50 centimes, yellow ochre — —

The same retouched by M. Fisch; the oval measures $36\frac{1}{2} \times 27$ mm. and the period after *cent* is smaller.

2. 50 centimes, yellow ochre — —

ISSUE OF 1866.—DIE B.—Similar to last. No period after *cent*, and the oval is encircled with a pearly line. Engraved by M. Fisch.

3. 50 centimes, pale yellow — —

The same, the lines of instruction in French terminate with *isole—un—les—pas*, etc.

4. 50 centimes, dark yellow — —

ISSUE OF 1867.—The French instructions terminate with *isole—un—souligne—sont*, etc.

5. 50 centimes, dark yellow — —

ISSUE OF 1869.—The French instructions end with *50—plus—pour—accessoires—tim—ins—eleve*.

6. 50 centimes, canary yellow — —

ISSUE OF 1870.—The French text terminates with *cen—adresse—Belgique*, etc.

7. 50 centimes, yellow (shades) — —

ISSUE OF 1873.—DIE C.—No period after *cent*, pearly border is more distinct and measures $36\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ mm. Straight head to figure 5. Engraved by M. Fisch, and embossed on last form.

8. 50 centimes, yellow 1.00 —

ISSUE OF 1875.—DIE D.—Similar design, but the lion faces to right, and the oval measures 37×27 mm. Engraved by M. C. Wiener.

9. 50 centimes, yellow 1.00 —

Note.—These forms were withdrawn in 1876.

BRAZIL.

PRIVATE STAMPS (FR. A. KIEFFER).

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER, 1869.—Large stamps, 32 mm. square; telegraph instrument in centre, *Fr. A. Kieffer* in script below, *Telegrapho do interior* in curve above, numerals of value in corners. Circular counterstamp on reverse inscribed *Linhas telegraphicas do interior* and serial number. Unperforated.

1.	200 reis, green	—	.15
2.	500 " rose	—	.15
3.	1000 " blue	—	.25

ISSUE OF —, 1871.—Same as last, no counterstamp.

4.	200 reis, green . . . . .	.20	.15
5.	500 " rose . . . . .	.30	.15
6.	1000 " blue . . . . .	.45	.25

ISSUE OF —, 1873.—Similar, reengraved. The ciphers are oval and have no corners.

7.	200 reis, yellow green . . . . .	.20	—
8.	500 " vermilion . . . . .	.20	—
9.	1000 " dark blue . . . . .	.25	—
10.	2000 " yellow bistre . . . . .	.40	—

ISSUE OF JULY, 1873.—Similar to 1869 issue with 200 reis—*Vale para transmissao* in plain tablet at left and *Fr. A. Kieffer* on lined tablet at right. Black on white card, colored on front.

11. 200 reis, black on green — —

BUENOS AYRES.

ISSUE OF 1887.—National arms in circle, inscribed with value in words; numerals at sides; *Telegrafo—de la—Provincia* above, *Buenos Aires* below. Lithographed on white paper and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1.	10 centavos, bistre	—	—
2.	40 " orange	—	—

ISSUE OF 1889 (?).—The same, retouched. The arms are nearer centavos and the sun's rays are longer.

3.	10 centavos, bistre	—	—
4.	40 " orange	—	—

Note.—The colors given in the *Timbre Poste* for these last two are red and blue, which were the colors of the Argentine stamps. We have had no time to ascertain which is correct, but give the old colors. The stamps are now out of use.

CALIFORNIA.

(See United States.)

CANADA.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

ISSUE OF —, 1887.—Map of North America in circle, showing route of railway company. *Canadian Pacific Railway's* around upper half of circle, *Telegraph* around lower; "18" at left, "87" at right; central number on tablet at top; *Chas. R. Hosmer, Manager*, in *fac simile* at bottom; *Frank* in frame at top, *Complimentary* at the bottom. Engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Company. Perforated 12.

Frank Stamp, black — —

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

It will probably be news to many collectors that these franks are used in the Dominion as well as in the United States. They are

good wherever the company has an office. For the detailed list see *United States*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

ISSUE OF —, 1885.—Postage stamps with surcharge *Military Telegraphs* in two lines in black.

- | | | |
|--|-----|---|
| 1. 6 pence, violet, watermarked, foul anchor | .40 | — |
| 2. 1 shilling, green, watermarked, Crown, C.C. | .65 | — |

Note.—These stamps were used in one of the South African military expeditions under Colonel Methuen.

CASHMERE.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1884 (?).—Oblong stamps, arms in centre, similar to $\frac{1}{4}$ anna post card; inscription in Kohistani across either end, with value in Persian characters between it and the arms.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|---|
| 1. 1 anna, emerald green | .12 | — |
| 2. 2 " brown | .25 | — |
| 3. 4 " ultramarine | .50 | — |
| 4. 1 rupee, vermilion | 1.40 | — |
| 5. 2 " ? | — | — |
| 6. 5 " ? | — | — |
| 7. 10 " ? | — | — |
| 8. 20 " ? | — | — |

Note.—The last four were announced in the May, 1889, *Timbre Poste*, with the statement that nothing was known as to the colors or designs.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1884 (?).—Same as last.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| 9. 1 anna, black | — | — |
| 10. 2 " " | — | — |
| 11. 4 " " | — | — |
| 12. 1 rupee, " | — | — |
- Set of four stamps unused, \$1.25.

Note.—It is quite probable that the four higher values are also to be found in this set, but as they have not yet been heard of, I do not include them.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, 385 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—We have received a few newspaper comments on the new issue, but will wait a month longer before publishing them, in hopes of receiving more.

ARGENTINE.—The 10 cent. telegraph stamp has been seen postally used.

10 centavos, red.

A correspondent of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, at Buenos Ayres, writes that the drop-letter rate has been reduced from 3 to 2½ cents, and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ cent. The rate to Europe, it is said, will be reduced from 12 to 8 cents. Look out for a surcharged $\frac{1}{4}$ centavo! The 60 and 90 centavos are shortly to be issued.

BAMRA.—Two beautiful (!) stamps, said to hail from this State, are announced by Senf Bros.' *Journal*. The design consists simply of the words *BAMRA*, a single line of native inscription, and a small scroll.

4 annas, black on yellow.
8 " " rose.

Lippincott says that Bamra is a native State of India, bounded on the east by the Cuttack Mahals, and enclosed on all sides by other petty States. Its area is 1988 square miles, and the population in 1872 was 53,613. It is now reported to be 81,286.

BHOPAL.—The one and four annas have been received imperforated. There are 24 varieties of each, and they both have the error EECAM.

1 anna, brown.
4 " yellow, on laid paper.

BRAZIL, U. S. OF.—We have as yet seen only the 100 reis of the new stamps. We publish this month the decree authorizing them. No mention is made of a 10 reis for general use, although that value is included in both the "Jornaes" and postage due sets. Collectors had better put several new leaves into their albums, for there seems to be no end of the novelties.

CANADA.—H. L. Hart sends us a specimen of the fifteen-cent stamp in a new shade.

15 cents, lilac (color chart 64).

CASHMERE.—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the following values of the current set, on thin laid paper:

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, brown.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " red.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " black.
1 " "

CEYLON.—The latest variety of the 2 cents surcharged is said to exist upside down, surcharged twice, and with one of these last surcharges reversed. It is also found in mauve violet.

COLOMBIA.—Le roi est mort! Vive le roi! Don Rafael Nufiez being no longer President, the 10 centavos is retired, and a new stamp, containing the national arms in an oval, with *Centavos* in a scroll below; underneath this is *Republica de Colombia*; the numerals of value are in small squares above the ends of *Centavos*. Perforated 13½.

10 centavos, brown on yellow.

A set of ten values of cubiertas of the current type are announced by the *American Journal of Philately*.

10 centavos, blue.
20 " "
30 " "
40 " "
50 " "
60 " "
70 " "
80 " "
90 " "
1 peso, "

COSTA RICA.—All the centavos values are announced with the surcharge OFICIAL in thin black letters, 6 m. in length.

1 centavo, olive brown (C.C. 85).
2 " " blue green (C.C. 29).
5 " " orange (C.C. 1).
10 " " red brown (C.C. 114).
20 " " yellow green (C.C. 27).
50 " " carmine (C.C. 127).

CUBA.—What with new sets for all the Spanish colonies, our chronicle will seem something like a baby show this month. The following is the full set, a description of which was given in the February number. The six lower values are inscribed *Cuba—Impressos*, and the others *Ile de Cuba*.

½ mila. de peso, red brown (C.C. 83).
1 " " " "
2 " " " "
3 " " " "
4 " " " "
8 " " " "
1 cent. de peso, light brown (C.C. 79).
2 " " " dark blue (C.C. 103).
2½ " " " blue green (C.C. 35).
5 " " " slate (C.C. 109).
10 " " " brown (C.C. 78).
20 " " " dark violet.

DENMARK.—There is a new dead-letter seal. Small crown in circle in centre between two oblong tablets, inscribed,

Kontor for Behandling af
ubeordnede Passager.

Above and below in curved labels *Generaldirektoratet*—for *postvaesenet*. Post-horns in small circles in corners, netted groundwork, heavy frame of parallel vertical lines. Perforated.

— bistre.

DIEGO-SUAREZ.—Another French colony, situated on a bay of the same name in the northern part of Madagascar. Oblique blue surcharge "15" on numeral of value.

15 on 20c., red on green; blue surcharge.

DUTCH INDIES.—Lincoln Rappley sends us a 10 cents, orange, bearing in surcharge a thin figure 1, five millimetres high. Can any one give us any information about it? It was found among a miscellaneous lot.

FARIDKOTE.—The small oblong stamp bobs up in a new color, and there is also a new type with only six dots (instead of ten), in the right upper angle of the lower section.

1 folus, yellow.
1 " " perf. 12½.

New type, 1 " ultramarine, perf. 12½.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Our Amsterdam exchange chronicles a 10 penny stamp, but we are not able to translate the description. It is inscribed *Postage and Revenue*, and is watermarked Crown, C.A. This seems a little strange, and we refrain from announcing it until we receive more definite information. The color is carmine and lilac.

GWALIOR.—The ½ anna is now surcharged in black instead of red.

½ anna, black on red.

HUNGARY.—M. de Ferrary has two curiosities that have passed the post. One is the 20 kreuzer, 1881, without a numeral, and the other is the 8 kreuzer with two numerals.

MADAGASCAR.—On December 8, 1889, two thousand provisionals were issued, being made by surcharging the 25 centimes with 06 in heavy figures, 4½ mm. high. They ceased to be used December 26.

05 on 25c., black on rose.

MEXICO.—The official stamp has again changed its color, says the *Philatelic Journal of America*.

No value, orange vermillion.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The five-shilling stamp is now printed on a much better paper than the first impressions were, and the watermark has been changed to five shillings over NSW, enclosed in a single line diamond, 17 mm. square. Perforate 10.

5 shillings, violet.

NEW ZEALAND.—There are two railway stamps chronicled by the *Philatelic Journal of America*. Crown in centre, NZ—Railways above, *Newspaper—Halfpenny (Twopence)* below; heavy Greek border. Perforated (?).

½ penny, black.
2 " " blue.

PAHANG.—The varieties have begun to arrive; the surcharge previously mentioned measures 15½ by 2 mm.; one just received is 12 x 2 mm.

2 cents, black on rose.

PERAK.—Rev. A. Hoenecke has sent us a vertical strip of ten surcharged 1 cent stamps. There are no less than 5 varieties in the strip. The first five are wholly in sloping letters, the sixth has *one* in italics, and the other four show three varieties of type used for *Perak*. The bottom variety is in the smallest type. The postmaster at Thalping said that they were received on the fourth of February.

1 cent on 2c., black on rose (5 var.).

Another has just been reported which may possibly come from another part of the sheet. The surcharge is *Perak*—one-cent, in plain Roman type. *Perak* measures 14½ mm.

1 cent on 2c., black on rose.

PERU.—Again the surcharges! This time for the purpose of creating a set of official stamps. It consists of the word *Gobierno*, in a rectangular frame, printed in vermillion.

1 centavo, vermillion on violet.
2 " " " green.
5 " " " orange.
10 " " " slate.
20 " " " blue.
50 " " " red.
1 sol, " " brown.

PHILIPPINES.—The head of Alphonso XIII now ornaments these stamps. The four lower values are inscribed *Filip* as above, the others *Filipinas*.

1 mil de peso, dark violet.
2 " " " "
5 " " " "
¾ de centavo, brown (C.C. 77).
2 cent. de peso, lake (C.C. 133).
2-4-8 " " blue (C.C. 42).

(Postal Union.)	5	"	slate blue (C.C. 50).
	5	"	" green (C.C. 39).
	8	"	light green (C.C. 28).
	10	"	blue green (C.C. 35).
	12 4-8	"	green (C.C. 26).
	20	"	rose (C.C. 126).
	25	"	brown (C.C. 79).

PORTO RICO.—Of course, the new year could not go by without a new set. The design is the same as the other colonials, *Puerto Rico* above. Perf. 14.

½ mil de peso,	black.
1	" blue green.
2	" rose.
4	" bronze green.
6	" brown.
8	" greenish bistre.
1 cent,	" yellow "
2	" dark violet.
3	" " blue.
5	" violet bistre.
8	" ultramarine.
10	" rose.
20	" vermilion.
40	" orange.
80	" yellow green.

PORTUGAL.—The colors of the 25 and 80 reis were changed December 1.

- 25 reis, red violet.
- 80 " orange yellow.

ROUMANIA.—The new issue went into use February 1. Head of Carol I to left in double oval, inscribed * ROMANIA * and value in words; numerals in corners. Watermarked, arms. Perforated 13½.

1½ bani,	red violet (C.C. 134).
3	" violet (C.C. 59).
5	" seagreen (C.C. 21).
10	" red (C.C. 124).
15	" bistre (C.C. 86).
25	" ultramarine (C.C. 53).

SAINT HELENA.—M. Moens says that the twopence has been withdrawn from use.

SANTANDER.—The new 5 and 10 centavos are out. The first contains the arms in a diamond inscribed *Republica de Colombia—Departamento de Santander; Correos* in two upper corners, *Centavos 5* in two lower. The 10 cent. has the arms in a circle with similar inscriptions around and *10 centavos 10* below. Perf. 14.

5 centavos,	vermilion (C.C. 120).
10	" purple (C.C. 59).

SORUTH.—Stamps of the type of the first issue are announced.

1 anna,	black on blue, wove.
4	" " "
4	" " white, "

Der Philatelist chronicles a stamp with the Sanskrit inscription *Samrathu—posta—anao*.

1 anna, dark gray on bluish.

TOLIMA.—There is a new set of four values, resembling in design the last issue of Antioquia. Perforated.

1 centavo,	black on rose.
2½	" " blue.
5	" " yellow.
10	" " green.

TRAVANCORE.—The new watermark is now found on the 4 chuckrums.

4 chuckrums, green.

TRINIDAD.—A. N. Spencer has a 6 penny green perforated 13½, watermarked SS. This is probably a portion paper-maker's trade-mark, like the 1868 Canadas, etc.

VICTORIA.—Penny postage having been introduced the beginning of the year, a new 1 penny stamp has been issued. Diademed head of Victoria to left in rectangle; *Stamp Duty* in small letters below; *Victoria* above, value in words below; heart-shaped ornaments in frame at sides. Watermarked V and crown. Perforated 12½.

1 penny, red brown.

We are indebted to Messrs. Bruce and Gambs for specimens of the above.

ENVELOPES.

UNITED STATES.—Four new varieties of the 10 cents have been added to the already too long list.

10 cents,	brown on white,	149 x 86 mm.
10	" " amber,	"
10	" " " 160 x 89 mm.	
10	" " white,	"

These can be bought of the Postmaster at New York for 11 cents each, plus the return postage.

CONFEDERATE STATES—*Canton, Miss.*—The *Philatelic Journal of America* chronicles the discovery of a 5 cent envelope for this place. The design consists of a five-pointed star in a circle, with P-A-I-D-5 between the points. On the centre of the star is the letter "P" in script. This is probably a mate to the 10 cents chronicled by us in January.

5 cents, black on blue gray.

CHAMBA.—The envelopes are now said to have the arms in blue.

¼ anna,	green on white,	118 x 66 mm.
1	" brown	" "

DENMARK.—There is a returned letter envelope bearing a large oval stamp containing the arms in the centre, with *Generaldirektoratet for Postvaesenet* around.

No value, red on yellow, 198 x 127 mm.

The stamp is struck upon the flap, which also bears seven lines of inscription in black.

FINLAND.—Two envelopes have been issued with stamps of the new adhesive type. Laid paper.

20 pennia,	orange on white,	150 x 85 mm.
25	" blue	" "

GIBRALTER.—Sizes F, G, I and K, of the registration envelopes are now furnished by Thomas de La Rue & Co.

GREAT BRITAIN.—From A. G. Gardner we have received an explanation of the hand-stamped wrapper mentioned in our February number. It seems that when several thousand letters, papers, etc., are taken to the office, and the postage paid in cash, they are stamped as described, the value, of course, varying according to the rate, 1 penny for letters or ¼ penny for papers. Mr. Gardner sends us an envelope mailed at London, February 15, 1890, and stamped Paid 1d. as before described.

GUATEMALA.—C. H. Mekeel sends us two new envelopes which are not exactly original in design. The stamp is a large oblong oval, 34 x 27 mm., *Guatemala* above, value in words below, numerals in small ovals at ends; the centre of the oval contains a large post-horn, which in the ten-cent value contains the letters V.P.V. They are made by Waterlow & Sons, of London. Laid paper.

5 centavos,	blue on white,	152 x 89 mm.
10	" carmine	" "

GWALIOR.—The arms are now surcharged in black on the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, according to Evans' catalogue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green on white, 118 x 66 mm.

NABHA.—Also these envelopes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green on white, 118 x 66 mm. 120 x 94 mm.
1 " brown " 121 x 71 mm. (?)

VICTORIA.—The 1 penny envelope is now changed in color to agree with the new adhesive.

1 penny, red brown on white, 146 x 90 mm.

WURTEMBERG.—By the decree of December 21 the envelopes were to be changed in color.

5 pfennig, green on blue, 148 x 85 mm.
Money ord. enu. 15 " violet on buff.
Official 5 " green on blue, 180 x 120 mm.

WRAPPERS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—For an explanation of the hand-stamped wrapper mentioned in February, see "Envelopes."

SWEDEN.—Wrappers of the value of 4, 5 and 10 ore are soon to be issued, it is said.

WURTEMBERG.—The wrapper is changed in color. We presume the size remains as before.

3 pfennig, brown on buff, 160 x 230 mm.

POST CARDS.

BAVARIA.—The following have not as yet been announced by us, we believe:

10 x 10 pfennig, carmine, "89."
3 " green, "90."
5 " violet, "90."
5 x 5 " " "90."
3 x 3 " brown, "90."

Several Money Order cards are also announced.

— blue on rose, "89."
" " "90."
10 pfennig, red on white, "90."
20 " blue " "90."

CUBA.—There is a companion to the card announced last month.

4 cent de peso, carmine on buff.

GUATEMALA.—C. H. Mekeel sends us three new cards, which we presume hail from Waterlow & Sons. The card for local use has a view of the General Post-office in the left-hand corner, with a rectangular stamp in the right; between these is *Republica de Guatemala—Servicio—Postal Interior*. The stamp is divided by a label inscribed *Tres centavos*, running from the lower left to upper right corner; in the upper section is 3 *Tarjeta Postal* 3 on a scroll encircling a trophy of flags, etc.; the lower section contains a large numeral of value.

3 centavos, blue on white.

We presume there is a reply card.

The cards for the Postal Union have in the centre of the upper part an oval bearing a large figure 3, with centavos below it; underneath this is *Guatemala* in a rectangular frame; at the left of this stamp is *Republique de* and at the right a quetzal on a pillar encircled with branches. The usual Postal Union inscriptions are in the border and the reply card has *Carte postale avec—reponse payee* at the top of the card. Form T 3.

3 centavos, red on white.
3 x 3 " "

MEXICO.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces new cards which appeared with the new year. Stamp of current type at right, arms (new type) at left, *Servicio Postal*

Mexicano—Tarjeta Postal between; *Senor* and three dotted lines below; *Servicio urbano* (or *interior*) at bottom.

2 centavos, carmine; blue inscriptions.
5 " ultramarine; rose inscriptions.

The Postal Union cards have *Union Postal Universal* at the left, and *Union Postale Universelle* at the right, with *Tarjeta Postal, Carte Postal* below, *Servicio*, etc.

2 centavos, carmine; green inscriptions.
3 " red; " "

LETTER CARDS.

SWEDEN.—The 10 ore has now 16 dotted lines in the interior.

10 ore, red on blue.

TELEGRAPHS.

UNITED STATES.—*Atlantic Telegraph Co.*—This company was organized in Portland, Me., in 1884, but was soon bought out by the Baltimore and Ohio and run in connection with that company. Four values of stamps were issued, of which two have been heretofore announced. We are indebted to H. C. Moody for this information. They are perf. 13.

1 cent, green.
5 " blue.
10 " brown violet.
25 " carmine.

AUSTRIA.—Last year we chronicled two telephone cards on the authority of one of our exchanges, but have been unable to get hold of them to describe them. Now two additional values are mentioned by *Der Philatelist*.

1 gulden, violet and black.
2 " "

PHILIPPINES.—The new stamps bear the arms in an oval, which is contained within a frame similar to the postal stamps. *Telegrafos* at top, value at bottom. Perf. 14.

1 cent de peso, blue.
2 " ?
2 4-8 " brown violet.
5 " rose.
10 " bistre.
12 4-8 " red brown.
20 " dark blue.
25 " bistre.
1 peso, bronze green.
2 " orange brown.
5 " yellow green.
10 " dark violet.

REVENUES.

ARGENTINE.—*Buenos Ayres* (Province of).—The Notarial College has issued a plain type-set (?) stamp of the value of one peso. *Colegio de escribanos* at top, 1 PESO in oblong rectangle in centre, *de la Provincia* below; blank space at bottom for control number. Un-perforated.

1 peso, blue.

BOLIVIA.—There is a 20 bolivianos similar to the 1 boliviano.

20 bolivianos, dark yellow.

BULGARIA.—The 10 stotinki has been somewhat altered. The crown is different and the ornaments at each side of the shield are replaced by branches. The numerals of value are placed in small squares at each of the lower corners of the shield as well as the upper. Laid paper, watermarked with undulations and perforated 13.

10 stotinki, gray green.

EAST ROUMELIA.—There is a 5 piasters which resembles very much the last issue except in size. It measures 38 x 52 mm. Perf. 13.

5 piasters, brick red.

GREAT BRITAIN.—One of M. Moens' readers sends him a host of hitherto uncatalogued fiscals.

Justice Room (London).—The one shilling is printed on laid paper. Perforated 12.

1s. od., red on black.

Bankruptcy.—"Ready-made" type, watermarked V. R. Perforated 14.

1 pound, black and lilac.

Civil Service.—Same type, etc.

1 pound, black and lilac.

5 " green "

Companies Registration.—Current type, watermarked anchor (no cable).

4 pence, violet.

1 shilling, "

1 " " on blue.

1 pound, " "

Consular Service.—"Ready-made" type, with value surcharged.

2 pounds, lilac and blue.

3 " " brown.

5 " " green.

Contract Note.—"Ready-made" type, value surcharged.

1 shilling, lilac and black.

Customs.—Embossed type, surcharged CUSTOMS in long blue letters, perforated 14, watermarked with globes. Issued 1883-4.

1 sh. 3p., vermilion and blue.

2 sh. 6p., "

3 sh. 9p., "

Foreign Bill.—The 1882 series are found on blue paper. Perforated 14.

1 penny, rose and lilac.

2 " " "

3 " " "

6 " " "

9 " " "

Judicature Fees.—"Ready-made" type, etc.

5 pounds, green and lilac.

The pence values are found with globe watermark.

1 penny, lilac.

2 " " "

4 " " "

6 " " "

Land Registry.—"Ready-made" type, etc.

2 pence, blue and lilac (garter wmk.).

3 " brown " (" ").

6 " carmine " (" ").

1 shilling, black and green (V.R. wmk.).

2s. 6p., blue " (" ").

5 shillings, brown " (" ").

1 pound, black and lilac (globe wmk.).

5 " blue " (" ").

Patent.—Of the embossed type with black lines of separation and V.R. watermark, a sheet has been seen which contains a whole row *tete beche*.

Policy, Marine and Insurance.—Regular type, watermarked balances.

5 shillings, rose.

3 pence, vermilion.

6 " " "

9 " " "

1 " " "

2 " " "

5 " " "

A new set issued in 1888 (?) is of a larger type, with crown and ornaments in relief, and a white circle in the lower part. Watermark globes and perforated 14. All in blue.

3, 6, 9 pence; 1, 1s. 3p., 1s. 6p., 2, 3, 3s. 9p., 4, 5, 6, 6s. 3p., 9, 10, 12s. 6p.

Still another set has the circle filled with a rosette. The values, etc., are the same.

Perfume Duty.—Band 132 x 22 mm., with crown and sceptres in oval, inscribed *Perfume duty one penny—not exceeding 8 pence*. Stamp at left, Office at right.

1 penny, red brown.

Police Courts.—Current type.

10 shillings, carmine and green (V.R. wmk.).

Probate Court.—"Ready-made" type, etc.

1 shilling, green and black.

2 " 6p. " blue.

5 " " violet.

10 " " carmine.

1 pound, lilac and black.

3 " " brown.

5 " " green.

Public Records.—Arms, value in relief, watermark V.R.

6 pence, blue on rose.

1 pound, " "

Scotland—Law Courts.—"Ready-made" type.

3 pence, lilac and brown (garter wmk.).

6 " " green (globe wmk.).

9 " " ? (" ").

2 shillings 6p., green and brown (V.R. wmk.).

1 pound, lilac and black (globes wmk.).

5 " " green (" ").

Ireland—Bankruptcy.—"Ready-made" type.

5 pounds, lilac and green (globes wmk.).

County Courts.—"Ready-made" type.

3 pence, lilac and brown (globes wmk.).

6 " " green (" ").

Petty Sessions.—Current type, anchor wmk.

6 pence, rose on bluish white.

6 " green "

2 shillings 6p., violet.

Judicature.—"Ready-made" type.

5 pounds, lilac and green (globes wmk.).

Land Commission.—"Ready-made" type.

1 shilling, green and carmine (V.R. wmk.).

2 " 6p. " blue (" ").

5 " " ? (" ").

10 " " carmine (" ").

1 pound, lilac and black (globes wmk.).

5 " " green (" ").

License.—The twenty shillings has been found unperforated.

20 shillings, green.

Registration of Titles.—Current type, watermark anchor.

1 shilling.	red brown.
2 "	"
2 "	6p. "
10 "	"

MEXICO.—The *Advanos* series for 1889, 1890, bear the portrait of some spectacled patriot, unknown as yet to the philatelic fraternity. Perf. 12.

1, 5, 10, 25 centavos green.
1, 5, 10, 25, 100, 500, 1000 pesos, red.

POONCH.—The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna red comes on buff *batonne* paper.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, red on buff.

SPAIN.—The design of the 1890 series consists of Mercury and Cupid bracing up the Bourbon arms, with various attributes of commerce scattered around.

75 cents de peseta.	black.
1 peseta,	bistre.
2 "	brown.
3 "	black green.
4 "	blue "
5 "	brown violet.
10 "	violet.
15 "	bistre.
25 "	yellow bistre.
50 "	orange.
75 "	red.
100 "	dark red.

The *Movil* set merely change the date.

10 centimos,	slate.
25 "	red brown.
50 "	greenish black.

POSTAL NOTICES.

United States of Brazil.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

By order of the General Director, it is announced that on and after January 20, next, there will put in circulation new stamps for the public, and special stamps for papers and postage due, as rapidly as the old stock is used up.

The ordinary stamps are formed by an oval frame ornamented with twenty stars, bearing above the words *E. U. do Brasil*; upon the oval is an ornament represented by a cartouche, upon which is the word *Correio*; in the lower part is a similar ornament, upon which is the value of the stamp in figures. The frame bounds a space formed by parallel lines, and upon this is outlined the Southern Cross.

The new stamps are of the following colors:

20 reis,	Paris green.
50 "	olive green.
100 "	carmine.
200 "	violet.
300 "	dark blue.
500 "	brick red.
700 "	violet.
1000 "	yellow.

The special stamps for papers are of the following design:

A frame formed by interlaced crossed lines bounds a space in which are placed three cartouches; on the first is *Correio*; on the second *Jornaes*; and on the third *E. U. do Brasil*. Between the first and second is placed the value of the stamp in figures, and between the second and third the word *reis*. The 10 reis stamp is bright blue and the others are the same as those of the ordinary stamps.

The postage due stamps are formed by a rectangle which bounds an oval and upon cartouches are in-

scribed, in the upper part, the word *Correio*, and in the lower part *E. U. do Brasil* and the rectangle is covered by a network of curved lines. In the oval is the value of the stamp in figures; above the value upon a white label the word *Taxa*, and below the word *Devida*.

The postage due stamps are of the same colors and values as the "Jornaes" stamps.

[Signed] JOSE FRANCISCO SVARES,
Sub-Director.

GENERAL OFFICE, December 18, 1889.

Salvador.

In consequence of many of the stamps having been lost at the time when the Comptroller of the Treasury had, with several persons, saved a part of the stamps, etc., from the fire of the 20th, the General Director of the undersigned office has decided that no specimen shall be permitted to prepay letters, except those which have received a surcharge. In consequence, merchants and persons who have bought stamps in the course of the year should present them to this office or to the central office of the Treasury to receive the surcharge.

[Signed] S. J. CARAGO.

SAN SALVADOR, November 21, 1889.

GOVERNMENT PALACE.

SAN SALVADOR, December 3, 1889.

In consequence of the new issue of stamps, envelopes, post cards and newsbands being ready, the executive power ordains:

1. On and after January 1, 1890, the post-offices of the republic must not receive for payment of postage on papers and letters the stamps of the new issue which appeared March 27, 1889.

2. The stamps now in use will be declared null and void after January 1.

3. Persons who possess these stamps should exchange them previous to the 31st of the current month.

4. The General Director of Posts will give the necessary orders for the execution of the present order.

5. All the stock of stamps of the issues out of use, and which will be replaced, and all the stock of these stamps found in the fiscal office, will be sent to N. F. Seebeck, Secretary of the Hamilton Company of New York, in execution of Article VI of the previous contract.

Countersigned by the President.

[Signed] LARREYNAGA,
Secretary.

If you have never tried buying stamps at the auctions which are held from time to time in New York, begin at once. Send to Mr. J. M. Sheridan, 295 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, the Third Purchasing Agent of the Association, and ask him to have catalogues of all sales sent you. He will be glad to advise you as to the amount it would be advisable to bid, provided you enclose an addressed stamped envelope for his reply. You will be surprised to find how far below the dealers' prices all stamps sell.

There is no department of our Association which can be made use of by members to so great advantage as this. You will save money on every stamp you buy. Duplicates can be disposed of through the Exchange Department.

THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

MUCH has been written and said about the different systems of Exchange Departments, but little has been accomplished, and perhaps never will, to make it satisfactory to every one.

I have been thinking a great deal of late of a plan, more simple than our present one, which I think will work well, both as regard, buyer and seller, and, although there remains room for improvements, I will not hesitate to lay this plan before your readers.

Before I go any further, let me mention that the word "Exchange" is only imaginary, and which, by this time, every collector will know. In my long experience as Superintendent of the American Philatelic Association Exchange Department, I saw that it is nothing else than buying and selling, therefore I take my system in this light, and which does not alter the subject.

Our present system is too complicated. We must have something simple, and, besides, a plan where a full record is kept on file of all transactions and circulations.

At present every member has to keep a book himself, wherein mostly half the items only are entered, the rest forgotten; further, he very seldom can tell if such a circuit or such a one has passed his hands. Amounts do accumulate, and on receipt of statements they are astonished at the sum and are unable to settle, and many other items. No, the system must be simple, and such an one I now will explain to you.

1. The first step to my plan would be that the Superintendent makes a *list of members and branches* who want to participate in this department. All members in fact *must make an application*.

2. After this the Superintendent collects sheets from whosoever will send them.

3. The sheets of each member to be bound separately in one book.

4. All books so collected shall go on circuit after having been examined by the Counterfeit Detector.

5. Such circuits to be numbered as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, etc., and should not contain more than twenty books for an individual circuit, and not more than fifty books for branches.

6. Each member who removes stamps writes his name plainly in space where stamp is removed, fills out memorandum (which is furnished) of stamps so removed, and mails such with *remittance* in full to the

Superintendent *at once*, same time informing Superintendent of forwarding books to next on circuit. Superintendents of branches collect the money *at once* in the same way, and remits to the Superintendent for the entire branch as soon as the books are forwarded to the next. I should make a blank form of these memorandums as follows:

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, A. P. A.

To Mr.	Superintendent :	
Circuit No.	removed the following :	
From book or row		\$
" " "		\$
" " "		\$
" " "		\$
" " "		\$
(Room for fifty books)		\$
	Total \$	_____
Which amount I enclose herein to balance.		
This circuit was forwarded by me on the		
to next on list. Respectfully,		

7. All sheets returned from circuit after having had a good circulation as per By-Laws *must* be returned to the owners by the Superintendent *at once with cash settlements*, which can be done, as all necessary money is received by this time.

I think these rules are simple enough and they must save a great deal of trouble and time to the Superintendent. Every account is settled at once, and no time is lost in making out statements and collecting. There is *no crediting* to be done; if a member has sheets sent in for circulation this would have nothing to do with his buying, as it is the practice now. Each one pays for what he buys, and gets the money of his sales. It must be understood, however, that the Superintendent keeps each circuit separate and does not mix the books up with others. The system is labor-saving to the Superintendent, one of the main objects, and it does away with keeping ledger accounts, as the circuit account will show a full record of all transactions.

The following I take to be the best form for circuit account book, allowing for each circuit one page or more as the case may be:

CIRCUIT No.	contains	Books Boxes	value, \$265 00
<i>Reported sales as per Memo. received :</i>			
From Mr.		\$10 50	
" "		20 00	
" "		25 00	
" "		6 25	
Room for twelve circuits.		_____	61 75
Value of books			\$203 25

Sales belong as follows:

30 sheets to Mr.	\$18 50 less 20 per cent	\$16 65
40 " " "	20 50 " " "	18 45
30 " " "	22 75 " " "	20 47
	61 75	
	Commission	55 57 6 18
		\$61 75

All sheets returned and settled on the

Supt.

As soon as a memorandum is received the Superintendent enters it under the proper circuit.

This would be all the book-keeping necessary, besides, of course, a cash book for the sales of sheets, envelopes, etc., and expenses of the department, and a book to enter each filled sheet and envelope as received.

My idea always is to be free from debt in stamp collecting, otherwise the pleasure is gone, and if each of us has to pay his account at once, we will have not alone a smoother going, but will have the better collectors with us, that still are out of our reach.

No doubt on such a cash basis the stamps will be *priced lower*, and the sales will naturally increase.

I should suggest that we give a trial to this plan, and I am sure, if the rules, which are so simple, are followed by each of us, that we will have the best working department in existence.

I shall be pleased to hear comments and suggestions for improvements through this Journal, and leave the matter for an open discussion.

Something must be done to improve our present plan.

Finally, I wish it to be understood, that I have no fault to find with our present Exchange Superintendent, who does very well indeed, but as I know fully well from experience the great labor the department brings under the present system, it is simply my desire to show my interest in the Exchange Department and in our Society, and to make it more a pleasure to our Superintendent.

HENRY CLOTZ.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1890.

ODD THINGS WHICH I HAVE SEEN PASS ON LETTERS.

HOWARD K. SANDERSON.

IN MY daily work as a United States letter carrier, I am permitted to see a great many freaks of the postal service, which are denied others who are not behind the scenes. And at the outset it may be well to say, that little matters which might pass unnoticed the disinterested eye, are very quick to catch my own, as I am an enthusiastic philatelist, and have a collection which has been years in building up.

Entering the service of Uncle Sam in 1888, I have always kept a sharp lookout for oddities and rarities with which to enrich my album, and have had the satisfaction of securing many choice things. I purpose, however, to speak of a few little incidents which have come under my notice.

One morning I was called to the sorting clerk's bench and there, on a letter addressed to Ireland, was a superb 1851, 5c. brown, with an almost pure white border. The clerk had canceled it, but thinking it looked odd, he called me, knowing of my interest in such matters. I wanted badly enough to peel it off, but the laws are stringent on that point and I was obliged to see it go. I at once wrote the party to whom it was addressed, asking for it, and enclosing a silver

dime for return postage, but, to my sorrow, I never heard from it.

Soon after that I saw a letter pass, on which were attached three fine 1851, 1c. blue and a current issue 1c. stamp. How this odd combination was made, and by a business firm, is a mystery.

One morning there came a letter from St. Louis, with two current issue stamps and besides them a clean 1869, 1c. brown.

I saw not long ago a letter which had been postmarked and passed muster, all the way from Arizona, with a red 2c. bark check attached to it, and not long before this a letter was dropped into the office, addressed to the old country, bearing five cents' worth of our choice green proprietary stamps. That was one of the letters, probably, "which never came." A letter came through one day showing a 4c. stamp cut in halves diagonally. It was posted at North Conway, N. H., and was not held for postage at either end of the route.

Quite often letters are received with a government envelope stamp cut round and pasted on for postage. This is strictly against rules, but it is often done so neatly

that it passes the eyes of the man who has the due stamps in charge. I have seen at odd times a dozen come in this way.

A fellow-carrier of mine has sent, on his route every week, a bundle of papers, prepaid with the 3c. red 1863 stamps. No one knows where they come from, but every week new ones turn up. Not long since I secured a fine 1c. blue on manila, 1857 entire envelope, which at this late day was doing service for a common-place circular. An 1863 envelope, 3c. red on buff, came along one day, as bright and fresh as though it had not been out of use twenty-five years.

One morning, in looking over the contents of the paper sacks, I found on a bundle postmarked at Boothbay, Me., a clean 1861, 2c. green, griled. I was lucky enough to secure the stamp and postmark, both of which I have laid away. But stranger still, I not long after that saw a bundle come in, prepaid with a fine 1869 15c. brown and blue. I also saw a paper come in last year, to which was affixed a 2c. black newspaper stamp. The postmaster at the sending office had allowed it to pass, even placing his postmark upon it.

I have also seen private letters come through with both Treasury and Interior stamps attached, and another from China prepaid with American stamps. I have had offered me to mail Canadian postal cards and delivered letters whose postmark was a year old.

All these and many other unusual freaks have come under my eye and I expect nothing less than to some day find a bundle prepaid with German stamps, posted in England and delivered in America.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.—While for a number of reasons the Literary Board are unable to publish the long lists of names which used to be sent them under the name of "Reports of Societies," they have always space to publish, and will be very glad to publish, any matter of general interest that philatelic societies may be kind enough to send them, whether reports of what was said or done at their meetings, or papers on philatelic subjects read before them. Surely these meetings would not be held with such unflinching regularity unless there was some matter of interest before them. It is a report of this that we want, and not a catalogue of names whether present, or voting for or against some resolution of purely local interest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—I have read with interest the correspondence and your note thereon in the February number, headed, "The Necessity for Caution," and will now ask your permission to offer a few remarks upon the subject.

I can say for certain, that on this side no respectable and experienced dealer, reading the whole correspondence as you print it, has any doubt but that G—— and Mr. S—— are quite right in pronouncing the surcharges counterfeit.

This may seem rather an astonishing statement to make, but I have no doubt whatever as to its accuracy. Let me point out the following facts: If genuine, it would be impossible to sell the stamps at the low price of twenty-one shillings per set; they are far too scarce in a used condition; indeed, they are seldom, if ever, seen genuine and at the same time canceled; were they genuine, M—— & Co. could find plenty of customers in England, and would have no difficulty in selling them without the expense of advertising.

Now as to the verdict of the postal authorities here, I should mention that stamps are not issued from the General Post-office, but from the Stamp Department at Somerset House, from whence they are distributed to the General and smaller post-offices, therefore G—— wrote to the wrong place; the type of the counterfeits being identical with that of the genuine surcharges, and the clerk answering G——'s letter probably not being an expert, he naturally pronounced them genuine without having them subjected to a more careful scrutiny than he had the ability to make.

I was speaking, the other day, to a gentleman who holds an official position under the government in connection with the Inland Revenue, and he agreed with me that the people at the General Post-office were most unlikely to know anything about official stamps; they are used by the various Inland Revenue collectors in the provinces to pay the postage on their official letters addressed to the head office at Somerset House, and only pass through the hands of the postal authorities in the same course as general correspondence. This gentleman also informed me that should the matter be referred to Somerset House and the surcharges found to be fictitious, they would be most unlikely to take further steps in the matter, for, said he, "They do not care what happens to a stamp

after it has done its duty, and the government do not consider philatelists," in answer to which I am sure you will agree with me in saying, "More's the pity."

GUY SEMPLE.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Will those members of the Association who have any specimens of the "Penalty" envelopes, now used by the different departments of the federal government for the franking of official correspondence in their possession, please communicate with the undersigned? Postage gladly repaid. If any specimens can be sent for inspection, prompt return is assured.

R. THIELE, A. P. A., 455.

WISCONSIN STREET DEPOT,
MILWAUKEE, WIS. }

OPEN LETTER.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Reading the article of Mr. Brock's I at once determined that he saw the affairs of our Association in much the same light I did. One point I wish to bring forward—the expense of charter, he stated, "might be as much as fifty dollars." The State of Massachusetts only requires five dollars, and the laws are rigid enough to prevent fraud or unfairness, yet not irksome or disagreeable. I believe fifty dollars is rather more expense than we can afford.

WILLIAM B. HALE.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

C. W. S.—When letters containing coins or jewelry or other valuable matter are detected in the post-office in Great Britain, if not registered when mailed, they are considered practically as unmailable matter. It is customary for the sender to register such letters, not only that more care may be taken of them *in transitu*, but that a record being kept and a receipt from the addressee being required for them, temptation is removed from the postal employees.

Many governments recognizing the propriety of this system of registry for valuable letters put a penalty upon the neglect to conform to the rule they have made, and charge the addressee a double fee, which in the case you submit to us would amount to four cents, while the letter, not being fully prepaid, could not be delivered until the deficit was made good, as is the case also in this country.

SEND an advertisement to THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

EXCHANGE Managers of Branch Societies should keep a record of all books sent out, and a list of all the persons to whom they are to be sent in their proper order.

WHENEVER you have an uncatalogued stamp, send it, or a description of it, to Mr. W. C. Stone, 384 Union street, Springfield, Mass., who will note it and your name in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

SO FAR as we can find, there is universal satisfaction with the present officers of our Association. Still it is possible that the By-Laws may be amended in such a way as to still further increase their usefulness. If you think so, communicate with the editors, who will be glad to publish your suggestions.

ALL members should study such of the By-Laws as relate to the management of the various departments of the Association, and become familiar with their workings, and then make use of them all.

If you do not do it you might as well resign at once. Of what use is the Association to you otherwise?

BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

- No. 1, December, 1881. Chicago—President, J. W. Palmer; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer, Drawer 707; Manager, S. B. Bradt.
- No. 2, January, 1887. St. Louis Branch—John K. Tiffany, Manager. Reorganized November, 1889.
- No. 3, February, 1887. New York Branch of the National Philatelic Society—Manager, R. R. Bogert, Tribune Building.
- No. 5, September, 1887. The Staten Island Philatelic Society—President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman, 116 East Nineteenth St., N. Y.; Manager, A. F. Albrecht.
- No. 6, December, 1887. Philadelphia Branch—Manager, W. A. MacCalla, 237 Dock St.
- No. 9, March, 1888. Brooklyn Philatelic Club—President, Charles Gregory; Secretary, R. P. Lehman; Exchange Manager, H. C. Needham.
- No. 11, January, 1889. The Pacific Philatelic Society—President, G. Folte; Secretary and Manager, W. A. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.
- No. 13, March, 1889. Middletown Philatelic Club—President, R. C. Fagan; Secretary and Manager, T. C. Bacon, Box 1013.
- No. 14, April, 1889. Rhode Island Philatelic Society—President, F. J. Olney; Secretary and Manager, J. B. Calder, 258 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
- No. 15, September, 1889. The Buffalo Philatelic Society—President, W. F. Dent; Manager, A. J. Turner.
- No. 16, October, 1888. The Springfield Branch—Manager, W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
- No. 17, October, 1889. The Mound City Branch—Manager, C. H. Mekeel, Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1880.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.*Third Purchasing Agent*, JOHN M. SHERIDAN, 205 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 1153, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MARCH, 1890.

The Official Board have endorsed the nomination of Julius Adenaw, of New York city, for resident Vice-President for the city and county of New York. Mr. C. B. Corwin had also been nominated for the position of resident Vice-President of New York city by the resident members of New York, but notified the Official Board that it would be impossible for him to serve if elected, and therefore, requested that his name be withdrawn.

List of Members, showing a total of 601 members to March 10, 1890, has been mailed to all entitled.

The following have been reinstated and were published in new list of members:

- 47. SPENCER COSBY.
- 638. EDWARD ROBERTS.
- 890. WILLIAM NICKLES, JR.

The following are reinstated, and should be added to new list of members:

- 193. GEORGE H. WOOD.
- 445. R. G. DODGE.
- 751. REV. M. R. KNIGHT, Benton, N. B., Canada.
- 828. FELIX LIMONGI.

No. 47 was published in last month's report as being suspended; this was my own error, and I convey my apology to the gentleman and greatly regret having done him this injustice.

Note the following changes in address from those published in new list of members:

- CHARLES H. LANE, Hudson, Mass.
- H. J. TURNER, 544 Front avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
- A. W. TURNER, 544 Front avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
- F. A. WATTENBURG, Room 154, 41 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

EDWARD HERBENER, Spreckelsville, Chester county, Pa.

R. G. DODGE, care Standard Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

MRS. MINA WITT, 123 E. 86th St., New York city.

LEWIS E. HOOD, Ashland, Mass.

A. H. WAGNER, 2971 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The following is the list of new members:

- 977. HOLLAND, ALEXANDER, 52 E. Twenty-fifth street, New York.
- 978. CRANDALL, C. W., Woodside, Queens county, N. Y.
- 979. NASH, F. A., 86 Keep street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 980. FRIEDLANDER, EUGENE H., 306 Callowhill street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 981. PETRO, RICHARD, 16 Karravanaja street, St. Petersburg, Russia.
- 982. MORGENTHAU, M., 176 State street, Chicago, Ill.
- 983. CLARK, T. S., Box 1039, Belleville, Ontario.
- 984. THOMPSON, S. LESLIE, Lewiston, Nez Perce county, Idaho Ty.
- 985. BOYLE, HOWARD P., 1512 P street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 986. SOMMER, O. SCHACK, 27 Ernst Merit Strasse, Hamburg.
- 987. CRAIG, J. A., Box 93, Yarmouth, N. S.
- 988. ROSE, HENRY, 220 Turner street, Auburn, Me.
- 989. PELTZ, JOHN DEWITT, 1 and 2 Midland Block, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 990. SHEPHERD, H. A., 44 Broad street, Charleston, S. C.
- 991. GRAY, GEORGE L., P. O. Building, Ithaca, N. Y.
- 992. KERSTING, CARL LUDWIG, Georgetown, Demarara, British Guiana.
- 993. ESTRUP, L. C. C., Randers, Denmark.
- 994. SHINDEL, JACOB A., Lebanon, Pa.

The following is the list of applicants:

- SENSENG, H. B., 217 E. King street, Lancaster, Pa.
- References: Millard F. Walton, George Henderson.
Guarantor: C. R. Sensenig, his father.

- BILLAU, J. LOUIS, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
References: C. L. Zimmermann, Henry M. Goold.
- SPOFFORD, EDWARD C., Station R, New York city, N. Y.
References: R. R. Bogert, Arthur E. Tuttle.
- STOCKWELL, GEORGE A., Providence, R. I.
References: Alfred Dawson, J. B. Calder.
- REED, EDWARD F., Box 137, So. Norwalk, Conn.
References: R. R. Bogert, Arthur E. Tuttle.
Guarantor: Samuel R. Weed, 120 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.
- IMBRIE, H. T., 56 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.
References: W. Rasmus, Charles Gregory.
- FEILMANN, FERD., 2 Convent road, Ensaltz, Calcutta, India.
References: Joseph Rechert, C. Witt.
- LOWRY, J. W., Tombstone, Cochise county, Ariz.
References: Joseph Rechert, Henry Clotz.
Guarantor: Not named.
- PAYNE, BURD W., Box 207, Ashland, Pa.
References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.
- ESTRUP, L. L. C., Randers, Denmark.
References: E. M. Ruben, Joseph Rechert.
- KERSTING, CARL LUDWICK, care Smith and Oldfield, Georgetown, Demarara, B. G.
References: Joseph Rechert, Henry Clotz.
- KIESTLING, OTTO, 334 First avenue, New York city, N. Y.
References: Gustave Aue, Charles Gregory.
Guarantor: Gustave Aue.
- KUNART, W., 64 Unter den Linden 15, Berlin, W., Germany.
References: G. B. Calman, C. Witt.
- HAKE, GEORGE H., Belvidere, Ill.
References: F. N. Massoth, Jr., S. M. Myers.
Guarantor: Grant C. Whitney, publisher *Young Idea*.
- HOPKINS, SAMUEL, 129 N. Main street, Providence, R. I.
References: R. L. James, Alfred Dawson.
- KISSLING, GEORGE G., 334 First avenue, New York city, N. Y.
References: Gustave Aue, J. W. Scott.
Guarantor: Gustave Aue.
- SARGENT, FREDERICK H., Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, Fort Logan, Colo.
References: Capt. C. A. Coolidge, J. A. Shannon.
- ROESSLE, E. O., Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.
References: H. B. Calman, Henry Collins.
- OLSEN, KLAUS, 913 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.
References: M. V. Samuels, E. F. Gambs.
- ALTSCHAL, C., Box 2533, San Francisco, Cal.
References: A. W. Schmidt, Wm. Hermann.
- WEBER, A. H., 1508 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.
References: A. W. Schmidt, G. Folte.
- KING, DONALD A., P. O. Dept., Halifax, N. S.
References: C. B. Corwin, H. L. Hart.
- McLAREN, W. W., care N. B. of Commerce, Cleveland, O.
References: Geo. J. Bailey, C. A. Brobst.
Guarantor: Archibald McLaren, his father.
- WILLIAMS, B. C., 104 W. 55th St., New York city.
References: Geo. H. Watson, W. Rasmus.
- WALTON, MRS. MILLARD F., 3827 Aspen street, West Phila.
References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.
- WALTON, EDWARD S., 3827 Aspen street, West Phila.
References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.
Guarantor: Millard F. Walton.

- WALTON, MILLARD F., JR., 3827 Aspen street, West Phila.
References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.
Guarantor: Millard F. Walton.
- O'KEEFE, P. F., Steubenville, O.
References: M. A. MacDonald, W. J. Parrish.
- SCHAEFER, WM., 138 S. Fifth street, Steubenville, O.
References: M. A. MacDonald, W. J. Parrish.
Guarantor: M. A. MacDonald.
- BANKS, JOHN K., 118 N. Third street, Steubenville, O.
References: M. A. MacDonald, W. J. Parrish.
Guarantor: M. A. MacDonald.
- BOURNE, W. B., 93 E. Fourth street, St. Paul, Minn.
References: Harry M. Goold, Will H. Turner.
- NORTON, HENRY M., 701 Holly Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
References: Harry M. Goold, Will H. Turner.
- WILLIAMS, J. F. A., Room 1009, Pioneer Block, St. Paul, Minn.
References: M. A. MacDonald, Leedom Sharp.

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held March 19.

Mr. Henry Clotz presented his accounts to close up the business of his office, with a request that an appropriation should be made from the funds of the Association sufficient to settle up all claims.

The account stands as follows:

DR.	
E. J. Smith	\$1 66
J. J. Mintern	14 94
H. F. Nefis	2 48
Chalmers Branch	24 07
Denver "	26 56
Philadelphia Branch	5 00
Minnesota "	58 75
	<hr/>
	\$133 46
CR.	
St. Louis Branch	21 32
New York "	67 85
J. S. Woodward	42 91
H. Clotz	1 38
	<hr/>
	\$133 46

Of these amounts, all or part may be obtained from the Denver Branch, and sufficient funds retained from amounts in the hands of the Exchange Superintendent due individuals formerly members of delinquent branches, to partly liquidate the amount due, but in the opinion of this Board members are entitled to prompt returns for sales made, and the Association at large should assume the responsibility, and pay all amounts due.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge desired to have placed upon the minutes the statement that this Board, at their first meeting, passed a resolution advocating the incorporation of the Association, so that the Trustees could legally take action to protect all its members; failing to secure this necessary action, they proposed the names of several members for expulsion at the late Convention in St. Louis, which recommendation the Society declined to consider, but referred the matter back to the Trustees.

Through the neglect of the late Secretary, members were allowed to fall in arrears with their dues, and now it comes with very bad grace for other officers to criticise the action of this Board for neglect in other departments.

The Trustees having in charge the exhibition of stamps during the coming Convention, request all who intend to exhibit, to write to the Secretary of this Board, stating how much space they expect to occupy.

As this exhibition is free to all members without any restrictions as to the countries they propose to show, it is hoped that a very large number of stamps may be placed on view for the enlightenment of visiting members.

The next meeting will be held April 16.

By order of the Board,

J. W. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MARCH, 1890.

Blank sheets sold	201
" large	32
Covers, small	4
" mailing	33
Very thin die-cut hinges (improved)	29,000

Received the following filled sheets and covers:

208 sheets	\$1330 29
61 covers	289 22

Total, 269 \$1619 51

Contributed from the following sources:

BRANCHES.

Mound City	\$130 77
Chicago	122 21
Middletown	45 04
New York	12 08
Philadelphia	10 24

Total \$320 34

INDIVIDUALS.

F. D. Rappleye	\$222 39
J. H. Houston	94 66
A. A. Bartlett	92 22
Geo. H. Worthington	86 75
Chas. E. Cameron	78 46
W. H. Schneider	71 58
K. B. Cox	68 59
J. S. Robertson	60 43
L. Rappleye	58 75
R. C. H. Brock	54 45
H. C. Moody	50 04
R. P. Angier	35 85
E. L. Pemberton	35 79
E. R. Aldrich	33 35
H. D. Humphreys	31 18
And others	224 68

Total from individuals \$1299 17

" " branches 320 34

" " all \$1619 51

I desire to call the members' attention to the fact that the hinges I am now offering are made from thin paper, die cut and adhere well, and show the watermark through the paper, making them a very desirable hinge. The exchange sheets being returned to the Superintendent,

after having gone over a circuit route of twelve individual names or six branches, are not returned at once to the owner, but are continued on other circuits until most of the stamps have been sold or there is no longer use for them in that shape. All sales reported are credited at once to the sheet and cover owner, subject to the amount being collected and paid. Collections are slow, and I urge upon all to be prompt, so I can remit for stamps sold to those parties that do not desire to exchange and want their cash. I should like very much to see a branch formed in Boston, and as there are nearly thirty American Philatelic Association members in that city, I am sure it would prove a success, and hope some active man will start it. I am sending a great many exchange books to the branches now, and should like to complete the circuit so as to include Boston, with Providence, Middleton and Springfield.

A branch is talked of in Akron, O., and one also for Cleveland, O., and I wish for one in the West, between Chicago and San Francisco; also one in the Northwest, which will give full circulation to many books that I cannot cover by extra postage to each place. Nebraska and Oregon should each support a branch of at least six American Philatelic Association members, and can do it. I will gladly see that all members have the exchange books and covers sent them, if they will only do their part and keep me notified of what they desire to see and collect, and I will do my best to secure their wants.

E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

Last month, just after my arrival in Frisco, I was too busy to send a report or even to do much for my department. The members of the agency will kindly excuse.

New members of the agency:

44. Henry Clutz, New York, class Ia, America only, but not N. F. Seebeck's celebrated Centrals.
45. A. T. Chandler, Fargo, Dak., IIa.
46. A. Lehmann, Paterson, N. J., IIb.
47. E. John Rinehart, Port Deposit, Md., A1b.
48. Charles J. Barton, Boston, Mass., IIb, no Seebeck's.
49. Lieut. Partello, Fort Davis, Tex., I.
50. W. C. Eaton, Hamilton, N. Y., I1b.
51. A. G. Bishop, Brooklyn, N. Y., II.
52. J. F. McGregory, Hamilton (?).

The following stamps, etc., were purchased since my last report:

(* Means not direct, but from a dealer.)

*Gibraltar stamp, 5 on ½	\$0 04
Gibraltar reg. env., 20 centimos, 4 sizes	47
Germany env., 20 paras on 10pf., 2 sizes	10
Germany card reply, 20 x 20 paras	9
Argentine stamps, ¼, 1 cts.	2
Argentine stamps, 40 cts.	38
San Salvador, 1890, stamps, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25 cts.	66
San Salvador, 50 cts	50
San Salvador envel., 10, 11, 20, 22	65
" cards, 2, 3, 2x2, 3x3	15
*Paraguay off. stamps, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20 cts.	1 20
" stamps, 15 cts.	37
" 15 cts., surcharged, 1, 2, 3, 5 cts. official rare	1 00

Only ten sets received; every member of the department who wants a set will write at once.

Next forwarding will be some time in April.

Stamps, envelopes, cards, etc., are ordered from the following countries: Germany, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, France, Italy, Spain, Gibraltar, Russia, Sweden, Finland, Persia, Curacao, Surinam, Cuba, Br. Guiana, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, San Salvador and twenty sets of the Jubilee issue N. S. Wales. As some of the last ones are not very new, I ordered only twenty sets at first and every member of the department may state if he wants that set or not.

As a rule, I buy all stamps, etc., to the number of the members of my department; therefore a new member usually gets only the stamps ordered after the date of his joining the department.

I was happy to obtain for the agency members the Gibraltar 25 on 2d. for 5 cents, but it is quite in vain for non-members to send twenty cents in stamps asking for a block of four Gibraltar by return of mail!

Become a member and then enjoy the benefits of the agency. Respectfully,

W. SELLSCHOPP,
First Purchasing Agent.

THIRD PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

Since my last report there has been quite an increase in the business done in this Department, and many members have sent their names for catalogues, etc.

The only auctions during March were those of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., on the 3d, 4th, 17th and 18th insts., which included Parts II and III of the Brock collection. This was the finest collection ever sold here at auction, and attracted a large number of collectors and dealers, not only from New York city and vicinity, but from afar. Below are some of the prices realized of a few of the very rare stamps sold.

PART II, MARCH 3 AND 4.

U. S. ENVELOPES.

Lot.		
No. 38.	1870, 10c., black on white p . . .	\$7 25
61.	1874, 2c., vermilion, die A, manila . .	10 25
65.	" 2c., red, die D, white . . .	15 25
68.	" 3c., green, die C, fawn . . .	21 00
69.	" 7c., vermilion, on white . . .	18 00
84.	1883, 4c., green on Oriental buff . .	9 00
85.	" 4c., green on blue . . .	9 25
89.	1884, 2c., red on blue . . .	12 00
90.	" 2c., red on manila . . .	12 00

FOREIGN.

140.	Antigua, 1862, 1d., imperf., unsew., pr.	32 00
143.	" 1883, rev. used postally, 1 sh. blue . . .	12 00
157.	Bahamas, 1859, 1d., imperf., pr.	29 00
224.	Br. Guiana, 1853, 1c., magenta, "Patimus" pair . . .	17 50
225.	Br. Guiana, 1853, 4c., blue, "Patimus" pair . . .	21 50
236.	Br. Guiana, 1856, 4c., magenta . .	29 00
249.	" Provisional, 1862, 1c., used . . .	21 00
252.	Br. Guiana, Provisional, 1862, 2c., yellow, used . . .	17 00

253.	Br. Guiana, Provisional, 1862, 4c., blue, unused . . .	\$31 00
349.	Cape Good Hope, "wood block" error, 1d., blue . . .	90 00
353.	Cape Good Hope, "wood block" error, 4d., RED . . .	122 00
371.	Ceylon, 1857, 4d., rose . . .	18 00
479.	France, 1849, 1f., vermilion, used .	14 00
480.	" 1850, 20c., error, used . .	22 00
531.	Reunion, 1852, 15c., blue on original envelope . . .	40 00
598.	Hawaiian Is., 1851, 5c., blue . . .	186 00
599.	" " 13c., " . . .	109 00
644.	Ionian Is., 2p., carmine, used on letter, fine . . .	12 00
713.	Mauritius, 1859, "Fillet head," 2d., blue . . .	50 00
800.	New Brunswick, 1851, unused, very fine	46 00
801.	" the "Connell," original . . .	70 00
812.	Newfoundland, 1857, 1sh., used . .	35 00

PART III.

14.	Argentine Rep., 1864, 15c., blue, imperf., fine . . .	11 00
71.	Buenos Ayres, 1858, cuarto pes., vermilion, used . . .	34 00
72.	Buenos Ayres, 1858, cinco pes., orange, used . . .	34 00
92.	Dominican Rep., 1865, 1r., straw (Roman letters) . . .	22 00
206.	New Zealand, £10, blue, used postally . . .	10 25
329.	Queensland, 1861, 2d., blue, imperf.	16 25
339.	" 1864, 1d., orange, imperf.	12 25
364.	Moldavia, 1858, 27 paras, fine . .	80 00
365.	" " 54 " " . . .	30 00
366.	" " 81 " " . . .	76 00
367.	" " 108 " " . . .	57 00
484.	Spain, 1851, 2r., orange, very fine,	32 00
491.	" 1852, 2r.	24 50
495.	" 1853, 3 cuartos, bronze, fine,	15 00
497.	" 2r.	17 00
573.	Geneva, 1845, 10c., green, double stp., fine . . .	28 00
579.	Zurich, 1843, 4r., fine . . .	16 00
583.	Vaud, 1849, 4c., red and black . .	21 00
678.	Lady McLeod, S. N. Co. on original envelope . . .	50 00

The next sales were Scott Stamp and Coin Co., March 31 and April 1, and J. J. Casey's, April 4 and 5 (King Collection). These made four in one week.

Address all communications to

JOHN M. SHERIDAN,
295 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COPY of resolution passed by the Pacific Philatelic Society:

Resolved, That the Pacific Philatelic Society approve the action of the Literary Board of The American Philatelic Association, in discontinuing the publication of reports of Philatelic Societies, but hopes that action does not exclude from publication in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST any interesting papers read before the Societies.

W. A. COOPER,
Secretary.

SEND a deposit of five dollars to the First Purchasing Agent, so that he can get the new issues for you.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. IV.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 10, 1890.

No. 8.

THE POST-OFFICE.

THOMAS L. JAMES,
EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE are apt to think of the post-office as an institution of modern times, but there is plenty of evidence to show that the practice of sending messages, either written or by word of mouth, from one person to another has existed from the very earliest times.

For instance, see how many references there are in the Bible to this subject. Let me give you a few of them. We are told (2 Chronicles xxx, 6) how "the posts went with the letters from the king and his princes throughout all Israel and Judah;" how (in the tenth verse of the same chapter) "they passed from city to city throughout the country of Ephraim and Manasseh even unto Zebulun." In the book of Esther there are various references to this subject. "Letters were sent by post into all the king's provinces;" "the posts were hastened by the king's commandment." It appears, too, that these posts went sometimes on horseback, or on mules, camels or young dromedaries. We learn, also, in Jeremiah, that there used to be relays of these postmen—that is, when one man had run until he was tired out he was met by another man who was waiting for him, and who continued the journey. "One post shall run to meet another, and one messenger to meet another, to show the king of Babylon that his city is taken at one end."

In an interesting book on savages I have seen a picture of a Kaffir postman. The Kaffirs live in Southern Africa, and though they are called one of the uncivilized races they have a postal service.

Of course I cannot, in this brief article, give a history of the postal service, but there are several historical points connected with it which strike me as being peculiar

and interesting, and so, I trust, will they appear to you. It seems singular, for instance, that during the reign of Charles II of England, in 1660, hundreds of years after people had found the usefulness of having a postal messenger service, people should object to any improvement in that service. And yet such was the fact. At that time, in London, letters were delivered by porters. A certain enterprising citizen, named William Lockwray, thought he could make an improvement on this method, and at considerable expense he started a penny post. He agreed to deliver letters and parcels six or eight times a day in the crowded part of the city and four times a day on the outskirts of the city. The porters fought strongly against this improvement, claiming that their business would be ruined; while other people, more suspicious than sensible, accused the projector of trying to assist, by his scheme, one of the political parties of the period. But the enterprise was so useful that it finally succeeded in spite of all this opposition.

It was during the reign of Charles II that the post-office became the subject of Parliamentary enactments, and the franking privilege, hitherto enjoyed by the king and the executive officers of the government, was granted to members of Parliament. A man, who had the franking privilege, could send his letters free; all he had to do was to write his name on the envelope or package and it would be carried just the same as if he paid for the service. When this question came up in the House of Commons it met with opposition from many members, who considered it a small piece of business that members of Parliament should not pay for postal accommodations just the

same as other people. But the temptation to get something for nothing, an experience so rarely seen in this world, was too much for the legislators and they passed the bill and sent it up to the House of Lords for approval. But this honorable body would not agree to the franking proviso, because it would not allow the lords' own letters to pass free. Some time after this omission was rectified and the distinguished statesmen lost no time in loading down the post with free letters and packages to their friends in all parts of the kingdom.

At that time the service was not, of course, organized with anything like the system that prevailed in after years. Apparently you could send almost anything you wanted to by the post. There are still preserved old records of the English post-office, and here we find lists of the packages and articles that were sent free under the franking privilege.

Among other curious items we find fifteen pairs of dogs going to the king of an adjoining country; two maid-servants, going as laundresses to a Lord Ambassador; a certain Dr. Crichton, carrying with him a cow and various other necessities; three suits of clothes, for a nobleman's lady away down in Portugal; a case containing four fitches of bacon; while the nice personal habits of a certain gentleman are set forth in the item, "Two bales of stockings, for the use of the ambassador to the crown of Portugal." After a while the government had to stop this kind of franking and allow only letters to pass free.

The man who brought this reform about was Sir Rowland Hill, and the postal service owes more to him than to any other man who has ever lived. Rowland Hill was born in 1795, and directed his attention to postal reform in 1835, his special desire being to bring about cheap postage.

In the very early days in our own country the postal conveniences grew out of mutual arrangements between friends living in the same neighborhood. Letters that came from Europe (where our early ancestors had many correspondents) were left at some coffee-house at the port where the vessel landed. From there they were carried, by the nearest neighbor, to those to whom they were addressed. In the records of the general court of Massachusetts for 1639 we find this notice: "It is ordered that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought beyond the seas, or are

to be sent thither, to be left with him; and he is to take care that they are to be delivered or sent according to the directions, and he is allowed for every letter a penny, and must answer for all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind."

We find that the first postal law, under colonial rule, was made in 1657, in Virginia, when planters were directed to provide messengers to convey despatches as they arrived to the next plantation, and so on, which, failing to do, they were to forfeit a hogshead of tobacco.

In 1672, the government of New York provided a post "to go monthly from New York to Boston," advertising "those that be disposed to send letters, to bring them to the secretary's office, where, in a lock box, they shall be preserved till the messenger calls for them, all persons paying the post before the bagg is sealed up."

In 1692, the post-office was carried on by the English, or home government, and the office of Postmaster-General for America was created. The rates of postage at that time were nine cents for eighty miles or under; from New York to Philadelphia, eighteen cents; to Virginia, twenty-four cents.

In 1753, Benjamin Franklin, who was then postmaster at Philadelphia, was promoted to be Deputy Postmaster-General for the colonies of America. The famous philosopher was a postal reformer. He ran a mail-wagon from Philadelphia to Boston, leaving each place on Monday evening and arriving on Saturday evening. He was the first official to make the post-office yield a revenue over and above its expenses.

After the Revolution the control of the post-office was transferred to Congress, and Benjamin Franklin was unanimously elected Postmaster-General for one year.

In old times, both in the United States and in England, when the rates of postage were very high, some people used to resort to ingenious methods to avoid the payment of the fee, which was then collected on delivery of the letter. Signs or pictures were sometimes used on the outside of the wrapper for the purpose of conveying an idea. I recall one picture of two little girls, a shoemaker's awl and an old-fashioned well, the meaning being, of course, "children all well." When the man who received the letter saw the picture there was no need for him to open the package; he had obtained all the information he wanted from the picture, and, telling the postman he did not

want the package or could not afford to pay for it, allowed it to be taken away and destroyed.

Coleridge, the poet, at a wayside inn, once saw a young woman who was unable to pay the postage on a letter which the post messenger was delivering to her, and paid the fee in spite of the girl's protestations. When the postman left the girl confessed that she and her brother, who had sent the letter, had agreed that a few hieroglyphics on the back of a letter should tell her all she wanted to know, while the letter would contain no writing. She said that they were so poor that they had invented that method of corresponding. When Rowland Hill, of whom I have spoken, heard of this incident he used it as an illustration of the absurdity of the old system of high charges for postage.

At first glance the post-office establishment of the United States seems to be a very complicated affair, but if you should once become acquainted with its workings you would be charmed with the system shown in its management. The Constitution of our country gave to Congress the power "to establish post-offices and post-roads." Upon that grant, thus simply expressed, the entire postal system of the country has grown.

Let us glance briefly at how this important branch of the government is managed and see what it does for the people. Take first the officers of the department. There is the Postmaster-General. It is his business to establish and discontinue post-offices, to instruct persons in the postal service with reference to their duties, to superintend the disposal of the moneys, and to attend generally to the business of the department. About fifty persons are employed under him in the office.

There is the chief clerk, who is a sort of personal superintendent of all the other clerks of the department. An appointment clerk keeps a list of all the persons employed in the department all over the country. Applications for appointment in the service and recommendations for promotion are filed with him. There is a superintendent who takes care of the buildings used by the department and of the furniture in the same. The First Assistant Postmaster-General has the general care of postmasters and their instruction, and gives general information concerning the postal service, its laws and regulations. The Second Assistant Postmaster-General decides on how and by whom the mails throughout the country

shall be carried—the transportation of the domestic mail, as it is called.

He makes up the time-tables, showing when mails shall arrive and depart to or from the different towns and cities. The Third Assistant Postmaster-General is a sort of treasurer of the department, for he attends to the collection of the revenues of the postal service and keeps accounts of the postal receipts. Sometimes there are questions of law that have to be decided; a citizen threatens to sue the government on account of some alleged negligence on the part of a postal employé, or a clerk in some office has been guilty of violating the printed rules and regulations according to which the work of the department is conducted.

To provide for such contingencies the office has the service of a capable lawyer, called the Assistant Attorney-General, whose duty it is to give his opinion to the Postmaster-General or the heads of the several departments upon any question which may arise in the way I have stated.

I suppose that the Postmaster-General receives more letters than any other man in the United States. You have heard of people who are always wishing that some one would write to them, and are never so happy as when they hear the postman's knock. You will recall, too, the character of Mr. Toots in Dickens' "Dombey and Son," who was a young man of this description, and who, failing in persuading any one to write to him, was in the habit of writing to himself epistles of considerable length, which he would receive from the postman with an air of much concern, and read the same in the presence of his friends. The Postmaster-General of the United States is not obliged to resort to this service for the purpose of receiving letters and of obtaining thereby a glow of momentary excitement. When I had the honor, a few years ago, of occupying the position alluded to, the mail, addressed to the Postmaster-General, was so large that it took five clerks to sort it out and distribute it to the proper departments. For you must understand that many of these letters referred to purely official business which, even if they were opened by the Postmaster-General, would have to be referred to some of his subordinates; very often the direction on the letter would be accompanied with a word or two showing the character of the communication, in which case it would be sent at once, without being opened, to the proper official. In other cases when the clerks would open the letters they

could tell at a glance to which branch of the department the letter belonged, and it would be so referred.

Nearly every village and hamlet in the United States now has its post-office, but the system through which this convenience has been brought about has been a gradual growth. One improvement has followed after another, until now we have one of the finest postal services to be found in the world. A few years ago, in some of our cities and in some sections of our country, private corporations, and sometimes private individuals, carried the mails. Now, however, it may be said that the matter of mail transportation is a government monopoly. The government will not allow any interference with its performance of these duties, and why? Well, first, because the revenues for the support of the service might thereby be impaired, and, second, this exclusive assumption assures to all the people the best postal advantages. You would not be allowed, for instance, to start an express wagon for the conveyance of letters over any route where the mail is now regularly carried; nor would a person, in a city, be allowed to take letters addressed to different parties out of the post-office and deliver the same in place of the regular public carrier.

One of the most beneficial developments of the postal service has been that which has had reference to the safe transportation of money.

First, we have the system of registering valuable letters. Instead of putting your money in an ordinary envelope and sending it with the usual amount of postage, you pay ten cents additional postage and, by a system of records and receipts, the post-office can keep track of the letter through its various officials, after it has left your hands, up to the time it is given to the person to whom it is addressed and whose receipt for its safe delivery you will finally receive.

This plan worked so well that after awhile the government gave us the money-order system. The amount of money sent every day by thousands of people from one part of the country to the other is enormous, and the money-order system grew out of the wonderful increase in our population and the immense territory comprised in the United States. Then, too, we are a restless people. Brothers, sons and daughters leave their old homes in the East and go West or South to better their business prospects, or on account of marriage. In the mercantile

world small sums of money are continually being sent from one part of the country to the other. How convenient, then, to have a safe and cheap method of transmitting such sums!

The facilities for the delivery of mail matter by carriers in large cities have been greatly increased of late and are doubtless quite familiar to you, for boys and girls are sure to receive letters or packages at some season of the year and to know that the postman's ring may be expected at just such a minute, for he is never known to fail. Emerson, our great American philosopher, mentions, in one of his essays, as a proof that men are not so bad as they are commonly supposed to be, the fact that thousands of ordinary letters can travel daily over the country and be put safely in the hands of their owners without having been lost or tampered with by the numerous hands through which they have passed. The number of lost letters is growing smaller and smaller every year, and, it may be said, nine times out of ten, when letters are lost or miscarried, it is through the carelessness of the senders and not the post-office employés.

One of the most important branches of the modern postal service is what is called the railway mail service. This branch is under the charge of a general superintendent. It is his duty to supervise the distribution and dispatch of the mails on all railroads and inland steamboat mail lines, the management of the railway postal-car service and the general direction of the mail service on railroads and inland steamboats after the service has been contracted for under the law by the Postmaster-General.

Years ago it was found that much of the work of sorting the mail between stations far apart could be done on cars, and, with that end in view, accommodations for such service were provided. For this branch of the post-office work the country is divided into nine divisions, each division being in charge of a division superintendent. This work is very arduous, and much of it has to be done at night, a special detail of clerks being employed for that purpose, who get their sleep during the day and long after you and I have retired for the night.

NEVER destroy any stamp papers or other philatelic literature that may be sent you. If you do not want them, send them to the library of the Association, C. R. Gadsden, Librarian, Grand Crossing, Ill.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

A Descriptive List of all Known Varieties.

COMPILED BY WM. C. STONE.

(Continued from page 165.)

CEYLON.

ISSUE OF 1881 (?).—Telegraph stamps of India surcharged *Ceylon* in black. Watermarked crown and *India*. Perforated 14.

		NEW.	USED.
1.	2 annas, lilac pink	—	1.00
2.	4 " light blue	—	1.00
3.	8 " brown	—	.40
4.	1 rupee, gray lilac	—	.30
5.	2 " 8 annas, orange	—	.70
6.	5 " red brown	—	.60
7.	10 " blue green	—	.60
8.	25 " lilac	—	.60
9.	50 " dark rose	—	—

ISSUE OF —, 1881.—Head of Victoria in upper and lower parts of the stamp in rectangular frames of various designs. Watermarked three times on each stamp, Crown CA placed sideways. Perforated 14.

10.	12 cents, olive . . . . .	.15	.05
11.	25 " yellow green . . . . .	.30	.10
12.	50 " blue . . . . .	.50	.06
13.	1 rupee, brick red	1.10	.12
14.	2 " 50c., slate	2.50	.20
15.	5 " orange	—	.25
16.	10 " violet	—	.30
17.	25 " rose	—	.40
18.	50 " lilac rose	—	.70

ISSUE OF —, 1881.—Same as above, value above and below on horizontal tablet. Same watermark and perforation.

19.	25 cents, yellow green . . . . .	.30	.08
20.	1 rupee, brick red	1.00	.06
21.	10 " violet	—	.50

ISSUES OF 1882-9.—New values in black (or red) surcharged on above. Perforation and watermark unchanged.

Original value at top and bottom erased by double black line, large numerals on heads.

22.	12 cents on 25c. (No. 19), yellow green	—	—
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The same with addition of numerals over the central value.

23.	12 cents on 50c., blue	—	—
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Same as No. 22, with *Cents* below surcharged numerals.

24.	12 cents on 50c., blue	—	—
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Stamp No. 19 surcharged 20 cents over value at top and bottom.

25.	20 cents on 25c., green	—	.20
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Large numerals on heads, double bars over *Twenty-five* at top and bottom.

26.	20 cents on 25c., green	—	—
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Large numerals over central value, double bars at top and bottom.

27.	20 cents on 50c., blue	—	.30
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Forty in small capitals over *Fifty* at top and bottom, 40 cents in small thick type on the heads, and "40" over "50" in centre.

28.	40 cents on 50c., blue	—	—
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The same, with *Forty* over the heads in place of 40 cents.

29.	40 cents on 50c., blue	—	—
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The same, no surcharge on the heads.

30.	40 cents on 50c., blue	—	—
-----	----------------------------------	---	---

40 cents at top and bottom and *Forty* in the centre.

31.	40 cents on 50c., blue75	.50
-----	----------------------------------	-----	-----

Double bars at top and bottom, 40 cents in thick type over the heads, "40" in small figures over "50" in centre.

32.	40 cents on 50c., red on blue	1.00	.30
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The same, single bars.

33.	40 cents on 50c., red on blue80	—
-----	---	-----	---

40 cents over original value, top and bottom, "40" in small figures over "50" in centre.

34.	40 cents on 50c., red on blue	—	—
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Forty cents in small capitals over old value, top and bottom, "40" in large figures in centre.

35.	40 cents on 50c., red on blue	—	.25
-----	---	---	-----

Single bar at top and bottom, "40" in large figures in centre.

36.	40 cents on 50c., blue	—	.20
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Forty cents in small capitals over old value, "40" in small figures over "50" in centre.

37.	40 cents on 50c., blue	—	—
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Bars at top and bottom, large "40" over central figures, and 40—cents in block capitals below.

38.	40 cents on 50c., blue	—	—
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Stamp of 2r., 50c.; bar over *Two rupees*, "forty" in small capitals over "fifty," "40 cents" in small thick type over heads.

39. 40 cents on 2r. 50c., gray — —

Same stamp as last, bar over *Two rupees*, 50 cents over heads.

40. 50 cents on 2r. 50c., gray — —

Sixty cents in two lines of capitals in centre, *60 cents* over heads.

41. 60 cents on 1r. (No. 13), red — .60

Sixty cents in two lines of small capitals over old value at top and bottom, *60 cents* in small thick letters over central value.

42. 60 cents on 1r. (No. 20), red — .60

Same as last, value in centre double barred, *60 cents* over heads.

43. 60 cents on 1 rupee, red — .60

Sixty cents in two lines of spaced letters at top and bottom, value in centre barred.

44. 60 cents on 1 rupee, red — —

Sixty cents in small capitals at top and bottom, large "60" in the centre.

45. 60 cents on 1 rupee, red — .40

Double bars above and below, *cents* in centre, large "60" above and below.

46. 60 cents on 1 rupee, red — .60

Single bars with *sixty cents* in small capitals below it in the upper half and above it in the lower; smaller "60."

47. 60 cents on 1 rupee, red — —

Sixty cents at top and bottom, *60 cents* in capitals ($4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high) in centre.

48. 60 cents on 1 rupee, red — .50

Double bars above, below and in centre; ⁶⁰cents in upper part, ^{cents}60 in lower. Large numerals.

49. 60 cents on 1 rupee, red — —

Sixty—cents in spaced capitals above and below, *60 cents* over the heads.

50. 60 cents on 2r. 50c., gray 1.50 .50

The same, but less spacing.

51. 60 cents on 2r. 50c., gray 1.50 .40

Single bar over *Two rupees*; *Sixty* surcharged on fifty.

52. 60 cents on 2r. 50c., gray — —

60 cents at top and bottom, large figures, thick type.

53. 60 cents on 2r. 50c., gray — .40

60 cents in capitals ($4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high) at top and bottom, *Sixty cents* over heads.

54. 60 cents on 2r. 50c., gray — —

Sixty—cents at top and bottom, "60" in the centre.

55. 60 cents on 50 rupees, lilac rose . . . 1.50 —

60 cents at top and bottom, "60" in the centre.

56. 60 cents on 50 rupees, lilac rose . . . — —

80 cents in small, thick type over the heads, *Eighty—cents* in capitals over central value.

57. 80 cents on 1 rupee (No. 13), red . . . — .60

Eighty—cents in capitals at top and bottom, 80 cents in small, thick type over central value.

58. 80 cents on 1 rupee (No. 20), red . . . — .60

Eighty—cents in capitals at top and bottom, *80 cents* in small, thick letters over heads, double bars on centre value.

59. 80 cents on 1 rupee, red 2.75 .60

Bar in centre, *Eighty—cents* in spaced capitals at top and bottom.

60. 80 cents on 1 rupee, red — —

Double bars at top, bottom and centre, *80—cents* in upper part, *Cents—80* in lower. Large figures.

61. 80 cents on 1 rupee, red — —

Double bars and *Eighty cents* in capitals at top and bottom, large "80" in the centre.

62. 80 cents on 2r. 50c., gray — .75

80 cents in thick type at top and bottom.

63. 80 cents on 2r. 50c., gray — .25

Bars above and below, *80 cents* over heads, "80c." over central value.

64. 80 cents on 5 rupees, orange — —

Eighty cents at top and bottom, *80 cents* in capitals over central value.

65. 80 cents on 5 rupees, orange — —

Eighty cents in small capitals at top and bottom, *cents* in black type in centre, with large "80" above and below.

66. 80 cents on 5 rupees, orange — —

Bars at top and bottom, *80 cents* over the heads, "80c." over central value.

67. 80 cents on 10 rupees (No. 21), violet . . . — —

Double bars at top and bottom, *Cents* in block type in centre, large "80" above and below.

68. 80 cents on 10 rupees, violet — .60

Eighty cents in small letters at top and bottom, *Cents* in Roman capitals in centre, with large "80" above and below.

69. 80 cents on 10 rupees, violet — —

Eighty cents in small capitals at top and bottom, *Cents* in block letters in centre, large "80" above and below.

70. 80 cents on 10 rupees, violet — —

Eighty—cents at top and bottom, in capitals widely spaced, *80 cents* in small, thick type over the heads, double bars over value in centre.

71. 80 cents on 25 rupees, carmine 1.50 —

Same as last, but less spacing.

72. 80 cents on 25 rupees, carmine 1.50 —

80 cents over heads, *Eighty—cents* over central value.

73. 80 cents on 25 rupees, carmine 2.50 .60

Eighty cents at top and bottom, *80 cents* in capitals (4½ mm. high) over central value.

74. 80 cents on 25 rupees, carmine — —

Eighty cents in small capitals at top and bottom, *Cents* in block type in centre, large "80" above and below.

75. 80 cents on 25 rupees, carmine — .60

Eighty—cents in capitals at top and bottom, *80 cents* over heads, double bars over central value.

76. 80 cents on 50 rupees, lilac rose — —

Eighty cents at top and bottom in small capitals, *Cents* over central value, large "80" above and below.

77. 80 cents on 50 rupees, lilac rose — —

ISSUE OF 1884.—Two *Duty* stamps (1873) surcharged TELE on the upper and GRAPH on the lower in black. Perf. 14; watermark, Crown CA.

78. 25 cents, lilac — —

Note.—All used Ceylon telegraph stamps are cut in half.

CHILI.

ISSUE OF JULY 1, 1883.—National arms in oblong oval; *Telegrafos del estado* above, value in words below; large numerals in octagons in lower corners, *Chile* between. Perforated 12.

1.	2 centavos, brown . . . . .	.05	—
2.	10 " olive green . . . . .	.25	—
3.	20 " blue . . . . .	.50	—
4.	1 peso, dark brown	2.50	—
5.	5 " vermillion	—	—
6.	10 " green	—	—

Note.—See page 152 for the decree authorizing these stamps. A 20 pesos is supposed to exist, but its color is not known. I have never been able to get any information concerning it.

COLUMBIA.

ISSUE OF —, 1881.—Arms in centre in various frames, *Telegrafos Colombianos* above, value in words below, numerals in corners. Lithographed on bluish paper.

1.	5 centavos, lilac	—	.10
2.	10 " pale green	—	.10
3.	20 " vermillion	—	.10
4.	50 " pale blue	—	.30

Portrait of (?) in oval, inscriptions as above.

5. 1 peso, bistre on buff 1.00 1.00

Same as 1-4, printed on yellowish white paper.

6.	5 centavos, lilac blue	—	.10
7.	10 " green . . . . .	.20	.10
8.	20 " vermillion	—	—
9.	50 " mauve	—	.20

Same as No. 5.

10. 1 peso, black on green (shades) 1.00 .70

ISSUE OF 1882.—Same as previous issues, but new colors. White paper.

11.	5 centavos, blue . . . . .	.08	.04
12.	10 " vermillion . . . . .	.08	.04
13.	20 " bistre . . . . .	.20	.03
14.	50 " violet	—	—

ISSUE OF 1884.—The same. Bluish paper.

15.	5 centavos, blue	—	—
16.	10 " vermillion	—	.06
17.	20 " bistre	—	.06
18.	50 " violet	—	—

Note.—I have not seen Nos. 15 and 18, but think they must exist.

ISSUE OF 1886.—Similar to last issue, but the flying wheel faces to the left instead of to the front, the wings being attached to the hubs.

19.	20 centavos, brown . . . . .	.10	.05
20.	20 " orange	—	.15

ISSUE OF JUNE 1, 1888.—Arms in centre, various frames. Inscribed *Republica de Colombia, Telegrafos Nacionales*, and value in full. Numerals at top and bottom in the 10c., and at sides in the 20c. and 50c.

21.	10 centavos, bistre on yellow buff	—	.25
22.	20 " blue on lilac	—	.50
23.	50 " black on buff	—	1.00

Note.—A notice in the *Journal Oficial* of May 11, 1888 (see AMERICAN PHILATELIST, Vol. iii, p. 73), mentions a 5c., ochre, and a 1 peso, green, but they have not yet been seen. Neither are the colors given in the notice the same as those in which the stamps appear.

THE STAMPS OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Translated from the German of the "Vereins Mittheilungen des Berliner Philatelisten Vereins."

BY R. THIELE.

ON April 9, 1850, there appeared in *The Schleswig-Holstein Official Gazette*, under the head of "Postal Department," a law in which the government, by the consent of the provincial assembly, empowers the Department of Finances to contract for the manufacture of stamps or "Postschillinge," "by affixing which on a letter, its prepayment, according to the tariff, shall be effected," in the words of the act and which further provides punishments for counterfeiting, etc., these "Postschillinge," and revokes all franking privileges previously existing.

It might have been expected that the instructions in regard to the use of these stamps would have appeared soon after, but as the manufacture of these stamps was connected with more difficulties than had been anticipated, it was not until November 9, 1850, in *The Official Gazette* bearing date of November 5, 1850, that there appeared a public notice relative to the introduction of postage stamps or "Postschillinge," § 1 of which provides for the sale of these stamps after November 15 at the post-offices. The notice reads as follows:

" * * * These stamps bear the arms of Schleswig-Holstein, the inscription 'Post-schilling' and in the corners in four white fields the letters 'S' and 'H,' as well as the figure whose value in schilling Schleswig-Holstein coin they represent. (The stamps of 1 sch., courant, are blue; those of 2 sch., courant, are red; a blue silk thread runs through them lengthwise, and they are gummed on the back for fastening them. * * *

It is interesting to note that a later law, of December 28, 1850, proposes the issue of one-tenth of a schilling stamps, of which § 20 says that they shall be sold only in entire sheets.

February 1, 1851, the last number of the *Schleswig-Holstein Official Gazette*, as Schleswig had again been entirely occupied by the Danes, the stamps therefore only circulated in the duchy of Holstein, up to the end of that year, when with the Danish occupation Danish money and Danish stamps were again introduced in Holstein; the old stock of stamps was withdrawn from use; partly destroyed, partly deposited in the archives at Copenhagen, from where about the beginning of the sixties, they issued upon their journey into the collecting world.

When, in 1864, the Danes were expelled

from Schleswig-Holstein, stamps were by law of February 16, 1864, introduced in Holstein, viz.:

Rectangle, value surrounded by an oak wreath, in the four corners post-horns, white inscriptions on colored square.

1½ sch., courant blue.
A. Close wavy lines.

There are two types of this value.

Type I.—The letters H. R. Z. G. L. are narrow and there is a white dot behind each letter.

The figure 4 in 4 S. R. M. is almost closed.

The figure 4 in 1¼ has at the end of the horizontal line another vertical one extending equally far upwards and downwards from the horizontal one; the figure 1 is stout, a little crooked in the upper portion.

Type II.—The letters H. R. Z. G. L. also have a white dot behind each letter and they occupy a space about ¼ mm. longer than in Type I.

The figure 4 in 4 S. R. M. is rather more open.

The figure 4 in 1¼ has the vertical stroke at the end of the horizontal one, but extending upwards of the horizontal; the figure 1 is somewhat larger, perfectly straight and a little narrower than in Type I.

In the word "Schilling" the I occurs with and without dot and the G is a little smaller than the other letters.

B. Wide wavy lines.
(Issued May, 1864.)

There are two types of this also, viz.:

Type I.—The letters H. R. Z. G. L. are narrow, but taller than in the first-mentioned two types and have a dot behind the first four letters only. All other letters, like POST FRM., are thick.

The figure 4 in 4 S. R. M., is large, closed also, rather wider in the middle.

The figure 4 in 1¼ has the horizontal line only—the vertical stroke entirely absent.

In the word "Schilling" the letter H has the cross-stroke, the I has a dot, the G is near the circle.

This type is the rarest one, and is found only occasionally; for determining the differences unused specimens should be used.

Type II.—The letters H R Z G L are

thick, even larger than in Type III and have no dots.

The figure 4 in 4 S R M is large, but open, and, excepting the larger size, resembles the first two types (with close wavy lines).

The figure 4 in 1¼ has no vertical stroke at the end of the horizontal line.

In the word "Schilling" the letter H has the cross-stroke, the I has no dot, the G is near the wreath.

This type is the one most frequently met.

It is hardly possible that the plates deteriorated so rapidly that four so entirely different types had to be manufactured so soon after each other. On the contrary, it has been established that the postal authorities, surprised by the large demand, had several plates made to satisfy all demands.

March 14, there appeared in Schleswig the ordinance of the commissioners for the withdrawal of the Danish postage stamps and the introduction of such of home issue.

ISSUE 1864.—Large figure of value in oval, *en relief*, inscription *Herzogth. Schleswig*, rouletted.

4 schilling, red.

APRIL 1, 1864.—Large figure of value in oval, *en relief*, inscription *Herzogth. Schleswig*, rouletted.

1¼ schilling, green.

END OF MAY, 1864.—*For Holstein*: Square, inscription as in first issue, large figure of value in centre, on a ground of red and white lines, below *Schilling Crt.* in semi-circle, rouletted.

1¼ schilling, blue.

MARCH 1, 1865.—Large figure of value in oval, *en relief*, inscription *Schleswig-Holstein*, below *Schilling*, rouletted.

½ schilling, red.

JUNE 1, 1865.—Same type, etc.

1¼ schilling, green.

AUGUST 20, 1865.—Same type, but the word *Schilling* inside the oval.

1½ schilling, lilac,
(= 1 sgr.)

Type as before.

2 schilling, blue.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.—Same type, but *Schilling* inside the oval.

4 schilling, brown,
(= 3 sgr.)

NOVEMBER 1, 1865.—*For Schleswig*: Type as before.

½ schilling, green.

1¼ " violet, gray, many shades.

2 " blue.

4 " brown.

1½ " red, word *Schilling* inside the oval; figure of value smaller.
(= 1 sgr.)

NOVEMBER 1, 1865.—*For Holstein*: Type similar to that for Schleswig, lettering white on colored ground.

½ schilling, green.

1¼ " lilac.

2 " blue, *guilloche* ground, *Schilling* in oval, figures smaller.

1½ " red (= 1 sgr.)

4 " brown (= 3 sgr.)

MARCH 1, 1866.—Same type, *guilloche* ground.

1¼ schilling, violet.

AUGUST 1, 1866.—Same type, etc.

2 schilling, blue.

October 29, 1866, there appeared an ordinance of the provincial president for Schleswig-Holstein providing that after November 1, only stamps of the North German Confederation were to be used and permitting the exchange of stamps of Holstein and Schleswig remaining in the hands of the public.

ALL collectors have seen the stamps of Western Australia with a round hole punched in them. The reason for this, as assigned generally, is that they were used officially. A few days ago I met a gentleman who assured me that these stamps were given to convicts for their use and were so punched to prevent the convicts from exchanging them for money or other things. Who *knows* which solution is correct?

M.

I HAVE recently seen two specimens of the Canada 2c. register stamp, which, I think, settle the matter of the "2c. brown, register, *Error*." One of these had changed, in color, over the whole stamp, but in places it was *much* darker than the remaining parts of the stamp. The second specimen was, in the most part, of the usual color, but in spots it was brown. It seems very clear to my mind that oxidation of the metallic constituent of the ink had taken place and thus the color had changed. It also seems clear that the same process has been carried to completion in the so-called errors.

M.

THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

E. B. STERLING.

HAVING read with much interest Mr. Henry Clotz's able article upon the "Exchange Department," I most heartily welcome his suggestions, which to my mind are well put forth and need to be given active attention at the August convention.

The matter of credits was thought best to be tried a year ago, but the extra amount of work necessary for this purpose has kept the writer busy with the smallest and most insignificant entries, from one cent up, and as such duties require the labor of one person almost continually, the result has not been satisfactory. Credits have been established in most cases where the parties removing stamps from sheets have no idea of paying cash for what they have removed, depending upon the sale of their own sheets or covers to cover the amount so taken by them. Owners of sheets demanding to know how their stamps are selling, have been advised from time to time of the credits accumulating and think it very strange that the Superintendent will not remit in cash settlement for what has been placed to their credit, as sales are made.

THREE BRANCHES who have removed considerable from the exchange sheets have not paid *one cent* in cash towards the amounts removed by their members, although statements of their takings together with their credits have been sent them each month, and the balance has always been in favor of the Exchange Department.

It is no easy task to make out from 200

to 300 statements each month, besides keeping record of sales and credits as they are reported, and the work has grown to such extent, that unless a CASH BASIS can be established, no one will be able to take hold of the department and prove satisfactory as its Superintendent or Manager, as the time necessary for such work will require one to devote his entire attention to every detail.

Again, when sheets are returned to the owners after the credits have been advised from time to time, the amount so reported as to total is conflicting, and the owners have insisted that such and such credit is due them, taking their view from the total and not the given credits as sent them as sales were reported. *The sooner, to my mind, the Exchange Department can be run upon a cash system its success is assured, which can never be the case as an Exchange Department only.*

I would suggest the name being changed to *Sales and Exchange Department*, and that all parties removing stamps from sheets and covers settle the same at once. No credits are given until the sheets are returned to the Superintendent, and then he makes cash remittance at once to the owners with the returned goods, giving statement of sales less commission and settlement in full. Mr. Clotz certainly speaks from a labor-saving standpoint, and that means everything for the profit and active distribution of the members' goods, and I shall most cheerfully do what I can to bring about such a change at the next convention.

TRENTON, N. J., May 3, 1890.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Third Assistant Postmaster-General,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1890.

Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., you are informed that used official envelopes are a part of the waste paper to be accounted for by the postmaster receiving them, as all other waste paper. The canceled official stamps upon these envelopes are of no value beyond that of waste paper. This does not apply to unused official stamps which, under Circular 3283, of May 1, 1879, postmasters are to return to the department.

Very respectfully,

A. D. HAZEN,

Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

AKRON, Ohio, has a flourishing club of stamp collectors, known as the Akron Philatelic Society and numbering eleven members, six of whom are members of the American Philatelic Association. They have made application to the American Philatelic Association for a branch number. The officers are Oliver S. Hart, President; S. C. Smith, Vice-President; Charles A. Townsend, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 240.

WHENEVER you have an uncatalogued stamp, send it, or a description of it, to Mr. W. C. Stone, 384 Union street, Springfield, Mass., who will note it and your name in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, 385 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

AFGHANISTAN.—M. de Ferrary has a specimen of the 1 abasi, red violet on white laid paper, which has a second impression on the reverse, the first not having been perfect. An economical government!

ARGENTINE.—The use of the telegraph stamps for letters, etc., is permitted by the authorities. The 40c. has been seen so used.

40 cents, blue.

The head on the 40 cent. is that of Mariano Belgrano, according to *Le Timbre Poste*.

The new 2 cent has a full-face portrait of Dr. Derqui. 2 centavos, dark lilac.

BULGARIA.—The 10 stotinki of the new type was issued March 6 (18th).

10 stotinki, red.

CANADA.—H. F. Ketcheson informs us that he has the 5 cents of the 1859 issue on ribbed paper, similar to the ½ p. and 3p. Also the 3 pence on hard white, very close ribbed paper.

CEYLON.—It seems to be against the law to use the same kind of type for surcharging two successive lots of provisionals. The latest is 2 cents in small thick type with a bar over the old value. The usual topsy turvys are of course included, as are also double surcharges.

2 cents on 4 cents, violet rose.
2 " 4 " pink.

DUTCH INDIES.—There is a companion to the 5 cent stamp recently noted.

3 cents, lilac (C.C. 67).

FINLAND.—*Tammerfors*.—The 12 penni red has been changed in design to correspond to that of the 12p., bronze green.

12 penni, red and yellow green.

FRANCE.—A notice has been issued, which we hope to give next month, to the effect that the 75 centimes stamp is to be suppressed and a 50 centimes issued in its place.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Just a day or so too late for our last number, we learned the design of the new 10 pence. The head is in a frame similar to the 9 pence, placed in an upright rectangle, with *Postage* above, and *Revenue* below, and numerals of value at the sides. Watermarked "Crown" and perforated 14.

10 pence, purple and red.

GUATEMALA.—The following new varieties of the *Oficial* series are announced.

2 centavos, yellow brown.
20 " green.

JAMAICA.—The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles the following stamps of the current issue, with the surcharge *Oficial* in black.

½ penny, green.
1 " rose.
2 " slate.

PAHANG.—It is said that the surcharged 10 cents is non-official.

PORTO RICO.—A. Dawson desires to know whether the Spanish arms stamped in red violet on the 1 and 5 cents stamps of the last issue constitute a surcharge.

QUEENSLAND.—The following minor varieties of the current set are announced by M. Moens:

One-penny.—1. The bust points between N and E of one. The period after penny is under the design at the right.

2. The bust points under the E of one. The period is in front of the design.

3. Reengraved. *One-penny* is wider spaced, and there is no period.

Four-pence.—The design in the oval at the left has the upper and lower ends longer in one than in the other. The F of *four* and C of *pence* also differ.

One shilling.—The upper end is longer and the lower one shorter in one than in the other. The G of *shilling* is also further from N.

RUSSIA.—The entire set is to have the thunderbolts added below the post-horns. Three new values are announced.

2 kopecs, green.
3 " rose.
5 " violet.

Bogorodsk (Moscow).—The current stamps are now perforated 11½.

1 kopec, violet.
5 " dark blue.
10 " light "
Unpaid 5 " vermilion.
10 " red.

Bousoulouk (Samara).—The 1883 stamp is said to be perforated with square perforations.

3 kopecs, rose.

A new issue with inscriptions in white letters on blue ground in the upper part of the stamp, a large 3 in the centre in color, and *куп* below.

3 kopecs, blue.

Loubny (Poltava).—Oblong stamp with oval in centre, containing *No.* In corners "5K" in small circles; around the frame *Loubenskaja, Zemskaja, Selskaja, Pochtta* (rural post of Loubny).

5 kopecs, green and carmine.

Oustjoujna (Norgorod).—There is a new stamp similar to the last, but with border of lines instead of festoons.

3 kopecs, black on orange.

Schata (Tamboff).—One stamp in every sheet contains the date 18—89 in the upper corners. This particular stamp is, however, not put on sale, but reserved for a speculator.

Solikamsk (Perm).—The 1887 stamp comes in a new color.

2 kopecs, violet.

SELANGOR.—The following new surcharges are announced by *Der Philatelist* on the 2 cent rose:

Horizontal surcharge: 16½ x 1½ mm.
Vertical " 17 x 2 "
" " 20 x 2 "

SEYCHELLES.—Another page for our albums! Messrs. De La Rue & Co. have made a slight improvement in their colonial type in the stamps just issued for these islands. The head of Victoria faces to the left in a small circle of 13 mm., with *Seychelles* in the frame above, and *Postage* at either side; the lower third of the stamp contains the value on an oblong hexagon

of horizontal lines with branches at the ends. Water-marked Crown, CA, perforated 14.

2 cents,	green and carmine.
4 "	carmine and green.
8 "	brown and blue.
10 "	blue and brown.
13 "	gray and black.
16 "	orange and blue.
48 "	yellow green and green.
96 "	violet and carmine.

The Seychelles islands are about 940 miles north from Mauritius and 1100 east from Zanzibar. There are about thirty islands, the area being estimated at from 80 to 150 square miles. The population in 1888 was 16,021. They were originally discovered by the Portuguese, occupied by the French in 1742 and acquired by Great Britain at the peace in 1814. They are governed by an Administrator, assisted by Commissioners, and are under the control of the Governor of Mauritius. Mahi is the largest island, and Port Victoria the capital town.

SORUTH.—The stamps mentioned last month are not exactly like the first issue as they are from a new "setting up." The following additional varieties are chronicled by M. Moens.

1 anna, red.	Perf.
4 " black	"
1 " " on blue	"
4 " " "	"
1 " red.	Imperf.

Those listed last month are imperforate.

SWAZIELAND.—The $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 penny and 1 shilling, are said to exist with the error *Swazicland*. Also the 2 pence with wazieland, eland or land.

The surcharge now measures $15\frac{1}{4}$ mm., instead of 12 mm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, gray.
2 " olive.

These also exist with a double surcharge.

URUGUAY.—The following varieties are noted by M. de Ferrary in *Le Timbre Poste*:

March, 1883.	5 cent, blue, imperf.
Oct. 1889.	5 " violet, inverted surcharge.
Nov. 1889.	5 " blue, imperf. horizontally.

ENVELOPES.

AUSTRIA.—The new envelopes for remitting money are to be issued upon the exhaustion of those now in use. They will bear inscriptions in eight languages.

CHAMBA.—The envelopes noted last month were given on the authority of one of our contemporaries. The "arms in blue" turns out to be an error; it should have been black.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Three new envelopes have been issued. The stamps are similar to those on the post cards. Printed on white laid paper. Size 140 x 80 mm.

5 cents, blue.
10 " orange.
20 " brown.

EGYPT.—The reduction of the postal rate has rendered necessary a new issue of all kinds of postal stationery. The type is similar to the one millieme.

5 milliemmes, red on bluish,	120 x 94 mm.
5 " " "	145 x 112 mm.

FARIDKOTE.—The registration envelope mentioned on page 59 is surcharged FARIDKOTE—STATE in two lines across the stamp, with the arms below in black.

2 annas, blue. Size F.

MEXICO.—There are four more envelopes of the "bag" shape. The arms are at the left in red.

4 centavos, 159 x 92 mm.
6 " " "
12 " " "
20 " " "

RUSSIA.—*Oster* (Tschernigoff).—There is an envelope with stamp of the same design as the adhesives.

3 kopecs, red and brown.

VICTORIA.—The envelope noted last month is on laid paper, and was impressed with the stamp after it was made up. Mr. Bruce has our thanks for a specimen.

WRAPPERS.

ARGENTINE.—A new wrapper was issued February 21. Head of J. Secundo de Agüero in double oval, inscribed *Republica—Argentina* at sides, *Correos y telegramas* above, and *Centavos, 4. Centavos.* below. The wrapper is also inscribed *Republica Argentina*, as before.

4 centavos, blue on buff

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—There are three wrappers with stamp similar to the new envelopes.

2 centavos carmine on manila,	156 x 240 mm.
3 " orange " "	142 x 300 mm.

GUATEMALA.—There is a new wrapper bearing a large rectangular stamp containing a large figure 2 in the centre, with *Guatemala* at the right and left and *Centavos* at the top and bottom.

2 centavos brown on manila, 126 x 300 mm.

MEXICO.—The wrapper for local use has *Servicio Interior* in large type.

1 centavo, green on orange, 250 x 80 mm.

POST CARDS.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Daggett is having a hard time with the post-card contract. His factory has been attached twice, but at last accounts was running all right. There has been a marked improvement in the cards lately. By the way, when are those new sizes and designs to appear?

BAVARIA.—There has been so much confusion among these issues lately, that we copy from the *Post Card* the following list of the various cards dated "90."

3 pfennig, green on buff.
3 " brown "
5 " lilac "
5 " green "
* 3 x 3 " brown " gray.
* 5 x 5 " lilac " "
* 5 x 5 " green " "
10 " carmine on buff (2 var.).
* 10 " " "
10 x 10 " " "
—black on "

Those marked * are watermarked with vertical lines, the others with horizontal, except the unstamped card, which has no watermark. The two varieties of the 10 pf. are caused by the location of the F in *fur*.

The following list of "Mandats" is from *Le Timbre Poste*:

Series of numbers below, "90" on the coupon, and "18" on the formula.

—blue on rose.
10 pfennig, carmine.
20 " ultramarine.
30 " brown.
40 " yellow.

"90" on the coupon, "189" on the formula.

20 pfennig, ultramarine,
30 " brown.
40 " yellow.

The same, no series of numbers below.

20 pfennig, ultramarine.
30 " brown.
40 " yellow.

Without control numbers, "90" on the coupon, "189" on the formula, and no circle below the stamp.

— blue on rose.
10 pfennig, carmine.
20 " ultramarine.
30 " brown.
40 " yellow.

BULGARIA.—The 10s. reply paid Postal Union card is now in vermilion, with the exception of the inscriptions, which are in black.

10 x 10 stotinki, vermilion.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—There are two new 1 cent cards, according to the *Post Card*. They are similar in design to the 2 cent, but have *Servicio Interior* at the top, in place of *Union Postale Universelle*.

1 centavo, green on buff.

1 x 1 " "

DUTCH INDIES.—The *Philatelic Record* says, that the 7½ cent card is now printed on glazed cream colored paper.

7½ cent, ochre on cream color.

FINLAND.—There are two varieties of the ten penni, rose and black on cream-colored card. Variety A has seven beads on each side of the top of the crown, over arms. Variety B has ten beads on each side of the crown. This card also comes with the new type of stamp (*Post Card*).

GERMANY.—The following varieties are noted:

5 pf. green.	No date.
5 " "	190
5 " "	290
5 x 5 " "	889
5 x 5 " "	100
5 x 5 " lilac.	689

HAWAII.—Changes in the cards are announced by the *American Journal of Philately*:

1 cent, vermilion on orange buff.	
1 x 1 " " " "	T 4.
2 x 2 " blue " white.	T 4.

ITALY.—The 7½ x 7½ c. is now dated "90."

MONACO.—The reply 10 cent card is now printed on pale blue.

10 x 10 centimes, brown violet on blue. T 3.

NETHERLANDS.—The following local cards of the Rotterdam company are announced by *Le Timbre Poste*:

Nov., '87.	7½ cent, black on sea green
Mar., '89.	7½ " " brown.
	7½ " " pale blue.
Feb., '90.	7½ " " blue.
	7½ " " green.
	7½ " " rose.
	7½ " " salmon.

PORTUGAL.—The 10 reis now comes without lines on the back.

SERBIA.—The new cards have the stamp with head of Alexander I. The arms on the 5 paras are in the centre, and on the top, at the left. The inscriptions are very similar to the last issue.

5 paras, blue gray on rose.	
5 x 5 " " " "	T 3.
10 " " " " " "	
10 x 10 " " " " " "	T 3.

SEYCHELLES.—*Der Philatelist* announces twocards which are probably of the usual colonial type.

4 cents, carmine on buff.
8 " brown "

WURTEMBERG.—The official card has been changed in color.

5 pfennig, green.

LETTER CARDS.

BRAZIL.—The 80 reis has now a pointed flap and is on creamy white paper.

EGYPT.—There is a new "envelope letter," similar to the old one.

5 millimetres, red on buff.

MEXICO.—Changes have been made in the letter cards. Stamp at right, eagle at left, *Servicio Postal Mexicano*—*Tarjeta Postal* between.

4 centavos, scarlet on buff.
10 " " " rose.

It is said that only 400 of the 4c. and 700 of the 10c. have been printed.

TELEGRAPHS.

ARGENTINE.—The *Revue Philatelique* reports a stamp which is probably used by the international telegraph line across the Andes to Chili. Ornamented "T" in oval, on ground of thunderbolts (?), *Telegrafo Transandino* around. Perforated 11½.

10 centavos, rose carmine.

BRAZIL, U. S. OF.—The *American Journal of Philately* reports that there will soon be issued two sets of telegraph stamps, one for prepaid and the other for unpaid messages. The designs are to be as follows: 100, 200, 500 reis, Mercury with arms of the Republic at his side, and electric flashes below. Same size as the postage stamps.

1000, 2000, 5000 reis, similar, but Mercury is replaced by Liberty.

10,000, 20,000, 50,000 reis, arms of the Republic and bunch of electric flashes.

The due stamps are to be of similar designs, but only of the following values: 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000 reis. The colors are said to be the same as the postage stamps. How about the five highest values?

The *Philatelic Journal of America* illustrates a telegraph stamp of the value of 10,000 reis, which is considerably different from the above. Large star in the centre resting on a sword and wreath; scroll below; *Telegraphos* at top over electric flashes, with *Reis*—10 \$000 between them and the star. Size 28 x 55 mm. No particulars as to colors, etc., are given.

CANADA.—Through the kindness of Mr. H. F. Ketcheson we are enabled to add three new varieties to the Canadian Pacific frank, the 1887 variety being the only one heretofore chronicled. The only change is in the date.

Frank Stamp, black, 1888.
" " " 1889.
" " " 1890.

The last is probably in use by this time, although Mr. Ketcheson has not seen one.

CUBA.—*Le Timbre Poste* says that the designs of these stamps are not changed. The colors are new.

40 cents de peso, red brown.

JAPAN.—The use of special stamps for telegrams has been discontinued.

REVENUES.

ARGENTINE.—*Province of Mendoza*.—*Le Timbre Fiscal* gives the following list of values, etc., of the 1887 set. Perf. 11½.

10	centavos, blue.
15	" "
20	" brown.
25	" vermilion.
50	" blue.
50	" sienna.
1	peso, ?
2	" violet.
5	" brown.
20	" bistre.
50	" yellow.

Three values of another set of quite a similar design, only much more elaborated, are also chronicled. Perf. 11½.

5	centavos, pale blue.
20	" golden yellow.
1	peso, olive green.

Still another set is diamond shaped, with the value in tablets at the side angles. Perf. 11½.

25	centavos, red.
50	" blue.

BRAZIL, U. S. OF.—*The Philatelic Journal of America* illustrates the new stamps, but does not give the values or colors.

Southern Cross in double circle in centre, surrounded by 21 stars, *Thesouro—Nacional*—200 above; *Reis—E. U. do Brasil* below. The stamped paper consists of the Southern Cross in circle of stars as above with *Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brasil* around. There are various frames and each is surmounted by a five-pointed star.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Can none of our Canadian readers give us the values and colors of these stamps, which we announced on Mr. Hooper's authority?

BULGARIA.—There is a new value of the same design as the 10 stotinki.

20 stotinki, blue.

CEYLON.—*The Receipt* stamp has been surcharged *Stamp Duty*, in black.

5 cents, violet.

CUBA.—*The Movil* stamps are only changed in date and colors.

5	cent de peso, brown violet.
25	" blue green.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There is a stamp of the "ready-made" type, surcharged with value and *Transfer Duty* 1890. Watermark, V. R., perf. 14.

1 shilling, orange.

Southampton.—Crowned rose in centre, *Com. Southampton* at top, *Fine or—Fee Stamp* at sides, value in black below. Plain paper, perf. 15.

2 shillings, blue.

Three roses on shield in centre, *Town of Southampton* above, *Court Fee* below, value in black below.

1 shilling, dark blue.

GRENADA.—The 2 shillings has been surcharged *d 1* and *Revenue*, in black.

1p. on 2s., green and orange.

HESSE, GRAND DUCHY OF.—Type of 1876 issue.

30	pfennig, black and orange.
40	" " blue.
4	marks, black and gray bistre.
5	" " yellow.

The 30p. and 5m. have small figures, the others large.

INDIA.—The 8 annas has been seen with the surcharge *Court Fee* in carmine.

8 annas, rose.

JAPAN.—Three new values of medicine bands.

1	rin, dark gray.
2	" pale blue.
3	" yellow.

MONTENEGRO.—There is a 1 florin similar in design to the 1 novitch.

1 florin, pale blue.

PHILIPPINES.—The *Derechos de Firma* stamps still retain the old design, the colors being changed.

20	c. de peso, yellow green.
1	peso, blue.
2	" orange.
5	" blue green.

PORTUGAL.—The *Decima de Juros* stamps are now dated "1890," and there has been a new value discovered, 1000 reis. 28 values.

TRINIDAD.—The 5 shillings postage stamp has been surcharged *Free fee* in red brown.

5 shillings lilac.

POSTAL DOCUMENTS.

Diego-Suarez and Madagascar.

No. 414.—Decree putting an end to the postal franchise granted to the military serving at Diego-Suarez, and at Madagascar.

The President of the French Republic, seeing the law of May 30, 1871, granting the postal franchise to letters from, or addressed to, soldiers or sailors forming part of an army corps in campaign;

Upon the report of the President of the Council, Minister of Commerce, Industry and the Colonies,

DECREES:

Article I. The franchise which is now accorded correspondence coming from, or addressed to, the soldiers and sailors forming part of the troops serving at Diego-Suarez and the expeditionary corps at Madagascar, will cease to be granted after January 1, 1890.

Article II. The exemption from the tax of 1 per cent on money orders addressed to the soldiers or sailors designated in the previous article will also be withdrawn after the same date.

Article III. The President of the Council, Minister of Commerce, Industry and the Colonies, and the Minister of Marine are charged, each in that which concerns them, with the execution of the present decree, which will be inserted in the *Bulletin of the Laws* and in the *Official Journal of the French Republic*.

Done at Paris, November 22, 1889.

[Signed] CARNOT.

By the President of the Republic,

The President of the Council,
Minister of Commerce,
Industry and the Colonies.

[Signed] P. TIRARD.

The Senator,

Minister of Marine,

[Signed] E. BARREY.

Egypt.

Administration of Egyptian Posts.

In accordance with the Khedive's decree of January 25, last, on and after March 1, next, the rate for letters circulating throughout the interior of Egypt will be reduced to 5 milliemes (20 paras) if prepaid, and double if not, for each 15 grams or fraction of 15 grams.

On the same date and to correspond to this new rate,

there will be put on sale new stamped envelopes and envelope letters of 5 millimetres.

ALEXANDRIA, February 15, 1890.

Russia.

(From a St. Petersburg paper of Nov. 18 (30), 1889.)

From a notice by the Chief of the Postal and Telegraph administration, published in the *Official Messenger* of this morning, there will be put in circulation the ensuing year:

1. Special postal wrappers for sending under bands, which are impressed with a postage stamp, and
2. Letter cards furnished with a postage stamp intended to replace letter paper and envelopes.

The postal wrappers are of three sizes: small, medium and large, and in order that they may hold securely the enclosures, the medium and large bands should be divided into two bands. Their price will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ kopeks for the small size, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ kopeks for the medium and large sizes.

The letter cards will be of the same size and only distinguishable by the color of the paper, which will be white for letters sent by the local post (in the same town), stamp of 5 kopeks; yellow for letters sent to the interior of the empire, stamp of 7 kopeks; gray for letters sent abroad, stamp of 10 kopeks.

The letter cards will be sold for a $\frac{1}{2}$ kopek above their face value.

The wrappers and post cards will be put on sale at St. Petersburg, January 1 (13), 1890, and later at Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, Kiev, Riga and in the other cities.

Uruguay.

Post-office Department.

NOTICE.

By order of the general management, there will be put in circulation December 1, next, a new issue of one and two-cent postage stamps, the first printed in rose, the second in blue.

Ninety days time will be allowed from the above date to retire from circulation all the old stamps of the same values. The exchange of these stamps for the new, may be accomplished during the indicated period in all the post-offices of the country.

By reason of this delay it is ordered that the stamps which are not retired from circulation will be considered as useless, and of without value for postage.

MONTEVIDEO, November 28, 1889.

Wurtemberg.

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Ordinance of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Division of establishments of exchange, relative to the changing of colors of certain Wurtemberg stamps.

On and after January 1, 1890, the following Wurtemberg stamps will be changed in color without altering the design in any way.

The 3 pfennig postage stamps, and the stamps on the cards for printed matter, and the wrappers which were bright green, will be brown after that date.

The 5 pfennig adhesive stamps, envelopes and post cards which were violet, will be green.

The 15 pfennig money order envelopes, now bright orange, will be violet.

The 25 pfennig stamp, now orange brown, will be orange.

The 50 pfennig stamp, now gray green, will be red brown.

The 1 mark stamps for the official use of the government authorities, which has been bright orange, will be violet.

The colors of the other stamps will not be changed. The issue of the new colors as above, which corre-

spond to those of the stamps of the empire, will not be put on sale until the corresponding values of the old stock is disposed of.

The date at which the old stamps will become of no value will be announced later.

[Signed] MITTNACHT.

STUTTGART, December 21, 1889.

OBITUARY.

Philately has lost, by the death of our much beloved and esteemed friend, Peter van der Willigen, which took place, at his residence, at Brooklyn, on the 8th day of April, one of its most ardent devotees, and a conscientious worker. He was a native of Haarlem, Holland, thirty-seven years old and commenced collecting stamps about five years ago. As a philatelist, Mr. van der Willigen devoted himself to the collection of all the branches of philately.

He was a member of the American Philatelic Association, the National Philatelic Association, the Staten Island Philatelic Society and the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, and, at a meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, held April 16, 1890, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Lord to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother philatelist, Peter van der Willigen, known and honored by all the philatelists of the metropolis and the American Philatelic Association as an active collector, we desire to place on record our appreciation of his good qualities and high character as a man and good comrade.

His modesty, righteousness and winning ways made him a favorite with all.

We tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and mourning family in their deep affliction, and the Secretary is hereby requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

E. L. SCHUMANN.

ALL members should study such of the By-Laws as relate to the management of the various departments of the Association, and become familiar with their workings, and then make use of them all.

If you do not do it you might as well resign at once. Of what use is the Association to you otherwise?

EXCHANGE Managers of Branch Societies should keep a record of all books sent out, and a list of all the persons to whom they are to be sent in their proper order.

THERE is no such advertising medium anywhere as THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. Try it and be convinced.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.*Third Purchasing Agent*, JOHN M. SHERIDAN, 295 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 1153, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

APRIL, 1890.

There are a few reinstatements to be noted this month, but not as many as there ought to be, I regret to say, and I hope that the members generally will take a personal interest in the matter and endeavor to win back to our Association some of those who were dropped in March for non-payment of dues. A major part of them can be persuaded to again enter our ranks by a little persistence on the part of the members who are personally acquainted with them. All that is necessary for those who wish to be reinstated, is to pay the amount in arrears and the Secretary is authorized at his own discretion to immediately reinstate them. The American Philatelic Association should not only be the largest Association in the United States, but the largest and most representative one of the world. We are rapidly gaining in membership, more interest seems to be taken in the several departments, especially the Exchange Department, as Mr. E. B. Sterling, the Exchange Superintendent, will testify; everything seems to be harmonious, and there is no reason why we cannot reach the eminent position above described. If you know a collector and he is an honorable man, get his consent to become a member; remember, that what you do in this particular way is as much to your interest as to any one. The more members, the wider association will we attain, more interest will be manifested and thus not only will you benefit the Association, but also yourselves. Several cities have more than enough to elect a resident Vice-President, namely, ten members. There ought to be more interest manifested in this matter, only four cities having been heard from, namely: Brooklyn, Staten Island, New York city and Chicago. I should be pleased to hear from those who have the required number, and also to see enough applications come in from those cities which have not the required number, in

order to elect a resident Vice-President and thus arouse additional interest in our Association.

It is with deep regret I announce the death of P. Vander Willigen, an officer of our Association, being but recently appointed resident Vice-President for Brooklyn. Though Mr. Vander Willigen had been in ill health for some time, I am informed his death was rather unexpected, and has touched a tender chord in the hearts of many of his philatelic friends, both in Brooklyn and New York city, where he was well and favorably known.

No. 338, Lieutenant R. D. Wainwright, has sent in his resignation, which is accepted with regret, stating as a reason that he is no longer a collector.

Note the following changes in address:

J. H. KEELER, 216 Ninth avenue W., Hutchinson, Kans.

L. A. JUDKINS, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Nantucket, Mass.

J. V. B. VREELAND, P. O. Box 3620, New York city.

BRUCE V. JENKINS, 1224 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

A. E. TUTTLE, 520 Summer avenue, Newark, N. J.

W. J. PARRISH, 1512 Park avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

W. J. ELDRED, 37-41 Lyman street, Springfield, Mass.

MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAU, temporary, care B. Berle, Kräryplatz, Wiesbaden, Germany.

C. W. STONE, 384 Union street, Springfield, Mass.

M. A. MACDONALD, 420 Sibley street, St. Paul, Minn.

W. N. PERRY, Room 312, 85 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

EDWARD H. BUEHLER, 106 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

W. A. COOPER, Box 1181, San Francisco, Cal.

HENRY GREMMEL, from 89 to 85 Nassau St., New York.

E. F. GAMBS, 39 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

- E. S. PHELPS, 13 Westminster street, Worcester, Mass. * 1022. SCHAEFER, WM., 138 S. Fifth street, Steubenville, O.
 GUSTAVE AUE, 419 E. Fifteenth street, New York city. * 1023. BANKS, JOHN K., 118 N. Third street, Steubenville, O.
 ROBERT B. BAUER, 570 Park avenue, New York city. * 1024. BOURNE, W. B., 93 E. Fourth street, St. Paul, Minn.
 PAUL HECKEL, Catherinenhof, Hamburg, Germany. * 1025. NORTON, HENRY M., 701 Holly avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
 H. A. SHEPHERD, 300 N. Carey street, Baltimore, Md. * 1026. WILLIAMS, J. F. A., Room 1009, Pioneer Block, St. Paul, Minn.

Address of Edward Herbener printed "Spreckelsville" last month, should be "Strickersville," Pa.

Roy D. Hassler's number in list of members should be 679 instead of 678, and to C. D. Andrade, Port of Spain, Trinidad, should be added.

Charles Philip "Gendtner" should be Charles "Geudtner."

It is with pleasure I announce the following reinstatements:

149. C. L. MOREAU.
 213. F. FRANCISCO FOSSI.
 215. GEORGE F. STEIN.

List of new members:

- * 995. SENSENIG, H. B., 217 E. King street, Lancaster, Pa.
 * 996. BILLAU, J. LOUIS, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
 * 997. SPOFFORD, EDWARD C., Station R, New York city, N. Y.
 * 998. STOCKWELL, GEORGE A., Providence, R. I.
 * 999. REED, EDWARD F., Box 137, So. Norwalk, Conn.
 * 1000. WALTON, MILLARD F., JR., 3827 Aspen street, West Phila.
 * 1001. IMBRIE, H. T., 56 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.
 * 1002. FEILMANN, FERD., 2 Convent road, Ensaltz, Calcutta, India.
 * 1003. LOWRY, J. W., Tombstone, Cochise county, Ariz.
 * 1004. PAYNE, BURD W., Box 207, Ashland, Pa.
 * 1005. ESTRUP, L. L. C., Randers, Denmark.
 * 1006. KIRSTLING, OTTO, 334 First avenue, New York city, N. Y.
 * 1007. KUNART, W., 64 Unter den Linden 15, Berlin, W., Germany.
 * 1008. HAKE, GEORGE H., Belvidere, Ill.
 * 1009. HOPKINS, SAMUEL, 129 N. Main street, Providence, R. I.
 * 1010. KIESSLING, GEORGE G., 334 First avenue, New York city, N. Y.
 * 1011. SARGENT, FREDERICK H., Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, Fort Logan, Colo.
 * 1012. ROESSLE, E. O., Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.
 * 1013. OLSEN, KLAUS, 913 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.
 * 1014. ALTSCHAL, C., Box 2533, San Francisco, Cal.
 * 1015. WEBER, A. H., 1508 Post street, San Francisco, Cal.
 * 1016. KING, DONALD A., P. O. Dept., Halifax, N. S.
 * 1017. MCLAREN, W. W., care N. B. of Commerce, Cleveland, O.
 * 1018. WILLIAMS, B. C., 104 W. Fifty-fifth street, New York city.
 * 1019. WALTON, MRS. MILLARD F., 3827 Aspen street, West Phila.
 * 1020. WALTON, EDWARD S., 3827 Aspen street, West Phila.
 * 1021. O'KEEFE, P. F., Steubenville, O.

The following is the list of applicants:

- * OGDEN, WALTER B., 410 Tenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 References: J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin.
 Guarantor: C. Theodore Sauer, M.D., 292 Thirtieth street.
 * GOHEEN, FRANK H., 348 Coburn street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 References: A. J. Gillett, Carl Pingpank.
 * COLEMAN, E. B., 4 Liberty square, Boston, Mass.
 References: P. L. Johnson, H. Corbett.
 * KURTZ, THOMAS C., Moorhead, Minn.
 References: Henry Gremmel, Millard F. Walton.
 * BRATT, W. H., 306 W. Twelfth street, New York city.
 References: Percival Parrish, W. B. Jackson.
 * HENCH, GEORGE C., Box 222, Connerville, Ind.
 References: Alvah Davison, J. W. Scott.
 Guarantor: J. H. Hench.
 * SNYDER, PERCY E., 28 W. Sixtieth street, New York city.
 References: C. Van Dusen, William C. Stone.
 * STONE, F. L., Benson, Minn.
 References: E. R. Aldrich, M. A. MacDonald.
 Guarantor: M. A. MacDonald.
 * CUMINGS, MRS. CHARLOTTE J., Tidioute, Pa.
 References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.
 * HARDENBROOK, W. T., 117 W. Sixty-third street, New York city.
 References: J. W. Scott, R. R. Bogert.
 * YOUNG, LEON G., Auburn, Vt.
 References: C. F. Rothfuchs, F. H. Pinkham.

Total members, April 10	625
Gain—New members	32
	657
" Reinstated	3
	660
Loss—Resignation	1
" Death	1
	2
Members, May 10, 1890.	658

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

APRIL, 1890.

Blank sheets sold	387
Covers, small	23
" large	11
" mailing	22
Die-cut hinges	13,000

Received the following filled sheets and covers:

181 sheets	\$1059 75%
27 covers	184 97
208	\$1244 72%

Which were contributed from the following sources:

BRANCHES.	
Philadelphia	\$120 41
San Francisco	95 73
Chicago	37 80
Total	\$253 94
INDIVIDUALS.	
Wm. Kleine	\$221 83
B. A. Sterling	166 69
C. E. Cameron	120 06
K. Brewster Cox	95 03
H. C. Moody	47 35
Chas. Muecke	43 23
H. C. Kendall	43 16
E. J. Rall	39 46
Rudolph Korst	32 04
Jul. Lossau	36 65
A. B. Hubbard	35 45
Fred Noyes	30 14
Six others	79 69
Total	\$ 990 78
Total for branches and individuals	1244 72

The Akron, Ohio, American Philatelic Association members have formed themselves into a branch of the American Philatelic Association, to be known as the "Akron Branch," No. 18, Charles A. Townsend, Manager, seven members. Any six American Philatelic Association members in good standing, desiring to receive a greater number of the exchange books, can do so by forming themselves into a branch circuit and divide the cost of express charges between them, which they will find will give them greater opportunities for larger supply, directly with the branches in regular order of circuit. I have not yet heard from Boston, Mass., where I should like to have a branch formed to connect with the Providence and Middletown branches.

Members should bear in mind the fact, that in order to dispose of their duplicates through this department, the price must be an object as well as the condition of the stamps offered. Most dealers will allow a discount from twenty-five per cent to thirty-three and one-third per cent from their catalogues, and all participants in the Exchange Department have their eyes open for bargains, and are not going to pay full prices for articles they can buy for less money elsewhere, and I trust those that are supplying the Exchange Department now with filled sheets, will please bear this point in mind when pricing stamps for circulation in the department, which should be more properly styled "SALES AND EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT."

E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

Before this paper reaches its readers, the third forwarding of the First Purchasing Agency probably will be made. As there are about \$300 worth of stamps, etc., on the road for the Department the fourth forwarding may soon follow.

New members of the agency:

William H. Page, Haverhill, Mass., Ia.
Leedom Sharp, St. Paul, Minn., I. America only.

Only the following stamps arrived since my last report:

Persia, 1, 2, 5 shahi	\$0 08
Surinam, 15, 20, 30, 40 cts.	45
Surinam, 1 gulden.	43
Surinam, post due 30, 50 cts.	34
Great Britain, 10 pce.	20½
*Cuba, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 mls.	3½

All payments asked for in my statements should be made by return mail, or as soon as possible, as otherwise I would have to use my own money to buy all the many new stamps issued recently. Very respectfully,

W. SELLSCHOPP.

SECOND PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT

I would again call the attention of the members to my department. It certainly does not receive from the members of our Association the attention it deserves, and the benefits to be derived from it are therefore greatly lessened. A glance at the advertisement this month will show that there are some good stamps wanted as well as a fine lot of U. S. periodicals for sale. I feel sure that members will do well to give the matter their attention.

ALFRED L. HOLMAN,
Second Purchasing Agent, A. P. A.

THIRD PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT

During April the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. had four sales. On March 31 and April 1, the splendid collection of Mr. Geo. F. Crane, and on the 21st and 22d the collection of the late Mr. Geo. B. Mason. Mr. Casey had the King sale on the 4th and 5th. Below are some of the prices realized at these sales:

CRANE SALE. U. S. STAMPS.

Lot.	
No. 1. New York, 1843, 3c. blue, wove p.	\$20 00
5. Providence, 10c.	17 50
13. 1866, 3c., vermilion	10 00

FOREIGN.

89. Bolivia, 500c., 11 stars	31 00
106. Br. Guiana, "Patimus" 1c., fine	11 00
107. " " 4c., "	12 25
108. " 1856, type-set 4c., magenta, very fine	37 00
243. Gr. Britain, 1882, ½s., fine	7 00
382. N. Brunswick, 1 sh., fine	34 00
530. Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red	12 25
600. Zurich, 1843, 4r., fine	15 00
603. Vaud, 1849, 4c., red and blk.	30 00
611. Tasmania, 1d., blue, 1853	6 75

The splendid condition of the entire Crane collection was remarkable.

MASON SALE. U. S. STAMPS.

Lot.	
No. 20. 1857, set in unsev. blocks of six.	\$25 00
27. 1868, 90c., grided, blue	3 50
U. S. REVENUES.	
209. 6c., Prop., orange	8 25
226. \$20.00 Prob. Will perf.	8 75
228. \$200.00 perf.	6 50
335. 3d issue, 30c., orange, head inverted.	8 25
376. \$500.00, proof	18 25
377. \$5000.00, "	18 50

U. S. ENVELOPES.

743.	1853.	3c.	(K corners), H 8.	\$15 25
764.	1853.	10c.	H 24.	6 00
819.	1870.	3c.	gr. lined, H 157.	17 00
821.	"	3c.	gr. on amber lined, H 158.	17 00
824.	"	3c.	white, H 169½.	42 00

KING SALE.

417.	Sweden, 1870,	error 20.	20 00
878.	Canada, 7½ d.	pair, stained.	8 25
989.	India, 1854, ½ anna,	RED.	62 25
1119.	Nova Scotia, Provisional	7½	12 50
1120.	"	" 7½	15 50
1128.	"	1sh.	25 00
1137.	Pr. Ed. Island, 1861,	2p. ROUL.	37 50
1252.	Vancouver, 5c.,	imperf.	35 00

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. will close their season with two fine sales comprising part of the collection of Mr. C. B. Corwin. This gentleman is well known as one of our most enthusiastic collectors and the possessor of a magnificent collection. As he intends to give all his attention hereafter to Br. Colonials he will dispose of the rest of his collection on May 19 and 26.

R. R. Bogert & Co. will have sales on the 14th, 20th, and 21st, and have many good stamps catalogued.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN,
295 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FORM OF PROXY TO BE USED AT THE NEXT ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Know all men by these presents, That I hereby constitute and appoint of the American Philatelic Association, No. my attorney and agent, for me and in my name, place and stead, to do and perform all acts, and to vote upon all questions, at the Convention of the American Philatelic Association, to be held in 1890, as fully and with like effect as I might do if personally present, with power to substitute any other member in his stead for the same purposes.

And further, I hereby give to my said attorney, or his substitute, full power on my behalf to make, execute and deliver such agreements, papers and proxies as may be necessary to facilitate the incorporation of the said association, and to enable the organization meeting of the said corporation to be held at such place, time and manner as may be directed at the said convention to be held in 1890.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this . . . day of 1890.

Witness present,

[SEAL]

SEND an advertisement to THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

REPORT OF LITERARY EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

Please forward lists immediately for lists which start on a circuit June 10. The following rules explain how they should be made out:

1. Make lists out on paper size of legal or foolscap, if possible; (2) use Tiffany's Stamp Collector's Library Companion (and supplement) numbers; (3) simply give No. by Tiffany, volume, number and number of paper, with lowest cash price each; (4) the lists must reach me by June 10. Do not put your name on lists; (6) I charge three per cent commission to cover cost of postage.

All members should keep their lists of wants filed with me.

H. C. BEARDSLEY,
Superintendent Literary Exchange.

CLIPPINGS.

WANAMAKER'S PORTRAIT GALLERY. — Art has stamped its impress upon society in many ways, and not among the least of these is that of decorating stamps. Every new design in postage stamps all over the world attempts something unsurpassed in the way of art. Sometimes it is landscape, sometimes seascape and sometimes designs illustrative of agriculture, commerce or war. It is no wonder, then, that there are collections of stamps said to be worth over \$50,000.

The new postage stamps placed upon the market last month are devoted wholly to portraiture.

* * * * *
The interest which this gallery of portraits of distinguished personages adds to the new postage stamps is only equaled by the terror inspired by the indescribable coloring. If the Father of his Country should revisit the scenes of his glorious deeds, and have occasion to purchase one of the new two-cent stamps, it is doubtful whether he could ever forgive the person responsible for insulting his image with such bloody and stupid wash. Republics are indeed ungrateful. — *Boston Globe.*

THE COMING POSTAGE STAMP. — Our people have had their taste so greatly developed and improved by the late Centennial Exposition, that the coming postage stamp, to give entire satisfaction, will have to be hand-painted by Meissonnier or some other high-priced artist. — *Norristown Herald.*

WORSE THAN THE GREEN STAMP. — The gory-looking production with which our letters must now be ornamented does not suffer from indistinctness. The design is cheap, the paper cheaper, and the general work so badly done that the blood-colored ink is driven through, in unwholesome-looking dribbling, to the back of the stamp. Perhaps the most appropriate part of the design is the face of Washington, which wears an expression of sullen contempt quite suitable to its dingy surroundings. We advise Mr. Wanamaker to try again and try harder. — *New York Commercial Advertiser.*

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

*• THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy.

OFFICIAL NOTE-HEADS OF THE

American Philatelic Association,

With the names and addresses of members printed thereon, can be procured from the Secretary of the Association at the following prices, which include postage:

240 sheets for \$1.25; 480 sheets for \$1.75.

Advertising Rates

AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

One inch, each insertion	\$1 00
Two inches, each insertion	1 80
Four inches, each insertion	3 40
Half page, or one column, each insertion	6 00
One page, each insertion.....	12 00

To members of the American Philatelic Association ONLY:

One inch, each insertion.....	\$0 70
Two inches, each insertion.....	1 30
Four inches, each insertion.....	2 20
Half page, or one column, each insertion	4 00
One page, each insertion.....	8 00

P. O. Box 1153, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice change of address.

SA-YD-OYO-UWA-NT TOB-UY-A-NYS-TAM-PS??

If so, our "Keystone No. 1" packet is just what you want. 100 varieties, fine stamps, only 50c., and every fifth purchaser gets a stamp worth 50c. free. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Remit by postal note or money order. H. B. WILBER & COMPANY, 14 and 16 MAIN ST., Cambridgeboro, Pa.

On Approval,

U. S., South, Central American and West Indian stamps.

U. S. stamps wanted.

H. CORBETT,

A.P.A. 950. 1413 WASHINGTON ST., Boston.

Exchange Department.

This department should be the main feature of the Association, and the present Superintendent intends that it shall be. Members having duplicates to dispose of should avail themselves of all its privileges at once. Good stamps priced in proportion to their quality are in demand, and I am prepared to increase the business of this department to its fullest extent, and invite the co-operation of all members of the A.P.A. to that end.

Sheets and covers will be promptly placed on circuit and returns made soon as books and boxes are returned to the department.

Members of the A.P.A. (only) can participate in this department, and they can procure the following by remitting cash with order:

Exchange sheets (each)	5c.
Small covers (each).....	5c.
Large "	5c.
Large mailing envelopes, patent fasteners, (each).....	2c.
Paper hinges, good quality and cut to the required size, per 1000	10c.

All the above will be mailed postage paid.

P. O. Box 294.

E. B. STERLING,

Exchange Superintendent, Trenton, N. J.

Second Purchasing Agent's Department.

All stamps are numbered by Scott's Catalogue, fiftieth edition.

STAMPS WANTED.

Bahamas, page 25, No. 1, 1d., carmine, imperforate.
Barbadoes, page 25, No. 24, 1d. on 5sh., pink.
Grenada, page 52, No. 9, 1/2 d. on 1d., yellow.

page 52, No. 9a, " "

Nevis, page 74, No. 2, 4d., dull rose, blue paper.

page 74, No. 3, 1d., lake rose, gray paper.

page 74, No. 4, 4d., dull rose, " "

St. Christopher, page 92, No. 15, 1d. on 2 1/2 d., blue.

St. Lucia, page 92, No. 2, 4d., deep blue, star wmk.

St. Vincent, page 93, No. 14, 1d. on 6d., green.

page 93, No. 20, 1d. on 6d., yellow.

page 93, No. 21, 4d. on 1sh., verm.

Tobago, page 105, No. 5, 1d. on 6d., orange.

page 105, No. 7, 1, violet.

Trinidad, page 106, No. 6, 4d., violet, white paper.

page 106, No. 7, 6d., blue, " "

page 106, No. 9, 6d., blue, lithographed.

page 106, No. 10, 1d., red, badly litho.

page 107, No. 11, 6d., blue, " "

Turks Island, page 108, No. 3, 1 sh., slate.

Persons having any of the above stamps, used or unused, for sale, are requested to send them, with prices at which they are willing to sell.

STAMPS FOR SALE.

United States newspaper stamps—unused.

Nos. 195 to 199 inc. Price, \$144.

Nos. 194 to 199 inc. Price, \$152.

The balance of the set, that is, Nos. 175 to 193, will be sold at face value, provided Nos. 194 to 199 are taken, making the entire set Nos. 175 to 199 cost in one lot \$168.57. These are fine unused original specimens.

All communications to be addressed to

ALFRED L. HOLMAN,
Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.

Guy Semple,

9 Amerland Road, Wandsworth,
ENGLAND.

Rare stamps bought. Provisionals wanted. Stamps on approval.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. IV.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 10, 1890.

No. 9.

THE ANTI-SURCHARGE ASSOCIATION.

CHARLES B. CORWIN.

IN the May number of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* I proposed to its readers a plan which would tend to show, in a thoroughly practical manner, the dissatisfaction with regard to the great multiplicity of surcharges, which is so prevalent, at present, in well-regulated philatelic bosoms.

My plan was to simply and severely leave to one side those stamps locally surcharged on and after January 1, 1890, leaving to every one their own choice as to what they would do with regard to those issued prior to that date.

My proposition embodied the associating together, for the purpose of publicly expressing disapprobation of surcharges, of those who were ready to agree to the platform then set forth, viz.:

"I will not collect, buy, sell or exchange any locally surcharged stamps issued on or after January 1, 1890. Stamps which are surcharged by the makers, for economy's sake, such as St. Helena, Gibraltar, certain Ceylons, etc., are certainly collectible and are not to be taken into consideration in this excision, as, in general estimation, they are worthy of philatelic respect."

I am pleased to state that my proposition met with favor, for in the June number of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* will be published a list of ninety-four philatelists, who have all agreed to conform to the above promise.

Inspection of this official list reveals the fact that there is contained therein the names of many of our most prominent philatelists, including the entire Official Board (save one only) of the American Philatelic Association, which certainly goes to show that it was only necessary to strike the rock and the stream gushed forth.

It is essential that the American Philatelic Association should grow rapidly in numbers,

and to that end is invited the hearty coöperation of all readers of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. We desire to show, by our strength, the earnestness of our convictions, and the fact that these convictions are held by so large and influential a body of philatelists, that the producers (for profit mainly) of these obnoxious intruders will speedily begin to stay their hand.

Therefore it will be seen that, while aggressive as to the *future*, we are entirely impartial as to the *past*, leaving to the good judgment of members whether they will, or will not, collect stamps locally surcharged prior to January 1, 1890. What we ask philatelists to do will not touch their pockets in the slightest degree, nor is any such action contemplated in the future of the Anti-Surcharge Association.

We do not promulgate an *ex post facto* law, nor one that should be objected to by any one who has the true interests of philately at heart, our desire being simply to strike a severe blow at one of the worst foes philately has ever known.

I trust, therefore, that this matter will be seriously considered by each one who peruses these few lines, and that the verdict will be favorable.

There is not now, nor is there likely to be in the future, any expense attendant upon membership in this association, as there are no expenses of any sort to be incurred. All that is necessary for any one desiring to subscribe to our platform to do, is to simply notify me, that he desires to be enrolled a member, and the thing is done.

The opinions of a few members are given below, so that all may know how the plan of the association stands in public philatelic opinion:

John K. Tiffany, St. Louis: "I heartily

approve your position in regard to surcharges."

W. C. Van Derlip, Boston: "I have long felt indignant at the useless manufacture of surcharges to sell to collectors."

Millard F. Walton, Philadelphia: "Count on me for all the assistance I can give in getting rid of these swindling surcharged stamps."

Charles Gregory, New York: "Count on me in this and other needed reforms."

W. A. MacCalla, Philadelphia: "Put my name among the 'immortals.'"

E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J.: "I do not believe in collecting such things."

John M. Sheridan, Brooklyn: "Let us get rid of this scourge at any cost."

L. L. Hubbard, Boston: "I am very glad to give your plan of an Anti-Surcharge Association a hearty endorsement."

F. C. Foster, Boston: "I am most heartily and entirely in sympathy with you."

P. H. Dilg, Chicago: "I have an abhorrence for surcharged stamps."

G. H. Worthington, Cleveland: "Your plan is the only feasible one I have read of getting rid of these pests."

E. T. Barrows, New York: "They have become a perfect nuisance."

H. H. Lowrie, Plainfield: "Record me as always and every time opposed to surcharges."

J. W. Scott, New York: "Your righteous indignation finds an echo in my bosom."

Henry Clutz, New York: "Am glad this matter has taken a definite shape."

H. N. Terrett, Woodside, L. I.: "It does me good to give you my name for membership in the A. S. A."

A. J. Craig, Pictou, N. S.: "Put me down as with you 'heart and hand.'"

These few opinions will show the reader the drift of opinion in this movement, and should afford him food for plenty of reflection.

In concluding these few remarks, I desire to call special attention to the fact that, out of our eighty-six members (gathered in one month), no less than ten are dealers, and some of them very prominent ones too, thus showing that others besides collectors have taken this bane of philately seriously to heart. I trust this brief exposition of our aims will be the means of adding many names to our rapidly augmenting number.

108 WATER STREET,
NEW YORK, June 2, 1890.

SPECIALISTS.

K. BREWSTER COX.

WHAT shall we collect? This is a difficult question to answer satisfactorily for philatelists as a body, but each one must answer it for himself, nevertheless I beg to be allowed to give my views on the subject, with the hope that they will be of some interest to those who, though appalled by the magnitude of a general collection, hesitate to launch out as "specialists." Am I in favor of specialism? Decidedly so, or I would not be so pronounced a specialist as I am.

Possibly too pronounced. The embryo philatelist of to-day commences by buying a cheap album, the book probably containing spaces for most of the general adhesive postal issues of all the countries of the globe, including provisionals, cut envelopes, newsbands, locals, revenues used postally (?), and possibly postal cards and the revenues of the home country. The novice, with such a book in his hands, naturally starts in as a general collector, and is it not best he should?

Up to the present time he, in all probability, has not studied the stamps he may have come across, but now he is forced to, to a certain extent, in order to insert them correctly in his album.

If a mere lad his first ambition is "to get more than Johnnie C," at a later stage of the disease he tries to "fill up" some particular countries on account of their striking design, or coloring, such as Heligoland, Guatemala, etc. During this time new issues are accumulating on the margins of his pages, and still a large majority of the marked spaces remain unfilled, those he *has* filled having taken all the spare cash he could command. Then he begins to realize how hopeless the task is of getting a complete collection; something must go.

He drops the revenues, then the locals, then envelopes and newsbands, and when he still sees that he is falling sadly behind in the race, he at last selects some countries that he has always been more or less partial to, and dropping all others, comes out as a

full-fledged "specialist." Has he made a mistake? No, I think not.

It is from this class that the philatelic world will learn many things of interest that the general collector is apt to overlook.

Unless a philatelist has a very snug bank account that he can devote entirely to his hobby, he had better join this class now, as it is only a matter of time when he will have to in order to possess anything like a complete collection. As I write there lies before me a list of seventy-eight philatelists, many well known, and all of whom I have had more or less exchange business with; sixty-one of these are "specialists." Some collect only the stamps of the New World, others of the Old World; many take only the postage and revenue issues of our own country; again some, though classing themselves with general collectors, draw the line at a certain year and take nothing thereafter; while others take Great Britain, France, Spain or Portugal and their colonies, and so on, as fancy leads them. Whatever you collect keep the different classes in separate albums, put the regular adhesive postal issues by themselves; the errors, oddities and revenues used postally in another book; the envelopes, newsbands and postal cards in another; revenues in another, and so on. It has come to be an acknowledged fact that all stamp collectors are "cranks," to a greater or less degree, and possibly I may be considered as ranking with the former grade in confining my collection to only the regular adhesive postal issues of the United States and British Colonies in the New World.

Of course I go in for the various issues as denoted by their watermarks, perforations, etc., including marked shades, but ignoring all surcharged varieties except where the stamps are never met with in that color or design *unsurcharged*, as the 1868 issue of British Columbia, the 1875 issue of Grenada and like kinds. There have been too many "provisionals" manufactured during the last year or two, especially for collectors, notable among which are those of the French Colonies.

Not many weeks ago a friend of mine wrote to the postmaster of one of these colonies, enclosing a sum of money for a quantity of these "provisionals," and received a reply prepaid with the current stamps of *France*, saying that "although his office carried the stamps desired in stock, *they were not for use as postage, but were*

simply for sale to collectors, at but twenty-five per cent over face value."

If one intends to "boycott" any particular class of stamps, do not forget to include the aforementioned issues, with the "Sheebeck's" and others. I see that some philatelists of note have protested against admitting "postage due" and "registered" stamps to our collections, yet overlook the "officially sealed" labels that are given space in all printed albums. Have we not enough varieties of *stamps* to look after without admitting such trash? The number labels used by most of the countries of the Universal Postal Union on registered matter, have far more right there than these bits of paper; the former, at least, show that the letter has been subjected to extra postage for registration, while the latter are simply what they state on their face, "seals," which could in no manner affect the amount of postage. One might as well claim that *postmarks* belong in a stamp collection. I am surprised that so much valuable space has been given in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST to the subject of these labels. One dealer has actually advertised a variety of them at the remarkably low (?) figure of "\$20 for an unsevered pair." It lies with the collector as to how long we shall allow this seal in a postage stamp collection, for so long as there is a call for them just so long will albums give spaces for them. Dealers who have quantities of them in stock will naturally be the last to "boycott" them.

If you have never tried buying stamps at the auctions which are held from time to time in New York, begin at once. Send to Mr. J. M. Sheridan, 295 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, the Third Purchasing Agent of the Association, and ask him to have catalogues of all sales sent you. He will be glad to advise you as to the amount it would be advisable to bid, provided you enclose an addressed stamped envelope for his reply. You will be surprised to find how far below the dealers' prices all stamps sell.

There is no department of our Association which can be made use of by members to so great advantage as this. You will save money on every stamp you buy. Duplicates can be disposed of through the Exchange Department.

THERE is no such advertising medium anywhere as THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST. Try it and be convinced.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO POSTAL MUSEUM AT WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1890.

AS indicated in my report to the President for the year ending June 30, 1889, the department desires to establish in this city a Government Museum that shall, as far as possible, represent the progress of the postal system of the United States from its beginning, and at the same time shall contain everything that may be offered or can be collected in connection with the work of the service that is either of special interest or general historic value.

Many articles worthy of preservation and display in such a museum are believed to be in the possession of postmasters throughout the country, and not needed by them in the present transaction of public business; and some things of like character are no doubt in the hands of private persons, who would be pleased to offer them for public use upon the purpose of the Government in this matter being made known.

In view of these facts, it is thought proper to call upon all postmasters to make at once a careful search through their offices, and to send to the department, as soon as practicable, anything they may thus find that, in their judgment, will be desirable additions to a postal museum, and also to send anything of similar character that may be procured from their patrons, with such report or remarks in every case as will be appropriate, including, of course, where the article is donated, the giver's name, in order that proper acknowledgment may be made.

The following-named classes of things connected with postal work or history are given, with the intention of suggesting what the department desires; but anything of interest not comprehended in these classes may be sent:

1. Old stamping and postmarking instruments, no longer used.
2. Old mail bags of abandoned patterns.
3. Copies of old editions of the postal laws and regulations, or other postal documents, books or essays on the postal service;

old accounts in book form or in sheets; old letters, circulars, blanks, maps, commissions, old newspapers and advertisements relating to postal business, or other papers of a postal character, either in print or in writing.

4. Illustrations of old post-office buildings, postal carriages or wagons, and post-office materials.

5. Portraits of postal officers, either of present or former times.

6. Specimens of local postage stamps, or of envelopes with "paid" stamp of postmaster thereon, used to prepay postage before the national issue of postage stamps began in 1847. Also, anything, either in print or in writing, relative to the introduction and use of such local stamps or envelopes.

7. Old post-office and registered package envelopes of abandoned patterns and styles.

8. Models, engravings or photographs of existing post-office buildings, or postal articles, railway cars, steamboats or mail wagons; also, maps of cities, towns or villages where post-offices exist.

9. Anything calculated to show the difficulties attendant upon the carriage of the mails or the management of the postal business in newly settled parts of the country.

10. Old implements, relics and curiosities of a miscellaneous character pertaining to the postal service.

Without involving the department in any expense, it is desired that every postmaster shall take such steps as, in his discretion, will be best calculated to give publicity to this circular, and to carry out its general purpose.

All articles sent in accordance with this notice should be securely wrapped and forwarded by registered mail, under penalty envelope or label, addressed to "Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.," and accompanied by a letter of advice giving the facts of the case.

Care must be taken not to send any articles in present use in conducting the work of the postal service.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Postmaster-General.

EVERY enterprising collector looks carefully through our advertising columns. He is sure to find some one advertising for sale or exchange something he wants, or perhaps some one is trying to secure something he would be willing to part with.

If you wish to procure any foreign handbooks, philatelic papers, or other literature, write at once to the International Secretary, Mr. Jos. Rechert, Hoboken, N. J., who will be glad to procure for you what you want and cheaper, too, than you can get it elsewhere.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

A Descriptive List of all Known Varieties.

COMPILED BY WM. C. STONE.

(Continued from page 185.)

CUBA.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1868.—Head of Isabella II to left in oval; *Cuba Telegs.*, 1868, above, value below. Perforated 14.

	NEW.	USED.
1. 200 milesimas, blue on salmon . . . . .	.08	—
2. 500 " brown on yellow . . . . .	.05	—
3. 1 escudo, orange on blue . . . . .	.12	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1869.—Similar, but dated 1869.

4. 200 milesimas, blue . . . . .	.12	—
5. 500 " brown . . . . .	.15	—
6. 1 escudo, orange . . . . .	.12	—

ISSUE OF —, 1869.—Same as last, surcharged *Habilitado por la nacion.*

7. 200 milesimas, blue on blue	—	—
8. 500 " brown	—	—
9. 1 escudo, orange	—	—
10. 200 milesimas, black on blue . . . . .	.40	—
11. 500 " brown . . . . .	.60	—
12. 1 escudo orange . . . . .	.60	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1870.—Crowned arms in oval, inscriptions as before, dated 1870. Perforated 14.

13. 200 milesimas, brown (shades) . . . . .	.40	—
14. 500 " carmine . . . . .	.60	.60
15. 1 escudo, blue (shades) . . . . .	.80	.60
16. 2 pesetas, mauve . . . . .	.60	—

The same unperforated.

17. 500 milesimas, carmine	—	—
18. 2 pesetas, mauve	—	—

ISSUE OF JULY, 1870.—Similar to last, but dated 1870-71. Perforated 14.

19. $\frac{1}{2}$ peseta, green . . . . .	.30	—
20. 1 " blue . . . . .	.40	—
21. 2 " lilac (shades) . . . . .	.70	—
22. 4 " vermillion	1.20	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1871.—Arms in crowned shield in oval; inscriptions as before; dated 1871. Perforated 14.

23. 50 cents de peseta, green . . . . .	.25	—
24. 1 peseta, rose . . . . .	.35	—
25. 2 " bistre . . . . .	.60	—
26. 4 " blue	1.00	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1872.—Same as last, with arms of Savoy on shield of pretence; dated 1872. Perforated 14.

27. 50 cents de peseta, mauve . . . . .	.40	—
28. 1 peseta, blue . . . . .	.50	—
29. 2 " green . . . . .	.80	—
30. 4 " violet	1.40	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1873.—The same, dated 1873. Perforated 14.

31. 1 peseta, green . . . . .	.40	.40
32. 2 " blue . . . . .	.60	.30
33. 4 " mauve	1.40	1.20
34. 4 " gray	—	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1874.—Arms surmounted by mural crown in oval; inscriptions as before; dated 1874. Perforated 14.

35. 1 peseta, red brown . . . . .	.70	.60
36. 2 " yellow bistre70	.60
37. 4 " dark bistre	—	1.20

The same unperforated.

38. 1 peseta, red brown50	—
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ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1875.—Arms on shield surmounted by a mural crown; *Cuba Telegs.* in straight line above, value below. Perforated 14.

39. 1 peseta, green	—	.80
40. 2 " ultramarine	—	1.00
41. 4 " carmine	—	1.20

The same unperforated.

42. 1 peseta, green . . . . .	.40	—
43. 2 " ultramarine	—	—
44. 4 " carmine	—	1.00

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1876.—Head of Alfonso XII to right in oval frame; *Cuba Tels.*, 1876, at top, value at bottom. Emblems in corners. Perforated 14.

45. 1 peseta, dark green . . . . .	.25	—
46. 2 " blue . . . . .	.20	—
47. 4 " rose	—	1.20

The same unperforated.

48. 1 peseta, green . . . . .	.20	—
49. 2 " blue	—	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1877.—Arms of Castile and Leon on shield with royal crown above; Bourbon arms on shield of pretence; *Cuba Tels.*, 1877, at top, value below. Perforated 14.

50. 1 peseta, bistre . . . . .	.25	—
51. 2 " green (shades) . . . . .	.30	—
52. 4 " green . . . . .	.40	—

The same unperforated.

53. 1 peseta, bistre . . . . .	.20	—
54. 2 " green . . . . .	.40	—
55. 4 " green . . . . .	.40	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1878.—Same as last, dated 1878. Perforated 14.

56. 1 peseta, green . . . . .	.15	—
57. 2 " blue . . . . .	.25	—
58. 4 " brown . . . . .	.25	—

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY, 1882.—Same as No. 6, but error, *Telegram*, corrected. Perf. 11.

15. 10 ore, red and blue, perf. 11.06 .03
16. 10 " " " unperf.15 .15

Note.—The succeeding issues of this post have no connection with the telegraph, the company having passed into new hands.

CARDS.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 1, 1880.—White card 138x72 mm., with frame of double lines. *Kjøbenhavns—By-og Høstetelgraf—Express-Brevkort—(Paa denne Side skriveskun Adressen.)* in four lines in upper part; *Adresse*: and three dotted lines in lower. Adhesive stamp No. 6 in upper right corner.

1. 10 ore, gray, black and gold10 —

Small card 90x72 mm. Four lines of inscription as before, *Paa denne Side*, etc., being at the bottom of the card. Two dotted lines. The inscription on the second half is changed from *Express-Brevkort* to *Star-Brevkort*, and (*At befordre Express*) is added below it. At the bottom is (*Budet kan vente 5 Minutter paa Svaret*). Form R 4.

2. 10 + 10 ore, gray, black and gold21 —

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1881.—White card 132x80 mm. *Brevkort* for third line of inscription. Inscriptions around the margin. Impressed stamp like No. 12 adhesive.

3. 3 ore, yellow on white10 —

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 17, 1881.—White card 132x77 mm. *Brevkort* in large letters with *Kiøbenhavns*, etc., on scroll across. Stamp with arms in oval.

4. 3 ore, blue on white.06 —

ISSUE OF MARCH 20, 1881.—White card 132x77 mm. *Expresskort* in large letters with *Kiøbenhavns*, etc., on scroll across. Stamp with arms in circle.

5. 10 ore, red on white.25 —

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 1, 1882.—Same as last, 2^d *oplag* in lower right corner.

6. 10 ore, red on white.10 —

HORSENS.

See note under Aarhus above.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.

ISSUE OF 1877.—Large rectangular stamps with head of J. C. Oersted to left in small circle in centre; *Great North*: at left side, *Telegr. Comp* at right, value in words in

English at top and in Japanese at bottom. Unperforated.

1. 25 cents, black — —
2. 1 dollar, orange — —
3. 3 " green — —
4. 10 " red brown — —

Note.—This company was organized in Denmark to connect the north of Europe with China and Japan. It is very doubtful whether the stamps were ever issued.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

ISSUE OF 1886 (?). Rectangular stamps 23x28 mm. Value in square in centre, *Cie. des Telegraphes—de la* above, *Republic Dominicaine* below. Rectangular frame of Greek border. Perforated 14.

25 centimes, green.
50 " yellow.
1 pesetas, brown.
5 " blue.
10 " red.

Note.—These stamps were issued by a French company which obtained the contract to operate the lines in the republic. The fact that they are offered for sale unused at from 50 to 75 cents the set, leads me to suppose that they are now obsolete.

EGYPT.

ENGLISH MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.

ISSUE OF 1885.—Head of Victoria to left in octagon, with value in words at sides. Small rectangle. Watermarked orb. Perforated 13½x14.

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 pence, lilac.

Head of Victoria to left in oval, value in words above and below. Long rectangle 18½x31 mm. Watermarked V. R. in script. Perforated 13½.

1, 15, 6p., 2, 25, 6p., 5, 10 shillings, green.

Head of Victoria to left in oval, value in words above and below. Large rectangle 22x38 mm. Watermarked with two orbs. Perforated 13½.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 20 pounds, purple.

Note.—A supply of these stamps, which are from the "unappropriated dies," was sent out from England some time in 1885, and put in use by the authorities after being surcharged *Military Telegraphs*. As no specimens have yet been discovered, the values cannot be definitely stated. The above is a list of the entire series of the "unappropriated dies." Probably only the values which appear in the subsequent issues were used.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER, 1885.—Same designs as same values above. *Military—Telegraphs* in block type on tablet at bottom of stamps (in the £1 above and below the head). Perforations and watermarks as before.

11.	1 penny, lilac and black	—	—
12.	3 " " " brown	—	—
13.	6 " " " green	—	—
14.	1 shilling, green and black	—	—
15.	2 " " " blue	—	—
16.	5 " " " mauve	—	—
17.	10 " " " carmine	—	—
18.	1 pound, purple and black	—	—

Same with new values in Egyptian currency surcharged in words in block type.

19.	1 dime on 1p., lilac and black	—	—
20.	2 " " 2p., " " blue	—	—
21.	5 " " 3p., " " brown	—	—
22.	1 piaster on 6p., " " green	—	—
23.	2 " " 8p., " " carmine	—	—
24.	5 " " 1s., green and black	—	—
25.	10 " " 2s., " " blue	—	—
26.	25 " " 5s., " " mauve	—	—
27.	50 " " 10s., " " carmine	—	—
28.	100 " " 1 pound, purple and black	—	—

FRANCE.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1868.—Crowned eagle in oval inscribed *Empire Français—Telegraphes*. Value in lower corners. Unperforated.

1.	25 centimes, carmine . . . . .	.20	.60
2.	50 " " green . . . . .	.40	.08
3.	1 franc, yellow . . . . .	.20	
4.	2 " " violet	—	.10

ISSUE OF JANUARY 14, 1868.—Same as above. Perforated 12½.

5.	25 centimes, carmine	—	.30
6.	50 " " green (shades) . . . . .	.25	.03
7.	1 franc, yellow . . . . .	.30	.03
8.	2 " " violet . . . . .	.80	.02

Note.—These stamps have been obsolete since the downfall of the empire.

PNEUMATIC CARDS.

ISSUE OF MAY 1, 1879.—Buff card 130x75 mm., inscribed *Service Telegraphique—Tubes Pneumatiques—Carte Telegramme*, etc. Stamp in upper right corner similar to current postage stamps but without *Postes*.

1.	50 centimes, rose carmine on buff	1.00	.50
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ISSUE OF APRIL, 1880.—Similar to last but with new stamp; female figure seated holding horn of plenty and sceptre, with arm resting on oval containing numeral of value. *Republique Française* above, *Telegraphe* below.

2.	50 centimes, rose carmine on buff	1.50	—
3.	50+50 " " " (T.3)	5.00	—

ISSUE OF JUNE 1, 1880.—Same as 1 and

2, with surcharge *Taxe Reduite*—30c. in black at the left of the stamp, the old value being barred out.

4.	30c. on 50c., rose carm. on buff (No. 1) . . . . .	.90	—
5.	30c. " 50c., " " (No. 2) . . . . .	.55	—
6.	30c. " 50c., red brown " (No. 2)	—	—
7.	30+30c. 50+50c., rose car. " (No. 3) . . . . .	.55	—

Note.—There are two minor varieties of No. 4. The first has the letter c of the surcharge close to the figures instead of 1½ mm. from them, and the second has two surcharges of bars on the old value side by side.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1, 1880.—Similar to issue of April, 1880.

8.	30 centimes, rose on buff . . . . .	.50	.50
9.	30+30 " " " (T.3) . . . . .	.25	—

ISSUE OF APRIL, 1882.—Similar, with the plan of Paris in rose and blue. *Fevrier 1882* at left.

10.	30 centimes, rose and blue on buff20	.30
-----	--	-----	-----

ISSUE OF JUNE 1, 1883.—Similar to last, *Avril 1883* at left.

11.	30 centimes, rose and blue on buff20	.30
-----	--	-----	-----

ISSUE OF APRIL, 1884.—Similar to last, *Fevrier 1884* at left.

12.	30 centimes, rose and blue on buff30	.20
-----	--	-----	-----

Note.—The catalogue of a Parisian dealer lately issued gives reply cards for the 1882-4 issues, but I omit them as I can find no confirmation in any other authority.

There are three minor varieties of No. 12. In the first the "4" of 1884 is over the "e" of *Service*; in the second it is over the space following this word; in the third the lower part of "P" of *Parties* is missing.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY (?), 1885.—Cards Nos. 12 and 9, with *Valable pour tout Paris* surcharged in red.

13.	30 centimes, red and blue on buff . . . . .	.25	—
14.	30+30 " " " (T.3) . . . . .	.55	—

Note.—There are three minor varieties of No. 13 formed by various portions of the letter "P" in *Parties* being missing. A fourth variety is formed by the inversion of the "s" in *Paris*. Moens gives the date of the reply card as "end of 1886," but all other authorities give 1885.

ISSUE OF JULY, 1885.—Similar to No. 8, *le telegramme peut circuler à Paris, dans les limites de l'enceinte fortifiée* at left. Without plan.

15.	30 centimes, black on buff . . . . .	.12	—
16.	30+30 " " " (T.3) . . . . .	.18	—

Note.—A card similar to No. 15 with a perforated coupon at the left was prepared

for the purpose of notifications to the Director of Funeral Ceremonies, but it has never been issued.

Moens gives the date of the reply card (No. 16) as "January 20, 1887."

LETTER CARDS.

ISSUE OF MAY 1, 1879.—Similar to card of same date.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|------|---|
| 1. | 75 centimes, black on blue | 1.60 | — |
|----|--------------------------------------|------|---|

ISSUE OF JUNE 1, 1880.—The same sur-
charged *Taxe reduite 50c* in red.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|------|---|
| 2. | 50c. on 75c., black on blue | 1.00 | — |
|----|---------------------------------------|------|---|

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1881.—Similar to card No. 8.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----|---|
| 3. | 50 cents, black on blue | .25 | — |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----|---|

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER, 1882.—Similar to card No. 10.

4. 50 centimes, black, green, violet on blue .40 —

ISSUE OF APRIL 1, 1883.—Similar to card
No. II.

5. 50 centimes, black, gray, violet on blue .40 —

ISSUE OF APRIL, 1884.—Similar to card
No. 12.

6. 50 centimes, black and red on blue40 —

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 15, 1884.—Similar to last but without plan of Paris and with perforated coupon at right entitling the holder to a return card free.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|-----|---|
| 7. | I franc, black on rose | .30 | — |
|----|----------------------------------|-----|---|

Double letter card, the first half inscribed *Bureau de Poste, No. — Paris*, and on the back are instructions that the first half applies to a demand for the withdrawal of money. The second half, addressed to the National Savings Bank, gives the necessary authority.

8. 30+30 centimes, black on buff. (T. 3) .20 —

ISSUE OF JANUARY 15, 1885. — *Valable pour tout Paris* surchargé in red on No. 6.

9. 50 centimes, black on blue 40 —

ISSUE OF JULY, 1885.—Similar to last but without plan of Paris.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|---|
| 10. | 50 centimes, black on blue | .20 | — |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|---|

ENVELOPES.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 15, 1885.—Thin wove envelope, 115x74 mm., with six lines of notices in carmine on the flap. The front bears *Tubes Pneumatiques*, "M." in script, and four lines for the address. The stamp is of the 1880 telegraph card type.

1. 75 centimes, carmine on rose 1.00 —

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1887.—The same sub-
charged *Taxe reduite 60c.* in black.

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----|---|
| 2. | 60 centimes, carmine on rose | .35 | — |
|----|--|-----|---|

Note.—There are two minor varieties of this envelope; one has six bars and the other five across the old value.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER (?), 1889.—Similar to No. 1.

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----|---|
| 3. | 60 centimes, carmine on rose | .25 | — |
|----|--|-----|---|

TELEPHONE TICKETS.

ISSUE OF 1885-6.—Oblong cards, 67x31 mm., with stamp of 1880 telegraph card type at right. At the left in six lines *Ministère des Postes & des Télégraphes—Telephones—Bulletin de Conversation—de 5 minutes—A partir des cabines téléphoniques—ouvertes au public.* The whole enclosed in a double-lined frame. Perforated 12½.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. | 25 centimes, blue on yellow | — .05 |
| 2. | 50 " rose on lilac | — .06 |
| 3. | 1 franc, red on blue | — .08 |
| 4. | 3 " black on green | — .07 |

ISSUE OF 1888.—Same as last but heading is modified to *Postes et Telegraphes*.

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|---|-----|
| 5. | 25 centimes (?) | blue on yellow. | . . . | — | — |
| 6. | 50 | rose on lilac | | — | .05 |
| 7. | 1 franc | red on blue | | — | .05 |
| 8. | 3 | black on green | | — | .08 |

GERMANY.

CONFEDERATION.

ISSUE OF JULY, 1869. — *Norddeutsche Bundes Telegraphie* in pearly circle with numeral of value surcharged in black in centre. *Groschen* in white letters below. Perforated 14.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 1. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | grotschen, blue and black | — | .06 |
| 2. | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | .05 |
| 3. | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | .20 | .02 |
| 4. | 4 | " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | .30 | .08 |
| 5. | 5 | " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | .40 | .01 |
| 6. | 8 | " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | .60 | .12 |
| 7. | 10 | " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | .70 | .01 |
| 8. | 20 | " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | — | .10 |

EMPIRE.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER, 1873.—Similar to last, but inscription changed to *Telegraphie des Deutschen Reiches* and *Groschen* is in black letters. Perforated 14.

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|---------------------------|---|---|---|-----|-----|
| 9. | ½ | grotschen, blue and black | . | . | . | .05 | .03 |
| 10. | 1¼ | " " | " | " | " | — | — |
| 11. | 2½ | " " | " | " | " | .25 | .02 |
| 12. | 4 | " " | " | " | " | .35 | .04 |
| 13. | 5 | " " | " | " | " | .40 | .01 |
| 14. | 8 | " " | " | " | " | .50 | .06 |
| 15. | 10 | " " | " | " | " | .60 | .01 |
| 16. | 30 | " " | " | " | " | — | .08 |

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIS colony has shown its energy in a most remarkable and practical manner.

Although the weather in the early part of March was hostile to photographic proceedings, yet in the short space of about a month not only has a "History of the Post-office and its Stamps" been compiled by Dr. Houison, but two stands of photographs have been prepared and sent over to the Philatelic Exhibition, which will be open when these pages reach the public. This history is comprised in a quarto volume of upwards of 100 pages, beautifully printed by the Government printer, with fifteen illustrations prepared by the heliotype process. Dr. Houison says in the Preface that "it was only on the 20th February he received definite information from the Philatelic Society of London that the exhibition was to be held in May;" on the 24th he waited on the Premier, who, knowing the object of his visit, had requested the attendance of the Postmaster-General. By them the subject was warmly taken up, and instructions given to the various departments to render every assistance. "Records had to be searched, information obtained from every available source, tables compiled, copy written, photographs taken, plates prepared, and the thousand little details connected with the publication of an illustrated work, thought of and all written in the short space of one month." The result is that a handsomely bound copy was sent to us by the mail of the 3d April, which reached us on the 10th of the present month. It is almost needless to say that we have been unable to do more than admire the work, to which we shall refer at more length in a subsequent number. It is a wonderful instance of what can be done by a small band working together with a determined will.

We annex extracts from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of April 1 and 2, referring to the exhibits sent over to the Philatelic Exhibition.

"HISTORY OF THE POST-OFFICE.

"From the Government Printing Office we have received an official 'History of the Post-office and of the Issue of Postage Stamps in New South Wales,' by Andrew Houison, B.A., M.B., Ch.M., formerly President of the Philatelic Societies of Sydney and Australia, and printed by authority (Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps). This is a handsomely presented and clearly printed small quarto

volume in morocco gilt, presenting an historical account of the issue of postage stamps in the colony, and compiled chiefly from the records. The publication is the outcome of representations made by Dr. Houison to Sir Henry Parkes, who, we learn, is himself an old philatelist, that the colony should contribute to the Philatelic Exhibition to be held in London in May next. It was decided that the exhibit should take the form of a series of photographs illustrating the present General Post-office, the old post-offices, with portraits of the old Postmasters-General, and a history of the Post-office and the issue of stamps, Mr. E. H. Lambton (Secretary to the Post-office), Mr. Charles Potter (Government Printer), and Dr. Houison being appointed to arrange details, with the concurrence of the present Postmaster-General, Mr. Daniel O'Connor. This volume is the result of these negotiations, and it must be said that if the record is rather dry, it is at least official and accurate, and interesting by reason of its old facts and its heliotype illustrations. These latter are, of course, the feature of the publication. There is a portrait of Mr. James Raymond, who was Postmaster-General from 1829 to 1851; a group of the present Ministry; the Post-offices of 1810, 1838, 1848, the temporary office in Wynyard Square, and the present General Post-office; a portrait of Dr. Houison; a plate of assays; examples of the different stamps in use since the Centennial year; the Great Seal; and illustrations of printing and other presses used in the production of the stamps. The reading matter traces the history of the treatment of letters and mail matter in the colony, giving special prominence to the issue of stamped covers in 1838, just one year after Mr. Rowland Hill's famous pamphlet in England. The correspondence which led to this issue is given here, with a cut showing the stamp embossed thereon—the royal arms of William IV, encircled by a ribbon with the words 'General Post-office, New South Wales.' The interest of this stamp lies in the fact that it anticipated prepayment by postage in England by nearly two years. Then we get something about the first issue of adhesive stamps, with descriptions of the different kinds in use, the methods of printing employed, post cards, and other similar matter until the centennial series is reached.

"The circumstances under which these stamps were adopted are gone into, and the competitive designs sent are then described,

and examples of the new stamps are printed here from electrotypes taken from the original dies. The volume thus presents a complete history of philately in this colony, and although the title might lead the reader to expect something more, this comprises the scope of the publication. The book, as we have said, is artistically printed, and handsomely got up, and representing, as it does, only a month's work, is a very creditable example of the kind of typography the Government Printing Office can turn out under pressure."

"AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT FOR THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

"At noon to-day (April 2) there will be on view at the Government Printing Office a unique and ingenious exhibit, which has been prepared for the London Philatelic Exhibition, to be opened on the 19th May next, by Messrs. Sharkey, Dyer and Dunn, under the supervision of the Government printer, Mr. Charles Potter. The exhibits consist of very cleverly constructed revolving stands, which have attached to them a number of frames. One of the stands contains architectural views of the General Post-office, with interiors of the various departments connected therewith. In one of the frames of this stand is an emblematic design, in colors, giving the royal monogram and arms, and a medallion portrait of her Majesty, surrounded by a wreath; the background is of an ornamental design in architectural style, with a representation of native plants and flowers in the foreground; at the foot is a vignette of Mr. James Barnet, colonial architect, and it also includes a printed description of the exhibit. Another frame contains a marble group of statuary showing the Queen and an emblematic group of figures—New South Wales and Britannia grasping hands. On the top of the stand is an ornamental design, composed of the badge of the colony, which is argent a cross gu., a lion pass. guard. or, between four stars of eight points each, also or, surrounded by a wreath of waratah, and with the motto '*Sic fortis Etruria crevit*.' These badges are printed in their proper colors, framed in polished cedar, and surmounted by a silvered central ornament. The ornamental top of the second stand contains three portraits, which are of his Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, and the Postmaster-General. This stand is perhaps the most interesting, from the fact that it contains so many views of bygone General Post-offices of Sydney, and photos of past Postmasters-

General, and relics connected with the Department. There are twelve frames in the second stand, which contain the following: A splendid view of the General Post-office, taken specially for this exhibit; proofs and color trials of the centennial stamps now in use; the prize designs for the centennial postage stamps; impressions and details of the first stamp used in the colony, with a photo of the first Great Seal; bird's-eye view of the General Post-office and its surroundings; portraits of the first and second Postmasters-General since the introduction of responsible government, and first and present Secretaries, and also a representation of the envelopes and wrappers used in Sydney between 1838 and 1852; photos of the old copper-plate presses used in the Government Printing Office for printing stamps, and a reproduction of two old stamp plates; photo of machinery used in the production of postage stamps at the present time; view of the General Post-office, Sydney, 1848; view of the temporary Post-office, Wynyard Square, 1864-73; photo of Mr. Isaac Nichols' house, the first Sydney Post-office, which was established in 1810; and an old woodcut of the General Post-office, Sydney, 1838. The exhibit is so beautiful and novel that it is safe to predict that it will excite a large amount of interest, both here and in London. The Government printer deserves great praise for the creditable manner in which the work has been carried out, as it is apparent that the utmost care has been bestowed upon the smallest detail connected with it. It is greatly to be regretted that the exhibit can only be on view to-day. To-morrow it will be packed, ready for being despatched direct to London."—*Philatelic Record*.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.—While for a number of reasons the Literary Board are unable to publish the long lists of names which used to be sent them under the name of "Reports of Societies," they have always space to publish, and will be very glad to publish, any matter of general interest that philatelic societies may be kind enough to send them, whether reports of what was said or done at their meetings, or papers on philatelic subjects read before them. Surely these meetings would not be held with such unfailing regularity unless there was some matter of interest before them. It is a report of this that we want, and not a catalogue of names whether present, or voting for or against some resolution of purely local interest.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, 385 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

AFGHANISTAN.—The following new varieties of the current type, all printed on wove paper, are chronicled by the *Philatelic Record*:

- 1 abasi, black on orange.
- 2 " " "
- 1 rupee, " "
- 1 abasi, maroon on orange.
- 2 " " "
- 1 rupee, " "
- 1 abasi, black on blue.
- 2 " " "
- 1 rupee, " "
- 1 abasi, maroon on blue.
- 2 " " "
- 1 rupee, " "
- 1 abasi, black on pink.
- 2 " " "
- 1 rupee, " "
- 1 abasi, maroon on pink.
- 2 " " "
- 1 rupee, " "
- 1 abasi, black on green.
- 2 " " "
- 1 rupee, " "
- 1 abasi, maroon on green.
- 2 " " "
- 1 rupee, " "
- 1 abasi, black on yellow.
- 2 " " "
- 1 rupee, " "
- 1 abasi, maroon on yellow.
- 2 " " "
- 1 rupee, " "
- 1 abasi, black on violet.
- 2 " " "
- 1 rupee, " "
- 1 abasi, maroon on violet.
- 2 " " "
- 1 rupee, " "

ARGENTINE.—The new 60 centavos has the portrait of Don Gervasio A. de Posadas to left in a double oval, with the usual inscriptions; the numerals of value are in small circles in the four corners with *sesenta* above the oval, and *centavos* below. It was issued March 11, and is perforated 11½.

60 centavos, black.

The 2 centavos, noted last month, was issued March 6.

AUSTRIA.—It is now said that the newspaper stamps (head of Mercury) are *officially* perforated 9.

½ kreuzer, green.
(1 ") lilac.

BULGARIA.—Some of our foreign exchanges announce the following values of the new type as ready for issue. Perforated 13.

- 1 stotinki, violet.
- 2 " gray.
- 3 " bistre.
- 15 " yellow bistre.
- 25 " blue.
- 30 " brown.
- 50 " greenish blue.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—On the 15th of September next, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Salvador, unite in a confederation to be known as

the Republic of Central America. The scheme provides that each of the Presidents of the five republics shall hold the chief executive for a term of one year, the succession being determined by lot. President Luiz Bogran, of Honduras, will be the first President of the new confederation, and Tegucigalpa, in the same republic, is to be the National Capital. There is to be an Executive Council of five members and a Diet of fifteen. All foreign affairs will be settled by the central government, and free trade will be established between the five States.

The General Government is empowered by the new Constitution to promote facilities for transportation and communication between the several States, to adopt general tariff and postal laws, and to establish on the Pacific a steam service between Acapulco and Panama.

This may mean that there will be a new set of stamps for use on Postal Union letters.

Will the Hamilton Bank Note Company get the job? The following statistics may be of interest:

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

State.	Population.	Area. Sq. miles.	Foreign trade.
Guatemala	1,357,900	46,800	\$9,972,265
Salvador	651,130	7,225	7,182,291
Honduras	458,000	46,400	3,100,000
Nicaragua	275,815	49,500	4,425,000
Costa Rica	213,785	23,000	6,763,458
Totals	2,956,630	172,925	\$31,443,014

This confederation is for a period of ten years only, but if it succeeds will probably be made permanent. Let us hope so.

CEYLON.—*Die Postwertzeichen-Kunde* illustrates two new provisionals. The first is a new variety of the two cents. This time the value is given in full *Two Cents* in bold-faced type across the head, the old value being erased by a line.

The other is a new one. It consists of the 15 cents surcharged in three lines in the same type as the above, *POSTAGE—Five Cents—REVENUE*. Both water-marked CA and perforated 14½.

2 cents on 4c. rose.
5 " on 15c. olive green.

COSTA RICA.—Since the last two series of stamps have each borne the portrait of the President for the time being, it looks as though we might expect another new set ere long. Don Jose Joaquin Rodriguez was inaugurated, May 9, as the successor of Don Bernardo Soto.

COLUMBIA.—The *American Journal of Philately* announces three new cubiertas of the usual size.

The upper half is inscribed somewhat as below:

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA. VALE. CENTAVOS.
Centavos 10 Centavos, (Arms) 10
CORREOS NACIONALES. VALOR DECLARADO.
Salis de . . . en . . . de . . . de 189 . . .

These are for use on letters of which the value is stated, acting as an insurance.

10 centavos, black on rose.
20 " " yellow.
1 peso, vermilion.

Der Philatelist announces an official cubierta which

we do not think we have noticed. It is inscribed as follows:

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.
SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES.
Peso . . . Gramos. No. . . .
Sale de . . . en . . . de . . . de 188 . . .

Japanese fans are in the two upper corners, and the lower half contains the words *Remite* and *El Administrador*. Size 135x77 mm.

— violet on white.

There is a 2 cent stamp of a similar design to the new 10 cent, except that the name is in a curved line at the top of the stamp. Perforated 14.

2 centavos, red on rose.

DENMARK.—W. H. Peeke, Jr., sends us what appears at first glance to be a 2s. of the 1854 issue; upon a close examination, however, the value is seen to be expressed 8s. The 8, however, is unlike the figure on the green stamp, so that no chemical change has taken place. Can any one give any information concerning it?

FRANCE.—Our foreign exchanges announce the suppression of the 75 centimes, and the issue of a new value. Perforated 13½.

50 centimes, rose and carmine.

ITALY.—Good news! We are to have some more surcharges!! The 30 and 50 centesimi are to be retired and surcharged 20 Cents. We hope to give more particulars next month.

JAMAICA.—Of the new type the *Revue Philatelique* announces another value; watermarked C. A., perf. 14.

6 pence, golden yellow.

NABHA.—The following new values are announced:

	3 annas, orange.
	6 " bistre.
	12 " red brown on vermilion.
Service.	3 " orange.
	6 " bistre.
	8 " violet.
	12 " red brown on vermilion.
	1 rupee, gray.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The watermark of the five shillings was not correctly given last month; it is 5s. over N. S. W. in a diamond 17 mm. square.

PAHANG.—The *Philatelic Record* announces an 8 cent stamp, which a correspondent has received direct on a letter from this place. The 10 cents may possibly be all right.

8 cents, orange.

PERAK.—Of the P. G. S. stamps, the following values have been seen:

2 cents, rose	(crown, C. A.)
4 " bistre	(" ")
6 " lilac	(" ")
8 " orange	(" ")
10 " slate	(" ")
12 " blue	(" C. C.)
12 " red brown	(" C. A.)
24 " green	(" ")
24 " "	(" C. C.)

Le Timbre Poste gives the watermark of the 21c. as C. C., while the *Philatelic Record* gives it as C. A. There are possibly two varieties.

PHILIPPINES.—*Le Timbre Poste* also says that the first type of the *Habilitado consumos* surcharge is found on the 50 mils.

50 mils, black on yellow bistre.

ROUMANIA.—The new watermark is evidently to be extended to the unpaids. The 30b. is thus far the only value that has been seen with it.

30 bani, green.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER.—Would that all colonial officials were as sensible as those of St. Kitts. The stock of penny stamps being exhausted, a supply was purchased about the middle of February from Antigua, and issued without any surcharge, of course used specimens showing the St. Kitts dating stamp or the oval inscribed A12. The Antigua oval is inscribed A02.

SAINT HELENA.—Two new stamps are said to be in use. The first is of the same design as the Seychelles, while the second is of the old type.

1½ penny, red, brown and green.

4 " gray brown.

SAN MARINO.—Two new stamps of the same design as the higher values of the previous issue have been put on sale.

5 centesimi, orange.

25 " magenta.

SWITZERLAND.—The 3 centimes of the unpaid set is now printed in the same shade as the other values.

3 centimes, yellow green.

TOLIMA.—The cubiertas of the 1886 type are now printed in black on paper colored as in the first issue.

5 centavos, black on yellow, blue and red.

10 " " " " " "

50 " " " " " "

WEST AUSTRALIA.—From the *American Journal of Philately* we learn of the issue of a new 1 penny stamp of the design of the 3 pence. Perf. 14, watermarked Crown C. A.

1 penny, rose.

ENVELOPES.

GWALIOR.—The *Illustrated Briefmarken Journal* announces the ½ anna with the arms in gray violet.

½ anna, green and gray violet on white.

HAYDERABAD.—M. Moens has discovered a third type of the ½ anna. The chief difference is in the value, which is in larger letters than the other varieties.

½ anna, yellow on white laid, 137 x 80 mm.

¼ " " citron " 134 x 77 mm.

¼ " " amber " "

½ " " rose " "

½ " " blue " "

½ " " green " "

½ " " violet " "

NABHA.—The Indian registration envelope has been surcharged with the arms, etc., in black.

2 annas, black and blue (Size F.).

RUSSIA.—*Schatz* (Tamboff).—There are several envelopes bearing stamps of the current adhesive type.

3 kopecs, black on white laid, 147 x 117 mm.

3 " " amber wove, "

3 " " gray " 152 x 124 mm.

Also the 7 kopecs of the 1884 issue Russia, bearing in addition a zeinstor stamp at the left.

3 x 7 kopecs, black on cream, 140 x 110 mm.

SEYCHELLES.—The *Revue Philatelique* says that there are three envelopes, 8, 16, and 25 cents, the colors, etc., of which are not yet known.

TRAVANCORE.—In addition to the three values noted

by us in March, there is another denomination which has just come to hand. The design is as before.

3 chuckrums, violet, 137 x 80 mm.

WURTEMBERG.—The official envelopes for municipal correspondence are now changed in color to correspond to the new order.

5 pfennig, green on yellowish, 350 x 140 mm.
5 " " " 180 x 120 mm.

WRAPPERS.

VICTORIA.—From the *Federal Australian Philatelist* we learn of the issue, February 28, of the penny wrappers in the new color. The size, etc., remains unchanged.

1 penny, red brown.

POST CARDS.

AUSTRIA.—New cards are in preparation. They are 140 x 90 mm. and have a border of the color of the stamp.

Mr. Lohmeyer sends us the following information :
2 kr. brown and black (same stamp as before), with brown border, Greek pattern, lithographed, card pale buff, instead of dark buff.

Note.—Reply pair cards, and cards for the various provinces, not yet issued.

DUTCH INDIES.—Mr. Lohmeyer has shown us the 5 cent (figure type), blue on pale blue card, reverse white, otherwise same as previous issue, green on white.

5c., blue on pale blue.

ITALY.—The pleasing intelligence is at hand that the remaining stock of 15 and 30 cent. cards is to be surcharged 10 cent. and the inscription *Valevole anche per l' interno*.

The *Revue Philatelique* says that there is a large card with a 20 cent. stamp, which is sold to the public for 8 centesimi. It is an advertising scheme similar to the French letter cards.

MONTENEGRO.—There is a money-order card bearing a stamp of the postal type.

25 novitch, violet.

Also three new cards announced by the *Revue Philatelique*. The design is unchanged.

2 novitch, carmine on green.

3 " black "

3 x 3 " " "

Just how these last two differ from the previous issue we are not told.


SHANGHAI.—There is a card bearing a stamp of the new type, but otherwise unchanged.

2 cents, orange on white.

TRAVANCORE.—The card is now printed in carmine instead of orange, according to *Der Philatelist*.

8 cash, carmine.

VICTORIA.—The *Federal Australian Philatelist* says that the one penny card was issued March 10, with the new stamp. The three lines of instruction read as follows :

"  This Card may pass through the Post without additional postage to any of the following Colonies, namely :—New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia and New Zealand ; but an additional One Penny Stamp must be affixed if addressed to Fiji."

The arms, etc., and size, remain as before.

1 penny, red brown on light buff.

There are three minor varieties in the setting of the type, as follows :

(a) The last two letters of " Fiji " come under the "A" of "Australia" in the line above.

(b) The last letter of " Fiji " and the period come under the "A" of "Australia."

(c) The period only after " Fiji " comes under the "A" of "Australia."

LETTER CARDS.

DENMARK.—The *Post Card* says that there are two varieties of stamps on the 4 ore, with inscription at foot. On one the branch over the "o" of "ore" touches the solid blue oval ; on the other variety it does not.

SAN MARINO.—One of our exchanges notes a letter card for this little republic. No particulars are given.

20 centesimi, orange on yellow.

SWEDEN.—We learn from *La Carte Postale* that the ruling in the interior of the cards is non-official.

TELEGRAPHS.

UNITED STATES.—*Western Union*.—The frank stamp for 1890 is announced by the *American Journal of Philately*.

Frank (1890), purple.

AUSTRIA.—Mr. Lohmeyer has shown us the following telephone cards, some of them having been chronicled in these columns before :

20 kreuzer, gray and black on rose.

30 " " " " green.

50 " " " " yellow.

1 florin, purple and black on white.

1 (ein) florin, purple and black on white.

1 " " " " yellow brown.

CEYLON.—Here is a surcharge which was omitted from our list. "40 cents" in small capitals over heads. Black surcharge.

40 cents on 50c., blue.

REVENUES.

UNITED STATES.—E. B. Sterling, in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, describes a new variety of cotton stamp, which he has found, and which probably antedates the brass stamps.

It is a canvas strip 153 x 61 mm., and has quite an elaborate design, consisting of a spread eagle, star spangled banners, stars, etc. Below this central design is COTTON, and above "United States Internal Revenue." The impression is in black on oiled canvas, the impressions made by the revenue collector being hand-stamped in green. It was used in Louisiana, December 21, 1863.

ARGENTINE.—*Buenos Ayres*.—The series for 1890 appeared January 1. There are two types. The first for the values with centavos.

Arms in horseshoe, *Centavos mm.* below ; *Provincia de Buenos Ayres* above, value and serial number below. Perforated 11½.

5 centavos, red.

10 " ultramarine.

15 " ochre.

20 " violet.

25 " red.

30 " pale green.

40 " orange.

45 " mauve.

50 " blue green.

60 " blue.

70 " greenish yellow.

80 " rose.

90 " dark violet.

Only one value of the second type has been seen.

Arms slanting in upper left corner, *Provincia de on* scroll below; *Buenos-Aires* at right centre, with value below; serial number at foot. Perf. 11¼.

1 peso, rose.

CANADA.—*Quebec*.—Secretary King, of the C. P. A., announces a license stamp for the province of Quebec. Large numeral of value in centre between *Two* and *Dollars*; *Licenses* at top, *Quebec* at bottom; engine-turned ground-work. Perforated 12¼.

2 dollars, brown.

This was issued in September last. There is, or is to be, a \$20 also. Also \$10, \$20 and \$30 law stamps.

New Brunswick.—From the *Dominion Philatelist* we learn that the colors of the law stamps are to be changed. An order to the printers for a new supply was as follows:

5000 10 cents, yellow.
5000 20 " red.
2000 50 " brown.
2000 2 dollars, blue.

CUBA.—The full set of the *Pagos al estado* stamps for 1888-89 is as follows. The wrong colors were incorrectly given in a previous number:

5 centimos, blue.
10 " black.
1 peso, brown.
5 " carmine.
10 " green.
50 " carmine.

The 1890-91 series is of the same design, the date being altered.

5 centimos, black.
10 " brown violet.
1 peso, brown.
5 " emerald green.
10 " blue violet.
50 " dark carmine.
100 " carmine.

REUNION.—The tax on postal packets is collected by means of square stamps measuring about 37 mm. There is a heavy black border and in the centre

TIMBRE
10
CENTIMES

in the centre of a double circle, inscribed *Colis Postaux—Reunion*.

10 centimes, black on yellow.

RUSSIA.—A new stamp has been issued, which is used for the benefit of the hospitals. Arms of St. Petersburg in oval, *Sanet Peterbourskaja Gorodskaja Ouprawa* (Government of the City of St. Petersburg) around. *Bolnitschny—Zbor* (Hospital tax) at top. *Odin—rouble* (One rouble) below. Numeral in circle under arms. Long rectangle 45 mm. high and 25 mm. wide. Perforated 13.

1 rouble, red and gray.

A similar issue is in preparation for Moscow.

SANTANDER.—The *Revue Philatelique* describes a stamp issued in 1878, which has escaped notice hitherto. Arms in square surmounted by *E. S. de Santander*; numerals in octagons in the corners; *EE. UU de Colombia* at top, *Ley 74 de 1878* at left, *Segunda clase* at right, value below.

40 centavos, blue.

SWITZERLAND.—*Zug*.—A set of stamps issued January 1, 1888, has just come to light.

Cantonal arms in centre of rectangle; *Kanton Zug* at top, *Stempel-marke* below, value at left, *Achtels (viertels, halbe or ganze) bogen* at right. Perforated 11¼.

10 centimes, ultramarine.
15 " green.
30 " orange.
60 " red.

POSTAL DOCUMENTS.

Australia.

From the *Federal Australian Philatelist*, we take the following extracts from the various Acts authorizing the postal use of revenue stamps and *vice versa*.

Queensland.

THE TREASURY, BRISBANE, 22d Dec., 1879.

Postage and Duty Stamps.

The public are informed that, from and after 1st January, 1880, the issue of separate stamps for duty and postal purposes will cease.

The present postage stamps from one penny to one shilling, and the present duty stamps from two shillings upwards, will in future be the only stamps issued; and each denomination will be available to the full extent of its nominal value for all purposes for which separate stamps have hitherto been required.

[Signed] E. B. CULLEN,
Under Secretary.

New Zealand.

SEC. 10. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Act contained, one form of stamps of various denominations, according to the money value of each, may be created, which may be used either as postage labels, or for any other purpose for which stamps are used or permitted to be used, whether under "The Stamp Act, 1875," or "The Stamp Fee Act, 1880," or otherwise howsoever, except under "The Beer Duty Act, 1880."

(Passed 23d Sept., 1881.)

NOTICE.

Authorizing any kind of Stamps to be used for Payment of Fees, etc.

His Excellency the Governor, etc., etc., doth hereby order and declare that, from and after the making of this order, it shall and may be lawful to use any kind of stamps issued by the Government of the said Colony (except those issued under "The Beer Act, 1880"), in payment of any matters which under the Stamp Fee Acts of 1875 and 1880, and the regulations made thereunder, are required to be paid or denoted by stamps. And further, that penny postage stamps may be used for stamping receipts.

(N. Z. Gazette, 3d Nov., 1881.)

Tasmania.

Stamp Duties Act, 1882.

SECTION 10. It shall be lawful for any person to use for the purposes of this Act, stamps sold under the provisions of any Act relating to the Post-office, and any person may use for the purposes of any Act relating to the Post-office any stamps provided under this Act, or any enactment repealed hereby.

(1st November, 1882.)

Victoria.

Post-office Act, 1883.

SECTION 4. Any stamp issued under the authority of the *Stamp Statute*, 1869, of the *Stamp Duties Act*, 1879, of the *Post-office Statute*, 1866, hereby repealed, or of this Act may be used for any of the purposes of the said Acts or of this Act, save and except where an embossed stamp is required.

(1st January, 1884.)

OBSOLETE UNITED STATES STAMPS.

THE following is a description of stamps which are no longer recognized in payment of postages. Matter offered for mailing, and bearing these stamps, must be treated as "held for postage."

OBSOLETE ISSUE OF 1847.

Five Cents.—Portrait of Franklin, after painting by J. B. Longacre, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk with dark ground—white neckerchief and fur collar to coat; the whole surrounded with a faintly engraved wreath of leaves, on which, in the two upper corners, are the letters "U" and "S," and in each of the two lower corners a large figure "5." In a curved line around the upper portion of the medallion are the words "Post Office," and around the lower part of the word is "five cents." A border of fine straight lines goes around the entire stamp. Color, light brown.

Ten Cents.—Portrait of Washington, from Stuart's painting, three-quarters face, looking to the right, on an oval disk with dark ground; white neckerchief and black coat; faint wreath of leaves around all, on which, in the upper corners, are the letters "U" and "S," and in each of the lower corners a large Roman numeral, "X." In a curved line around the upper and lower parts of the medallion, as in the case of the five-cent stamp, are the words "Post Office" and "Ten Cents." Color, black. A border of fine straight lines goes around the whole stamp.

OBSOLETE ISSUE OF 1851.

One Cent.—Profile bust of Franklin, looking to the right, on an oval disk with dark ground; the words "U. S. Postage" in outline capitals on a curved panel above, and the words "one cent" in similar letters on a curved panel below. On the corners, and partly surrounding the two panels, are convolute scroll-work ornaments, nearly meeting in points on the sides. Color, indigo-blue.

Three Cents.—Profile bust of Washington, after Houdon, facing to the left, on an oval disk, with very dark ground and a white line border. Around this oval is a beautifully tessellated frame, terminating in each of the four corners with a fine lathe-work rosette. At the top of the stamp is a straight panel, with a piece at each end cut off, bearing the words "U. S. Postage" in white capitals; at the bottom of the stamp,

in a similar panel and with similar letters, are inscribed the words "three cents." A fine line encloses the stamp, forming a rectangle. Color, brick red.

Five Cents.—Portrait of Jefferson, after a painting by Stuart, three-quarters face, looking to the right, on an oval disk, with dark ground, and a distinct white border, on the upper and lower portions of which are four irregular shaded segmental spaces. Around the whole is a four-sided oblong frame, with rounded corners, terminating in slight incisions, the whole filled in with two rows of geometric lathe-work, and bearing, in a waved line at the top, the words "U. S. Postage," in white capitals, and at the bottom the words "five cents," similarly displayed. Color, brown.

Ten Cents.—Portrait of Washington, after the painting by Stuart, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk, with very dark ground, and a border which is white below and slightly shaded above. Around the upper portion of the medallion, on a dark ground, are thirteen white stars, above which again, in a white panel, are the words, in small solid capitals, "U. S. Postage," connecting two circular spaces on the corners, each containing the Roman numeral "X." Below the medallion, in a waved panel, are the words "ten cents," in large white capitals. The whole is surrounded with shaded scroll-work, of a highly ornate character. Color, dark green.

Twelve Cents.—Portrait of Washington, after the painting by Stuart, three-quarters face, looking to the left, on an oval disk, with dark ground, and a fine shaded line border. Above the medallion, and conforming to its curve, on a light background, are the words "U. S. Postage," in white shaded capitals, and below the medallion, similarly inscribed and displayed, are the words "twelve cents." Around the whole, and enclosed in a fine double-lined rectangle, is a beautifully tessellated frame, separated at each of the four corners by a lathe-work rosette. Color, black.

Twenty-four Cents.—Portrait of Washington, after the painting by Stuart, three-quarters face, looking to the right, on an oval disk, with very dark ground, surrounded by a solid curved border, bearing above the words "U. S. Postage," and below the words "twenty-four cents," in white capitals, the two inscriptions being separated on each side by a small triple rectangle. Around the whole of this is a mass of badly mixed

lathe-work, forming a frame of irregular oblong form, with rounded corners and curved incisions, all enclosed by a fine outer line. Color, very dark lilac.

Thirty Cents.—Profile bust of Franklin, looking to the left, on an oval disk, with a very dark ground, and with a slightly shaded border. In an irregular panel at the top are the words "U. S. Postage," in two lines of white capitals; at the bottom, in a panel, are the Arabic numerals "30;" on the two sides are the words "thirty" and "cents," respectively, in white capitals; at each of the four corners is a shield, placed obliquely, with fine radiations, and connected with ornate shaded scrolls. The two sides and the top of the stamp are enclosed by a fine double line, ending in six spear-points. Color, orange.

Ninety Cents.—Portrait of Washington, in general's uniform, after the painting by Trumbull, three-quarters face, on a very dark, oblong ground, with arched top. In a solid panel, conforming to the curve of this arch, are the words "U. S. Postage," in white capitals, while at the bottom of the portrait, in a straight panel with rounded ends, are the words "ninety cents." Connecting these two panels, and forming an oblong frame for the portrait, are scroll-work ornaments, resting on a sort of pedestal. Color, deep indigo-blue.

One Cent Carrier Stamp.—Profile bust of Franklin, looking to the left, on an oval disk, with very dark ground, and a distinct white border. Around this disk is a tessellated frame, separated at the four corners by lathe-work rosettes, similar to those in the twelve-cent stamp. In straight panels, at the top and bottom of this frame, are the words "carriers" and "stamp," respectively, a white star on a dark circle being at the beginning and end of each word. The whole is enclosed in a fine single line rectangle. Color, indigo-blue on rose-colored paper.

One Cent Carrier Stamp.—Picture of an eagle on the branch of a tree, poised for flight, looking to the left, on an oval disk, partly filled with clouds and sun rays. Around this disk is a solid band, separated on the right and left sides by a lined panel, and bearing above the words "U. S. P. O. Despatch," and below the words "Prepaid. One cent"—all in white capitals. Above and below the band, and forming corners to the stamp are laurel and oak leaves—oak to the left and laurel to the right. Color, indigo-blue. This stamp, unlike all other

stamps in the series, is of less height than width.

The following general statements, in addition to the foregoing technical descriptions, will enable any one to readily distinguish the two obsolete series of stamps from all others:

1. The 5 cent stamp of the 1847 series bears a portrait of Franklin, in three-quarters face, after a *painting* by Stuart. All other stamps bearing portraits of Franklin are *profiles* from *busts*.

2. The 10 cent stamps of both the 1847 and 1851 issues bear the Roman numeral "X." No other stamps of any series bear Roman numerals.

3. The 1, 3, 5, 12, 24 and 90 cent stamps, and the eagle carrier stamp, of the 1851 issue, have the denominations indicated *solely by words*. All other stamps have the denominations indicated by *both words and numerals*, except the Franklin carrier stamp of 1851, which has no indication at all of the denomination.

4. The 3-cent stamp of 1851 is the only stamp ever issued bearing four shields.

E. S. STIBBS, the oldest bookseller in London, tells me that the postage stamp mania is the one mania which seems never to amount to anything. It is erroneous, he says, to suppose that the philatelist naturally develops into a collector of curios. The collecting of stamps invariably is rife among children and is pursued with great enthusiasm until the youth reaches the age of seventeen years, and it is then dropped suddenly and forever, the philatelist having learned to his sorrow that he has undertaken not only an endless task, but also one that does not appeal for approval to the maturer mind. From the disgust which this discovery precipitates the philatelist never recovers; he never thereafter has the heart to undertake collecting in other directions. Mr. Stibbs says that if philatelists would acquaint themselves with the history and the geography of the countries whose postage stamps they secure, the fad might be defensible, but he has yet to meet with an amateur who knew anything at all about the many continents, countries and governments represented in his album. Therefore he denounces philately, as it is commonly pursued, as a serious waste of energy, of time, and of money.

The sale of old stamps is a considerable industry in London. A package containing 100 stamps costs twopence (4 cents). Five hundred stamps—all different—can be had for \$1.75. The exquisite thing, however, is to have no canceled stamps in your collection; this reduces the mania to a cash basis simply, and, when that point is reached, the redeeming features of the mania are extinguished.—*Eugene Field's London Letter.*

ODD THINGS WHICH I HAVE SEEN PASS ON LETTERS.

CHARLES A. TOWNSEND.

II.

I READ with considerable interest the notes of Howard Sanderson in the April number, and I would like to have my little say.

I keep all my letters and file them away each month, and sometime ago I overhauled a good many of them to see what I could find.

I found at least twenty oddities not over eight or nine years old, among which were eight or ten letters from a well-known wholesale stamp dealer, prepaid with the 3c. 1856. He used them until the post-office authorities told him to stop as they were not taken for postage.

Another dealer used the 1869 1c. for regular postage, and still another one prepaid a couple of letters with the 2c. brown, 1870, grill; also one with a 7c. 1870, grill, and a 2c., 1872.

Two letters I found with an envelope stamp in blue paper, cut round and pasted on a white envelope. As this came from a small place I think the mailing clerk must have been color blind.

Last year a young friend of mine, in Boston, prepaid a letter to me with a 1c. Tunis, and it came through without any extra charge.

I have mailed letters from this office with

the green stamps of Porto Rico, Canada, Hawaiian Islands and Cuba, all of which passed.

An Akron collector, in looking over a package of letters of 1866-69, found a 2c., brown, Horseman, cut in half, affixed to a whole stamp, doing duty as 3c.

The 2c. due stamp has been received here on a letter with a hand stamp below, saying, "sold for postage."

In moving to new quarters, four or five years ago, a large manufactory found, stored away, an entire box of 1c. 1857 envelopes. They used them up in a few days. The mail carriers here did not notice them until it was too late, for, upon making inquiries, I found that they had mailed them all.

While in a mail car, some time ago, I saw a large package with four 1861 24c. stamps in one strip. I secured them, but not entire.

A Cleveland collector, who is a mailing clerk in the post-office there, was astonished one day to find a large package with a beautiful specimen of the 90c. 1869 issue. He canceled it very lightly with a stroke of the pen and secured it by writing to the person addressed. Such a piece of luck does not strike a person every day.

LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1890.

MAJOR E. B. EVANS very kindly sends us the following report upon the London Philatelic Exhibition, 1890.

The Committee have the pleasure of announcing that the Judges have made the following awards:

CLASS I.

Special Gold Medal.—M. P. Castle, for Stamps of New South Wales.

GROUP I—Gold Medals.—The Earl of Kingston, for Stamps of Great Britain; Douglas Garth, for Stamps of India and Ceylon.

Silver Medals.—Gilbert Harrison, for Stamps of Afghanistan; E. B. Luard, for Stamps of British Guiana.

Bronze Medals.—G. Whitfield, for Stamps of Granada Confederation and States; Dr. Mallman, for Local Postage Stamps of the United States of America.

GROUP II—Gold Medal.—Louis Blanchard, for Stamps of Switzerland.

Silver Medals.—F. De Coppet, for Stamps of Bolivia and Ecuador; W. Krapp, for Stamps of Roumania and Moldo-Wallachia.

Extra Silver Medal.—C. Colman, for Stamps of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Bronze Medals.—L. Gibb, for Stamps of Spain; T. Wickham Jones, for Stamps of Germany, Div. II; B. P. Rodd, for Stamps of Queensland and Samoa.

GROUP III—Silver Medals.—E. R. Hawkins, for Stamps of St. Lucia and for St. Vincent; T. Maycock, for Stamps of St. Lucia and for St. Vincent.

Extra Silver Medal.—E. and A. W. Chambers, for Stamps of Barbadoes and Nevis.

Bronze Medals.—C. N. Biggs, for Stamps of North Borneo, etc.; F. Ransom, for Stamps of Cuba, etc.; A. De Worms, for Stamps of Antigua, etc.

CLASS II.

DIVISION I—Silver Medal.—Pearson Hill.

Bronze Medal.—Mrs. W. Gregory.

DIVISION II—Silver Medal.—W. Hughes Hughes.

Bronze Medals.—Mrs. A. Potts, Moriz Schuch.

CLASS III.

Gold Medal.—Gilber Harrison, for Envelopes of the United States of America.

Silver Medal.—L. Schwarz, for Envelopes of Austria.

CLASS V.

Bronze Medals.—M. Giwelb, W. Lincoln and H. Stafford Smith.

CLASS VI.

Bronze Medals.—Pearson Hill, J. B. Moens and Societe Francaise de Timbrologie.

CLASS VII.

Bronze Medals.—Div. I. F. Corder; Div. II. F. Mockler, and Div. III. J. Petritz.

CLASS VIII.

Silver Medals.—Pearson Hill and W. Rutley.

Extra Silver Medals.—H. H. Townsend, Government of New South Wales and Government of Tasmania.

Bronze Medals.—A. Graves, A. Keily and J. A. Tilleard.

Extra Bronze Medals.—W. Cowland and H. Haslett.

Extra Silver Medal.—Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

Extra Bronze Medals.—Messrs. Blades, East & Blades and Waterlow & Sons, Limited.

For the Committee,

C. COLMAN, *Hon. Sec.*

24th May, 1890.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, May 26, 1890.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—As members of the Chalmers-Hill Investigation Committee, we beg to present a statement in lieu of the report which should be forthcoming at this time.

The committee has accomplished nothing, owing to its failure to select the fifth member provided for by the Convention at St. Louis. About the last of February, we received a letter from one of the Eastern members of the committee in regard to outlining the work to be done. Our reply, dated March 8, was to the effect that the organization of the committee should be completed before any other action should be undertaken. With this we submitted the names of two candidates, and requested that if neither proved acceptable, a list of names be submitted to our approval. To this no reply was received until a few days ago. Under date of May 18, Mr. Henderson writes that our candidates are not acceptable to them, and that he considers it "well nigh useless for us to try agree upon any one." He then adds: "I suggest that we leave the vacancy. That each side

write their reports—there would be two at any rate—and that before same are printed, we exchange copies, so if any additions are desired, they may be made. That both reports then be printed in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

To this we replied, May 26, that it was our opinion "that the committee can do no work until it is formed as provided by the St. Louis Convention. All that the present portion of the committee can do is to select the fifth member. Of course, if you refuse to make an effort to complete the committee no work can be done."

We consider it but just to ourselves to place this statement before the members of the Association. We greatly regret the lack of action on behalf of the committee, but do not feel that we are to blame for it.

Very truly yours,

S. B. BRADT,

P. M. WOLSIEFFER.

THERE was a good deal of nonsensical objection to the old green two-cent postage stamp, and it has been replaced with a red stamp of smaller size. The reduction in size is perhaps commendable and advisable, but we cannot see that there is any improvement in the general appearance of the new stamp. In fact, we cannot say that we like it as well as its predecessor. —*Paterson, N. J., Call.*

BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

No. 1, December, 1881. Chicago—President, J. W. Palmer; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer, Drawer 707; Manager, S. B. Bradt.

No. 2, January, 1887. St. Louis Branch—John K. Tiffany, Manager. Reorganized November, 1889.

No. 3, February, 1887. New York Branch of the National Philatelic Society—Manager, R. R. Bogert, Tribune Building.

No. 5, September, 1887. The Staten Island Philatelic Society—President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman, 116 East Nineteenth St., N. Y.; Manager, A. F. Albrecht.

No. 6, December, 1887. Philadelphia Branch—Manager, W. A. MacCalla, 237 Dock St.

No. 9, March, 1888. Brooklyn Philatelic Club—President, Charles Gregory; Secretary, R. P. Lehman; Exchange Manager, H. C. Needham.

No. 11, January, 1889. The Pacific Philatelic Society—President, G. Folte; Secretary and Manager, W. A. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 13, March, 1889. Middletown Philatelic Club—President, R. C. Fagan; Secretary and Manager, T. C. Bacon, Box 1013.

No. 14, April, 1889. Rhode Island Philatelic Society—President, F. J. Olney; Secretary and Manager, J. B. Calder, 258 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

No. 15, September, 1889. The Buffalo Philatelic Society—President, W. F. Dent; Manager, A. J. Turner.

No. 16, October, 1888. The Springfield Branch—Manager, W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

No. 17, October, 1889. The Mound City Branch—Manager, C. H. Mekeel, Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

No. 18, May, 1890. Akron Branch—Charles A. Townsend, Manager.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building Chicago, Ill.*Third Purchasing Agent*, JOHN M. SHERIDAN, 295 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. W. BROCK, Box 1153, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, June 4, 1890.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

Gentlemen:—As provided by Section 4 of Article IV, of our Constitution, a general election for Elective Officers of this Association is to be held this year, the officers to be chosen by ballot under the direction of the Board of Trustees, and the polls for such election to be closed at noon of the first day of the Annual Convention. It is my duty, therefore, to announce that, as provided by Section 1 of Article III, of the Constitution, and the vote of the Convention held at St. Louis last year, the Annual Convention of our Association for this year will be held in New York city on Monday, the fourth day of August, 1890, and the polls for the general election will therefore close at noon of that day.

By the provisions of By-Law 9, the Trustees are required to receive nominations for the offices to be filled at this election, and to announce them at least thirty days prior to the closing of the polls. All parties, therefore, desiring to make nominations of members of the Official Board, are requested to send their nominations to the Trustees, who will make the announcement on the 3d of July next, and owing to the calling of the Convention at an earlier date than usual, the announcement will have to be made in some other way than through the Official Journal, in which, however, it will be repeated. In all probability the Trustees will cause the announcement, together with a postal card containing the proper blanks for the ballot, to be mailed to each member. Members may, however, mail their vote to the Trustees in such form as they see fit, bearing in mind that all ballots must reach J. Walter Scott, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, 163 Fulton street, New York city, before noon of August 4, in order to be counted.

More particular announcement of the arrange-

ments made for the Convention will be made in the July number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

At present I desire to call your attention to the fact that the coming Convention is likely to be a very important one, and that, whether the Association is incorporated or not, it is the intention at this Convention to thoroughly revise our Constitution and By-Laws. Having had the experience of about four years under the present system, members ought to have pretty well defined views with regard to what changes are necessary, and I desire now to suggest generally that in instructing proxies, members should communicate to them freely their views, with instructions to see to it that they are thoroughly expressed in the Convention. It is only by making suggestions through proxies that the Association can get the benefit of the experience of the members who are not present, and as the Convention is necessarily composed year by year of very much the same persons, those holding proxies have not infrequently felt that they could better represent those who had confided their interests to them, if more care had been taken to communicate individual desires when sending proxies. In the coming Convention a large number of those present will be members who have frequently had opportunity for personal conference. Therefore, those members who reside at a distance should be particular to see to it that their views are thoroughly expressed by their proxy holders in the Convention.

It may be necessary also to call the attention of members to the fact that by a change in the Constitution, no elective officer of the Association will be allowed to hold proxies at the coming Convention; and also that in case the Association is incorporated, it is probable that the members of the Official Board will not hold exactly the same offices as they do now, and that it is therefore very desirable that the membership of this Board should be made representative, and that too much weight should not be

given to the particular qualifications of any individual for a particular office. The July number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST will probably contain the reports of several committees that should be carefully considered and proxies instructed accordingly.

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MAY, 1890.

At a meeting of the members of the American Philatelic Association resident in Brooklyn, held on May 15, Mr. William Rasmus, 142 Amity street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of Resident Vice-President for Brooklyn, vice P. Van der Willigen, deceased. The Official Board have endorsed said nomination and elected him unanimously. Mr. Rasmus has accepted and the members resident in Brooklyn will recognize him accordingly.

It is with deep regret I announce the death of George Walker, Petersburg, Ontario, on Thursday, June 6, 1889. The fact that this member's death never appeared on our records before reminds me that possibly he was not very well known to the members of our Association, but in the Canada Philatelic Society he was a very prominent member, being at the time of his death Vice-President of that society for the province of Ontario.

I feel it my duty to reinstate his name on our list of members and to place it on our "Memoriam List," although at the time I dropped his name in March for non-payment of dues, I had no other alternative, as the records contained nothing whatever in regard to his decease, but as he died before September 1, 1889, he is clearly entitled to this recognition, as he was a member in good standing at the time of his death.

No. 999, Edward F. Reed, should be Edward F. Weed.

Changes in address:

R. P. ANGER, Back Bay, Boston, Mass.
CHARLES E. CAMERON, M.D., 946 Asylum avenue, Hartford, Conn.
P. F. O'KEEFE, Chartiers P. O., Pa.
A. BERGER, 813 Rue de Nord, Luxemburg, Europe.
H. FLACHSKAMM, 1115 S. Ninth street, St. Louis, Mo.
CHARLES STEGMANN, 1115 S. Ninth street, St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM H. NIENSTEDT, 1431 Bremen avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
P. C. BIRCH, China Borneo Co., Sandakan, British North Borneo.
BENJAMIN F. LEVY, 369 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
THERESA M. DROSSNER, 566 Bergen avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
C. L. POOR, Skaneateles, N. Y.
H. A. SHEPHERD, 300 N. Carey street, Baltimore, Md.

JOHN HOLLY, Breite Gasse No. 8, Vienna, VII, Austria.

H. B. PHILLIPS, Santa Cruz, Cal.

R. L. JAMES, 133 Westminster street, Providence, R.I.

WILL H. TURNER, 175 S. Canal street, Chicago, Ill.

C. W. SPARR, Lewistown, Mon., care T. C. Powers & Bro.

Letter addressed to Edmund Shorthouse, 5 Charles road, Birmingham, England, is returned "not found." Can any one inform me of his proper address?

I have received the resignations of

160 C. WITT.

289. DR. A. VON DURING.

671. MRS. MINA WITT.

and they are hereby accepted with regrets.

The following have been reinstated:

380. A. BRANT.

419. R. J. BRUZELIUS.

467. GEORGE WALKER.

List of new members:

1005. OGDEN, WALTER B., 410 Tenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1027. GOHEEN, FRANK H., 348 Coburn street, Indianapolis, Ind.

1028. COLEMAN, E. B., 4 Liberty square, Boston, Mass.

1029. KURTZ, THOMAS C., Moorhead, Minn.

1030. BRATT, W. H., 306 W. Twelfth street, New York city.

1031. HENCH, GEORGE C., Box 222, Connersville, Ind.

1032. SNYDER, PERCY E., 28 W. Sixtieth street, New York city.

1033. STONE, F. L., Benson, Minn.

1034. CUMINGS, MRS. CHARLOTTE J., Tidioute, Pa.

1035. YOUNG, LEON G., Auburn, Vt.

The following is the list of applicants:

WILLIAMS, F. H., 238 Race street, Cincinnati, O.
References: E. B. Hanes, W. A. MacCalla.

ALTHUR, WILLIAM, 619 Cherry street, St. Paul, Minn.
References: William H. Peeke, Jr., Millard F. Walton.

Guarantor: Fred. Althur, 619 Cherry street, St. Paul, Minn.

ALCOTT, JOHN S. P., 3 Somerset street, Boston, Mass.
References: Henry D. Humphrey, Millard F. Walton.

WHITNEY, BRUCE, 30 Russell street, Detroit, Mich.
References: H. B. Seagrave, Millard F. Walton.

WEILLER, EUGENE, 217 W. Camden street, Baltimore, Md.

References: Charles J. Taylor, Millard F. Walton.

WALKER, LEROY D., Silver Creek, Neb.

References: W. C. Michaels, H. C. Beardsley.

ROGERS, A. R., 75 Maiden lane, New York city.

References: J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin.

DE VINNE, T. B., 12 Lafayette place, New York city.

References: J. Oakley Hobby, J. W. Scott.

STANTON, F. J., Smyrna, N. Y.

References: Millard F. Walton, P. M. Wolsieffer.

PAYENS, JUAN, Guatemala, S. A.

References: Henry Clotz, Joseph Rechert.

SELIGER, JOHN L., 58 Potter street, Buffalo, N. Y.

References: Albert W. Turner, H. J. Turner.

REYNOLDS, GUY, Welaka, Fla.

References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.
Guarantor: F. E. Reeder, P. M., Welaka, Fla.

BARROW, W. W., P. O. Box 53, Richmond, Va.

References: E. B. Sterling, Millard F. Walton.

PILCHER, CAPT. JAMES E., U. S. A., Fort Clark, Brackettville, Tex.

References: Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, Millard F. Walton.

BOOK, ROBERT D., First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

References: George W. Rode, Van J. Abell.

GILMORE, ROBERT C., 93 Center street, Rutland, Vt.

References: Henry L. Calman, Henry Collins.
Guarantor: William Gilmore, his father.

No. 1005, published in last month's report, was a duplication—caused by receiving two applications from the same party.

Total number of members, May 10, 1890 657

Gain—New members 10

" Reinstatements 3

13

670

Loss—Resignation 3

" Death 1

4

Members, June 10, 1890. 666

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary.*

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MAY, 1890.

Sheets sold 212

Hinges sold 7000

Received the following sheets and covers:

328 filled sheets to value . . . \$1900 21

4 " covers " 13 92

332 \$1914 13

Which were contributed from the following sources:

BRANCHES.

San Francisco \$149 96

Philadelphia 17 39

Chicago 16 01

Mound City 6 18

Total \$189 54

INDIVIDUALS.

Benj. Baker \$672 02

H. L. Calman 192 22

W. A. Holdy 143 03

E. Hoffman 136 77

Jules Bernichon 115 74

L. Rappley 97 00

W. C. Mays 53 22

J. W. Schaeffer 49 56

H. C. Beardsley 42 72

L. C. Richardson 39 05

W. J. Parrish 36 85

Eleven others, each below \$25 in value. . . 146 41

\$1724 59

Total for branches and individuals \$1914 13

I have been badly behind with my work during the month of May, owing to the changes

in my office, and I trust soon to be able to get ahead of my work and will try to do justice to all who patronize the Exchange Department just as soon as I can get caught up again, which will be in a few weeks.

I have returned (during May) to the owners 331 sheets that have been given the fullest circulation, and with good average sales.

A large number of new books will be distributed during the month of June, and I will consider it a favor if those members who are going to be away from home or business for several weeks will kindly give me their address or give directions where the exchange books will reach them, in order to prevent delay in the mails or loss.

The last one handling the exchange books is responsible until receipted for by next on circuit, and all should bear this in mind, as it is very important to have the books registered. I hope to receive a large supply of filled sheets during June and shall now give my daily attention to all requests or orders.

E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

New members of the agency:

55. Emil Mayer, New York, Class I.

66. Oliver S. Hart, Akron, Class IIa.

57. Beryam S. Terry, Hamilton, Class I, except different countries.

58. J. A. Craig, Yarmouth, Class Ia, British Colonies only.

39. Frank E. Humeston, Rockford, Class IIa, except N. F. Seebeck's issues.

All members who do not want N. F. Seebeck's issues, and did not state that before, may write at once. I did not get yet the full sets and will not order any more before I have heard from some gentlemen.

The following stamps, etc., arrived since my last report:

Gibraltar, 25, 40, 50, 75 cts. \$0 41

*Sweden, prov., 4 varieties 30

These stamps have been sent out with the third forwarding.

*Sweden, prov. envelope, 10 on 12. 09

France, envelope, 60 cts. 14

Belgium, 2 cts. 3½

*Siam, 1 on 2 atts. 3¼

Cuba, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10 cts. 22

Gibraltar, Cards, 5 x 5, 10 x 10, 15 x 15. 22

Gibraltar, wrapper, 5, 10 cts. 5

Gibraltar, Cards, ½ x ¼, 1 x 1, 1½ x 1¼ penny. 22

The latter cards are the ones before the surcharged issue, and have been in use only a short time.

Very respectfully,

W. SELLSCHOPP,
First Purchasing Agent.

THE new two-cent postage stamps are thin and flimsy, and should be replaced by others.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

*• *THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST* cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy.

OFFICIAL NOTE-HEADS OF THE

American Philatelic Association,

With the names and addresses of members printed thereon, can be procured from the Secretary of the Association at the following prices, which include postage:
240 sheets for \$1.25; 480 sheets for \$1.75.

Advertising Rates

AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

One inch, each insertion	\$1 00
Two inches, each insertion	1 80
Four inches, each insertion	3 40
Half page, or one column, each insertion	6 00
One page, each insertion.....	12 00

To members of the American Philatelic Association ONLY:

One inch, each insertion.....	\$0 70
Two inches, each insertion.....	1 30
Four inches, each insertion.....	2 20
Half page, or one column, each insertion	4 00
One page, each insertion.....	8 00

P. O. Box 1153, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice change of address.

On Approval,

U. S., South, Central American and West Indian stamps.

U. S. stamps wanted.

H. CORBETT,

A.P.A. 950. 1413 WASHINGTON ST., Boston.

SA-YD-OYO-UWA-NT TOB-UY-A-NYS-TAM-PS??

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Stamps are sent out on sheets at 33½ per cent discount. No reference. Exchange desired in all parts of the world. 15 different stamps free to every one sending for sheets.

S. VAN RENSSELAER, JR.,
ORANGE, New Jersey.

THIS is to certify that I, CHAS. E. BIRD, of city of New York, do hereby sell and assign to HARRY B. WILBER, of Cambridgeboro, Pa., the die for the manufacture of the official button badges of the A.P.A.

(Signed) CHARLES E. BIRD.

N. Y., May 10, 1890.

Members of the A. P. A. can see by the above that Mr. Wilber has purchased the A. P. A. button die. He is now ready to receive orders at 40c. per button, and guarantees satisfaction or money refunded.

Address at CAMBRIDGEBORO, Pa.

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Unperforated official sealed, 1888, \$5 each, either thick or thin paper. To the trade in lots of 10 or more, at reduced rates, complete sets of Department stamps, used or unused. Due stamps, sets complete, of 7 varieties, 25c.; mixed Department stamps, used, \$15 per thousand. Will exchange 90 War Dept. stamps for 90 purple of 1888. A.P.A. 85.

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"EXCHANGE with Collectors ONLY."

I am willing to exchange my duplicates with those of other collectors, and will be glad to open correspondence with any members of the A. P. A.

E. GLOGAN, Commercial Building,
ST. LOUIS, Mo.

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On the original envelopes is my specialty. Located in the former capital of the Confederacy, I have unusual facilities for obtaining rarities. Full line of general issue, also locals. Send for price-list.

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W. W. BARROW,

P. O. Box No. 53. RICHMOND, Va.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. IV.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 10, 1890.

NO. 10.

THE INCORPORATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

Gentlemen:—Your committee appointed by the Convention, held at St. Louis last October, to formulate a scheme for incorporating the Association, taking care that it should embody, as far as possible, the provisions of the Constitution of the Association as amended by that Convention, and to present the plan in the Official Journal of the Association at the earliest possible moment, respectfully report, that a due consideration of the matter submitted to them has involved considerable examination into the statutes and decisions of the various States concerning incorporation. This necessarily delayed our report.

After this examination your committee is unanimous in the opinion that no scheme of incorporation can be devised under the laws of any State without a material departure in several respects from our present plan of organization. The Association must decide for itself whether either of the plans of incorporation which your committee now suggests presents any advantage over our present plan of a voluntary association, and which of them would most conduce to our future welfare, and be the most practical in its working.

It must be borne in mind that on the one side our Association has in view the advancement, promulgation, and improvement of our pursuit as a pursuit. In this especially it is kindred in its objects to those associations devoted to the study of history, the development of science, the advancement of education, and such like objects. On this side it addresses itself to bringing together all interested in its principles in all parts of the country. It is important to its success that it should embrace in its membership all, wherever they may happen to live, who wish to see the pursuit recognized as a worthy one, and that its officers should also be selected wherever a prominent collector

can be found with time and inclination to fill these offices, and that these officers should be scattered widely in order to stimulate interest in as many localities as possible. It is questionable whether an incorporation could accomplish such ends as well as a voluntary association, unfettered in its actions by the restrictions which the law puts on all corporations. As we do not expect to accumulate property, or engage in any projects for the accumulation of property as an association, there is no need of acquiring those rights to hold property given to corporations by the laws.

On the other side, these objects cannot be successfully pursued without some routine business, and though a voluntary association might do this as well as a corporation, our Association undertakes besides to aid individuals in attaining individual ends, in increasing their individual knowledge, by adding to their individual collections through purchasing cheaply, and disposing readily of their duplicates. It aims also to exclude all undesirable persons from its ranks; to discipline its members; to expose the dishonest engaged in similar pursuits, both within and outside of its membership, and in various other ways to assist its individual members. For these ends it must undertake a different kind of business, and do it as other business associations on business principles; and for the transaction of some portion of its work the form of an incorporation is particularly adapted, as it affords a certain protection to the officers in performing their duties, and in various ways relieves individual members from individual responsibility.

These two widely differing objects must both be kept in view in considering the various questions presented to your committee.

In order to attain the first object above suggested, our present Constitution was made to contain a provision that the members of our Official or Governing Board should be chosen

from different States, and in view of the recent vote of the Association not to change this provision of the Constitution, the first work of the committee was to ascertain whether the laws of any State in the Union would permit us to incorporate and retain this provision; that is, whether the laws of any State would permit of the majority of directors being non-residents of the State where the charter was obtained; and whether the Governing Board so elected could hold legal meetings outside of the State, or legally conduct the business of the corporation, as the business of the Association is now conducted, by correspondence.

It has been ascertained that while in one or two States by statute, and in several others, possibly, under the decision of the courts, the directors of a corporation can hold legal meetings outside of its territorial limits, in all the States, either by express statute or the decisions of the courts, it is necessary that a majority of the members of the governing body should be personally present in order to hold a legal meeting, and that the votes of those who are not so present cannot be counted. It is very doubtful whether, even if it were so provided by the agreement of members in advance, in the Constitution or By-Laws, a Governing Board would be permitted to conduct its business by correspondence.

It follows that, if the Association becomes a corporation, in whatever State the charter is obtained, a majority of the Governing Board must be residents of that State, and so located with reference to each other as to be able to personally attend the necessary meetings. The non-resident members in this case would only be able to participate in the meetings of the Board on those occasions—which are likely to be rare—when they could be personally present. At all other meetings their opinions would have only the weight of advice to the members actually present.

In the Constitution and By-Laws it is, however, possible to limit the powers of the Governing Board to such objects as may be thought advisable by the members. In our own present organization we have in the Board of Trustees a body which by our amended Constitution has now very nearly the powers which it would be necessary to give to the legal Governing Board. It would be only necessary to somewhat amplify and extend these powers, and possibly to add one or two to their number, so as to embrace the Managing Secretary, who would then do the work of our present General Secretary—to constitute about such a Board as would be necessary to do the pecuniary business of the Association, and exercise such powers of disciplining members as it may be deemed expedient by the Association to confer upon this Board.

In addition to this, it is perfectly legal to provide for an Advisory Board, which would consist of very much the same officers as our present Official Board, and by the proper constitutional limitation, to retain for them, in connec-

tion with the first-mentioned Board, the power of appointing officers, and more particularly of looking after the general welfare of the Association, and such objects as we have indicated to be of the first class in our statement of the two kinds of objects to be attained by our Association. We think that it would be entirely proper to provide that the deliberations of this Advisory Board might be conducted by correspondence, and certified by the President to the Governing Board, and have such restraint upon them as might be provided by the Constitution and By-Laws, leaving the Governing Board free to act at its own discretion upon all matters of finance or discipline.

Another provision of our Constitution which it is perhaps the most important to preserve, is that of holding the Annual Convention at such time and place as may be provided by the vote of the preceding Convention. While under any scheme of incorporation it would be necessary that the legal meetings of the membership should be held, under the laws of most of the States, within the limits of the State granting the charter, it is perfectly feasible to provide by proper limitations that at this legal meeting only such propositions should be voted upon as may have been previously suggested by the Annual Convention; and thus it would be possible to retain this very important feature of the present Constitution of the voluntary association. A Constitution or By-Laws, framed on these lines, would present very much the features suggested to the last Convention in the letter of Mr. Brock, published in the proceedings thereof in the Official Journal.

It is hardly necessary to indicate here precisely what duties should be performed by these two Boards. It is probable that it would be advisable that all the subordinate officers should be selected by the Managing Board or Board of Trustees, as it may be called, upon the nomination of the Advisory Board, and that all these officers should be subject to removal by the Managing Board upon the suggestion of the Advisory Board.

In addition to this, the Advisory Board should have in charge the general welfare of the Association, and all those matters which relate to the promulgation and advancement of our science, while the Managing Board should be in fact the business board of the corporation. The office of a member of the Advisory Board, which might consist of the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, International Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary—the names of the offices are not important—would then be principally honorary, and its members might be chosen largely with a view to giving standing to the Association by their personal reputation.

The members of the Managing Board would have in charge the actual business of the corporation, and while its members would likely be chosen from those who were equally as prominent as collectors as the members of the Advisory Board, in their selection particular

reference would be had to their qualifications for performing the duties of their respective offices. To avoid confusion, those members, while performing very similar duties in their particular department to the members of the other Board, might be called Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Managing Secretary, Treasurer, and Recording Secretary, or by such other names as, upon further consideration, it may be deemed advisable to adopt.

The members of both these Boards should be elected by the general vote of the members of the Association, just as the Official Board is now elected. Your committee see no reason, however, why the appointative officers should not be selected where the best material is to be found, as now.

Under such a plan we should preserve very nearly our present scheme of Association, and the two classes of objects which we desire to attain would each have a separate Board to advance them.

The second and less elaborate plan which the committee presents, is to incorporate the Association in the ordinary manner provided by the statutes of any selected State. In this case, the majority of the Governing Board would necessarily be residents of that State, and the Association as well as a minority of the Board would have to rely entirely upon the good faith of the majority to carry out the wishes of the entire Board, as the non-resident members would have practically only an advisory power. In this case it would probably be found expedient to retain the Treasurer and Recording Secretary in the Managing Board, but to transfer the other duties now performed by the General Secretary to an appointative officer, who might be called the Managing Secretary, and be a resident of any State desired. The other officers, now called the appointative officers, would retain the same duties and be selected in the same manner as at present, with the exception that they should be removable in the discretion of the Board that appoints them, and not independent of it as at present. The same provisions with regard to a legal meeting of the corporation and for a Convention, as suggested in the other scheme, would be retained in this scheme. This would probably be a simpler mode of incorporating, but possibly would not provide so fully for all the objects we desire to attain.

Upon a careful consideration, your committee has decided to further recommend that which-

ever of these two plans is adopted, the incorporation be had under the laws of the State of New York, for the reason that the great body of our members are now, and for a long time to come are likely to be, residents of that State or of its immediate vicinity.

Under the first plan proposed there could be little objection to this on grounds of local jealousy, and under the second plan we apprehend that the good sense of our members will dictate that while the resident members of the Managing Board would be selected from the State of New York, and very possibly one or more of the non-resident members from localities not very distant, the selections made would be of gentlemen of such prominence and high character that any advice given by the non-resident members of the desires of members in other localities, would receive all due and proper consideration.

Under either plan it is our object to have an efficient administration of our affairs, and we are not surely so blind as to prefer a loose conduct of our business for the sake of merely having some official of the Association to represent local interest.

As we have now adopted a system of resident Vice-Presidents, the desirability of scattering the members of our Managing Board has become of far less importance than it was, and this system should be extended by the appointment of Resident Vice-Presidents in foreign countries, as such officials would take a greater interest in the welfare of the Association, appreciate the honor of their appointment, and be able to assist members who might desire to correspond with them, in various ways.

It remains only to add that in case either of these plans should recommend itself to the Association, incorporation can be had in the State of New York by the filing of a certificate signed by five members, a majority of whom must be residents of the State; that the Convention can indicate either before filing such certificate, or afterwards, outlines upon which the Constitution should be drawn, and that probably before the Convention is ended, the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws can frame a Constitution which the Convention will adopt, and the incorporation thus completed before the Convention adjourns.

JOHN K. TIFFANY,
W. C. VAN DERLIP,
HUGO S. MACK,

Committee.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

A Descriptive List of all Known Varieties.

COMPILED BY WM. C. STONE.

(Continued from page 208.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

OWING to the non-arrival of information on certain points, I am not able to complete this list at present. It will appear later.

HOLLAND. See NETHERLANDS.

HONDURAS.

Stamped Forms.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1883.—Typographed (?) forms, 210 x 133 mm. Circular stamp in left upper corner, consisting of an arm holding thunderbolts within a double circle, inscribed, *Telegrafo del Gobierno—de Honduras*. At the upper part of the form is *Telegrama* and instructions. The value is in words (*Vale—reales*), and is found in a different position in each value. On the reverse are two hand-stamps in black, the first containing the national arms within a circular band inscribed *Oficina General de Cuentas de la Republica—Tegucigalpa*. The second is of the same design, *Rentas* being substituted for *Cuentas*. Thin wove paper.

Value at top to left.

1.	2 reales, black on yellow	—	—
2.	3 " " " (8 var.) . . . . .	.70	—
3.	4 " " " (2 ")	—	—
4.	5 " " " (4 ")	1.20	—
5.	6 " " " (5 ")	1.45	—
6.	7 " " " (2 ")	1.60	—
7.	8 " " " (3 ")	1.90	—

Note.—The varieties noted above are formed by numerous control marks in blue, red, pink.

ISSUE OF 1874-1875.—Same as previous issue, but engraved. Perforated 13.

9.	5 kreuzers, dark blue . . . . .	.02	.02
10.	10 " " " . . . . .	.04	.02
11.	20 " " " . . . . .	.04	.02
12.	25 " " " . . . . .	.04	.02
13.	40 " " " . . . . .	.05	—
14.	50 " " " . . . . .	.04	.01
15.	1 florin, black . . . . .	.20	.02
16.	2 " black on yellowish . . . . .	.60	.25

Perforated 9½.

17.	1 florin, black . . . . .	.80	—
18.	2 " black on yellowish	1.00	.25

Note.—These stamps were retired April 1, 1879.

CARDS.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 1, 1873.—Form with stamp (as above) in left upper corner; six lines of inscription at top and 20 numbered spaces below, the reverse is nearly covered by instructions. Size 148 x 88 mm.

1.	50 kreuzers, blue on gray25	—
----	-------------------------------------	-----	---

RECEIPTS.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 1, 1873.—Form with stamp at right. Thin numeral, straight top. *Felado—Veveny*.

1.	5 kreuzers, blue08	—
----	----------------------------	-----	---

Numeral with curved top.

2.	5 kreuzers, blue05	—
----	----------------------------	-----	---

or violet on the front or back of the forms.

ISSUE OF 1887.—Similar to above, type reset, value at right, *Oficina*, etc., in blue, control stamp in violet on face of the form. Plain white paper. Size, 214 x 165 mm.

8.	2 reales, black50	—
----	---------------------------	-----	---

HUNGARY.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 1, 1873.—Numeral in oval on groundwork formed by the word *Krajczar* many times repeated; *Magyar kir* at left, *tavirda* at right; crown above, *Krajczar* below, forked lightning in corners. Lithographed on plain paper, perforated 9½.

1.	5 kreuzer, blue . . . . .	.10	.03
2.	10 " " . . . . .	.12	.03
3.	20 " " . . . . .	.20	.03
4.	25 " " . . . . .	.25	.04
5.	40 " " . . . . .	.30	.07
6.	50 " " . . . . .	.50	.05

Numeral of value over crown in gothic

arch, with boys at sides holding a scroll over the arch, inscribed *Magyar kir tavirda*.

On tablet below, *Forint*; lithographed, perforated $9\frac{1}{2}$. Large size.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|------|-----|
| 7. | 1 florin, black | 1.20 | .15 |
| 8. | 2 " gray on yellowish | 1.60 | .25 |

Stamp in upper centre, numeral with curved top. *Feladovevény—Predatnica*.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-----|---|
| 3. | 5 kreuzers, blue | .08 | — |
|----|----------------------------|-----|---|

LETTER DISPATCH CARD.

ISSUE OF JULY 1, 1888.—Letter card, 157 x 97 mm., perforated all around. Instructions on the inside, with notice on the reverse. On the front is *Magyar kir. posta és tavirda—Tavirat lap.—A. m. kir. posta és tavirdahivatalnak*. Stamp of current postal type in right upper corner, but without vertical rays.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | 35 kreuzers, dark blue on buff. | .35 | — |
|----|---|-----|---|

Note.—These cards are mainly for use in districts without telegraph offices. They are dropped in the post-office and forwarded to the nearest telegraph office, and from there dispatched without additional charge. The rate, 35 kreuzers, is for 5 words, postage stamps being affixed to pay for any excess of that number.

MONEY ORDER CARDS.

ISSUE OF SEPT. 1, 1872.—Typographed forms without stamp; arms between oak branches.

Posta Utalvány—Tavirat Utján.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Black on rose (Hungarian text). | |
| 2. | " " (" German). | |
| 3. | " " (" Italian). | |
| 4. | " white (" ") | 185 x 149 mm. |
| 5. | " " (" ") | 148 x 114 mm. |

ISSUE OF — (?).—Similar to last, arms larger, no oak branches.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 6. | Black on rose (Hungarian-Croatian). | .05 | — |
|----|---|-----|---|

ISSUE OF — (?).—Arms replaced by a letter surmounted by a crown with post-horn below; below this *Magyar Kir Posta* in a curve.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|--|
| 7. | Black on rose (Hungarian text). | |
| 8. | " " (" Croatian). | |
| 9. | " " (" Italian). | |

ISSUE OF — (?).—The letter, post-horn, etc., are much smaller.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|
| 10. | Black on rose (Hungarian text). | |
| 11. | " white (" "). | |

ISSUE OF 1882.—Similar with date below arms.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 12. | (1 kreuzer) black on white (Hungarian text) | .04 | — |
| 13. | (1 kreuzer) black on white (?) (Hungarian Italian) | .04 | — |
| 14. | Black on white (Tavirat telegram) | .04 | — |
| 15. | " rose (Allamtavirat) | .04 | — |
| 16. | " green (Surgostavirat) | .04 | — |

Note.—I know nothing about any of these money order cards, except what I find in Moens. If my readers have any, I should like to examine them.

INDIA.

ISSUE OF 1861 (?).—Oblong stamps, 58 x 22 mm. Head of Victoria in centre in oval, inscribed *Government of India—Telegraph Department*; at either side of the oval on dotted ground, numerals of value; *Electric—Telegraph* at top, value in words at bottom. Perforated 14.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | 4 annas, violet | — | — |
| 2. | 1 rupee, " | — | — |
| 3. | 2 " " | — | — |

ISSUE OF 1865 (?).—Long rectangular stamps, 22 x 57 mm. Head of Victoria in oval in upper and lower parts of stamp. Value at top and bottom (except in the 1 rupee), *Telegraph Department Government (or Govt.) of India*, in frames of various designs. Watermarked with crown and *India*. Perforated 14.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 4. | 2 annas, pink | .15 | .10 |
| 5. | 4 " blue | .30 | .06 |
| 6. | 8 " brown | .60 | .05 |
| 7. | 1 rupee, pearl gray | .15 | |
| 8. | 2 " 8a, orange | .06 | |
| 9. | 5 " red brown | .10 | |
| 10. | 10 " blue green | .12 | |
| 11. | 14 " 4a, lilac | .35 | |
| 12. | 25 " " | .35 | |
| 13. | 28 " 8a, yellow green | .40 | |
| 14. | 50 " carmine | .40 | |

Note.—The 8 annas and 1 rupee exist unperforated, but they are merely errors. The 14r.4a. and 28r.8a. were withdrawn in 1878.

ISSUE OF — (?).—Similar to last, but with double lines in the angles.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 15. | 1 rupee, pearl gray | .80 | .04 |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----|-----|

ISSUE OF 1879.—Similar to previous issue.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| 16. | 1 anna, green | .10 | .04 |
|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|

ISSUE OF 1880.—Ornaments inserted after *Rupees* and *Department*.

17. 25 rupees, lilac — .25

ISSUE OF SEPT., 1881.—Revenue stamp ("Foreign paper") of 1874, surcharged *Telegraph* in black. Watermarked as above, perforated 15.

18. 1 anna, purple — —
19. 2 " bright lilac60 —
20. 4 " green — —

ISSUE OF 1883 (?).—Similar to No. 14, but with floral ornaments in the angles. Watermark, etc., as before.

21. 50 rupees, carmine — .40

Note.—All used Indian stamps are cut in half, one portion being affixed to the dispatch and the other to the receipt.

JAMAICA.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER, 1879 (?).—Head of Victoria to left in circle; *Jamaica Telegraphs* above, and value in words below with frames differing for each value. Watermarked "crown C.C.," perforated 15.

1. 3 pence, lilac20 .06
2. 1 shilling, brown50 .12

ISSUE OF 1889 (?).—Same watermarked "crown C.A."

3. 3 pence, lilac20 —

Note.—The 3 pence measures 22 x 19 mm. and the 1 shilling 30 x 25 mm.

STAMPED FORMS.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER, 1879 (?).—Typographed forms in black with embossed stamp in right upper corner. Head Victoria to left in octagon enclosed in a circular band inscribed *Jamaica Telegraphs* above and *one shilling* below. Size, 230 x 150 mm.

1. 1 shilling, rose75 —

The same surcharged OFFICIAL in black.

2. 1 shilling, rose on blue green65 —

ISSUE OF 1886.—Same as last, but smaller form. Size, 226 x 149 mm.

3. 1 shilling, rose65 —

The same surcharged OFFICIAL in black.

4. 1 shilling, rose on green — —

JAPAN.

ISSUE OF 1885.—Small square stamps. Chrysanthemum in centre over value in Japanese. Numerals of value, *Telegraphs*, and Japanese equivalent of latter in frames differing for each value. Perforated 9, 10, 11½.

1. 1 sen, brown04 .03
2. 2 " pink08 .03
3. 3 " orange08 .08
4. 4 " green12 .08
5. 5 " light blue15 .02
6. 10 " orange red30 .02
7. 15 " red brown40 .02
8. 25 " dark blue60 .02
9. 50 " lilac — .15
10. 1 yen, blue, red and black — .30

Note.—These stamps were withdrawn.

LUXEMBURG.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 1, 1883.—Arms in horseshoe frame, inscribed *Grand-Duche de Luxembourg*. *Telegraphs* at top, value at bottom. Perforated 15.

1. 5 centimes, gray03 —
2. 25 " orange09 —
3. 50 " yellow green18 —
4. 1 franc, pink35 —
5. 5 " blue 1.50 —

NATAL.

ISSUE OF MAY 1, 1882.—Head to left of Victoria in circular frame, inscribed *Natal Telegraphs*. Across the bottom of the circle is an oblong tablet inscribed with the value. The corners are filled out with ornaments. Size, 22 x 19 mm. Watermarked, Crown C.A., perforated 14.

1 penny, red brown05 —
3 " carmine15 —
6 " greenish gray30 —
1 shilling, green50 —
2 " violet 1.00 —
5 " ultramarine 2.00 —
10 " dark gray 4.00 —
1 pound, red brown — —
5 " orange — —

Note.—Previous to the issue of these stamps postage stamps were used for prepaying telegrams.

NETHERLANDS.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1877.—Hexagonal stamps, inscribed *Rijkstelegraaf* above, and *Nederland* below; value surcharged in black (or red) in centre on background, formed

by *Telegram Zegel* many times repeated.
Perforated 13.

1.	12½ cents, black and lilac	.10	—
2.	15 " " " "	.20	—
3.	20 " " " "	.15	—
4.	30 " " " "	.25	—
5.	50 " " " "	.40	—
6.	60 " " " "	.40	—

7.	1 gulden, red and lilac	.70	—
8.	" " " "	1.30	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1879.—Same as last.

9.	1 cent, black and lilac	.02	—
10.	3 " " " "	.03	—
11.	5 " " " "	.05	—

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, 385 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES.—We received one of the new 4 cent stamps canceled June 20, and understand that the 5 cent is also out. They are of the same general style as the others of the set, the portrait of Lincoln on the 4 cent facing to the right. The 5 cents we have not seen. It bears a portrait of General Grant.

4 cents, dark brown.
5 " chocolate.

ARGENTINE.—The recently issued 5 cent, was replaced April 8 by another of quite a similar design, but with smaller head and inscriptions.

5 centavos, bright red.

BELGIUM.—A 35 centime stamp is said to be in preparation.

BHOPAL.—The plate of twenty-four varieties of the ¼ anna has been retouched. There are no errors of spelling!

¼ anna, black; perf. 7.

BRAZIL, U. S. OF.—The *Southern Philatelist* says that an "officially sealed" stamp has been issued.

COLUMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.—From the *American Journal of Philately* we learn of a few more cubiertas of the type described last month.

30	centavos, black on orange.
40	" " " blue.
50	" " " green.
60	" " " yellow.
80	" " " green.
90	" " " brown.

DUTCH INDIES.—From the *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* we learn of the issue of a new value of the numeral type. Perf. 12.

12½ cents, gray.

EGYPT.—A set of twenty-two values for postal packets is soon to appear, it is reported.

GIBRALTAR.—Der *Philatelist* gives the following table showing the number issued of each value of the surcharged series.

5 on	¼ p.—	60,000.
10 "	1 p.—	105,000.
25 "	2 p.—	46,000.
25 "	2½ p.—	251,200.
40 "	4 p.—	15,000.
50 "	6 p.—	18,950.
75 "	1 s.—	18,000.

Judging from these figures, the 25 on 2p. is not such a rare stamp as some dealers would have us believe.

HAWAII.—From the *American Journal of Philately* we learn that the stock of the engraved 2 cent, 1862 issue, are now on sale at the Honolulu post-office.

2 cents, rose.

HAYTI.—The 1, 2 and 5c. have been met with bearing the letters R S in black. Does this stand for *Republique (de) Sud?* Further light is requested.

KHEAN GUAN.—This "surcharge" is merely the name of a Maine insurance company.

NEVIS.—There is a 1 shilling of the current type, watermark and perforation.

1 shilling, violet.

NORWAY.—There is a new stamp replacing the surcharged type.

2 ore, bistre.

ROUMANIA.—Two more of the unpaids are found on watermarked paper.

5 bani, green.
10 " "

RUSSIA.—The thunderbolts have been added to two more of the current set.

3 kopecs, carmine.
14 " light blue.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER.—The 6 pence has been changed in color. Watermarked Crown CA.

6 pence, olive brown.

TURKEY.—Two values of the new set are in use.

10 paras, gray green.
1 piaster, gray blue.

URUGUAY.—For grotesque designs and fine engraving the recent issues of this republic take the prize. There are seven values and each is of a different type. Perforated 15.

1	centesimo, green (arms).
7	" brown (numeral).
10	" blue green (arms).
20	" orange (numeral).
25	" chocolate (Justice).
50	" bright blue (Mercury).
1	peso, lilac (arms).

REVENUES.

BRAZIL, EMPIRE OF.—There are two high values which have just been unearthed. The first is similar to the 10,000 reis of 1883 with profile of Pedro II in circle on ground of horizontal lines. The second is larger,

measuring 50 x 27½ mm. There are some minor differences, the groundwork consisting of small "50's" instead of "Brazil," and the value being repeated four times in the frame. Perf. 13.

15,000 reis, lilac.
50,000 " "

BRITISH GUIANA.—There are four new stamps of the same general design as the recently issued postals, *Revenue* at top, *British-Guiana* at sides; value below. The word *Revenue* and the tablet containing the value are printed in a different color in each value. Water-marked Crown CA, perforated 14.

\$2.40 green and violet.
4.80 " blue.
9.60 " orange.
12.00 " red.

CUBA.—*Santiago de Cuba*.—There is a new value of the Municipal set chronicled on page 79 of the present volume. Perforated 14.

15 cents de peso, lilac.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There are three other values of the *Transfer Duty* set to add to the one noted in May.

3 pence, black and orange.
6 " " "
5 shillings, " "

GERMANY.—Four new stamps similar in design to the 20pf., *Adgabe*, issued in 1888, have just appeared.

40 pfennig, dark lilac and red.
60 " " "
80 " " "
4 marks, yellow bistre and red.

MYSORE.—There is a new *Revenue* stamp with arms, similar to the 1887, 1 anna, black. Perf. 12.

1 anna, chrome yellow.

SAINT VINCENT.—The 1 and 4 penny postal types have been printed in lilac and surcharged "3d." in red and carmine, and the word *Revenue* in black. Water-mark Crown CA, perforated 14.

3p. on 1 penny, black and red on lilac.
3p. " 4 " " " carmine on lilac.

SERBIA.—Of the April, 1885, set with monogram surcharged there are two new varieties.

5 dinars, blue, arms bistre, surch. blue.
5 " " " " red.

The 1 dinar, of the 1886 type (eagle), has a red surcharge.

1 dinar, rose and black, surch. red.

There is a new stamp replacing the above 5d., which bears a double-headed eagle in the arms.

5 dinars, blue, arms bistre, surch. red.

A set of stamps for use on barrels, etc., of beer and wine has been issued. Value in circle, surmounted by shield with royal crown; value in words at sides; *kilogramma* below, with numerals showing weight in corners. Small seal surcharged in blue except on the 50 paras where it is red.

FOR WINE.

50 paras, brown; 25 kgms.
1 dinar, orange; 50 "
2 " mauve; 100 "
3 " green; 150 "
12 " ultramarine; 600 "

FOR BEER.

1 dinar, pale blue; 25 kgms.
1 " violet; 50 "
2 " yellow green; 50 "
2 " brown; 100 "
3 " green; 150 "
4 " lilac; 100 "
6 " mauve; 200 "
10 " vermilion; 250 "

Why there should be two different colors of the 1 and 2d. stamps is not explained; neither is the fact of the 4d. being of the same weight as the 2d.

SPAIN.—*Madrid*.—An *Annuncios* stamp has just been issued. Numeral of value in circle inscribed *Ayuntamiento de Madrid*; *Annuncios* at top, *Temporal* at bottom, *Peseta* across numeral in centre. Monogram in violet surcharge. Perf. 13.

1 peseta, orange and violet.

TRAVANCORE.—There is a stamp of the postal type with conch in circle inscribed *Government of Travancore*; *one anna* above, native inscription below, R. V. in small circle above and below. Perf. 11½.

1 anna vermillion.

POSTAL DOCUMENTS.

Italy.

HUMBERT I, ETC.

Seeing Article 239 of the Regulations approved by the royal decree of June 29, 1889, No. 6152, third series, by which there were put out of use the postage stamps of 30 cent. and 50 cent., rendered useless by the reduction of the rate, etc.;

Seeing that there remains a large supply of these stamps which it is not convenient to destroy;

Seeing also that there has been found in stock a quantity of foreign post cards of 15 cent. and 30 cent. which it is best to utilize in some manner;

Seeing Article 137 of said Regulations;

Upon the suggestion of our Minister, Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

Article I. The postage stamps of 30 cent. and 50 cent. retired from circulation by Article 239 of the Regulations approved by the royal decree of June 20, 1889, No. 6152 (3d series), will be put on sale at the price of 20 centimes, each to be used in place of this last value after the public printer has surcharged upon each stamp the legend: "cent 20."

Article II. A part of the stock of post cards of 15 cent. and 30 cent. for foreign countries which were found in the vaults of the printing office and which are now useless, will be converted into 10 cent. cards for the interior which will also be put on sale after having surcharged upon those of 15 cent. and upon each of those of 30 cent. the inscription "Valevole anche per l'inter-no" and for the indicated price will be substituted that of 10 cent.

Article III. The stamps and cards above mentioned can be used by the public from June 1, 1890, to the corresponding month of the year 1891; after this time they will be of no value, but they may be received in exchange until the end of the first quarter of 1892.

We ordain that the present decree, bearing the State seal, shall be inserted in the Official Collection of the Laws and Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy that it may be seen and observed.

Given at Rome, March 11, 1890.

[Signed]

HUMBERT.
LACAVA.

Witnessed by the keeper
of the Seals.

[Signed] ZANARDELLI.

Uruguay.

NOTICE.

By order of the General Administration a new set of postage stamps of the following values and colors will be issued May 1, next.

1	centesimo, green.
7	" brown.
10	" blue green.
20	" orange.
25	" chocolate.
50	" bright blue.
100	" lilac.

Ninety days from the above date will be allowed for the withdrawal of the present stamps of the same values, and these may be exchanged for the stamps of the new issue during the last thirty days of the time allowed; all State post-offices are authorized to act in accordance with this decree.

After the ninety days the stamps to be retired will not be accepted for postage.

THE SECRETARY.

MONTEVIDEO, April 19, 1890.

ENVELOPES.

ARGENTINE.—The 10 centavos is found on both laid and wove paper.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The following additional sizes of the registration envelope noted last September are listed by the *American Journal of Philately*. The type, it will be remembered, is that of the English envelope stamp with *For Registration Only* in a curve above and name surcharged.

4 pence, vermilion, Size H.
4 " " " K.

MEXICO.—*Wells, Fargo & Co.*—The following new varieties should be added to the list recently given in this paper.

Stamp in centre, *Para cartas 1 os. a los Estados Unidos exclusivamente*, in violet. Size 226 x 100 mm.

25 cents, green, on 10 cents brown violet.

Stamp at left * * * *en la Republica Mexicana*
* * * in red. Size 226 x 100 mm.

25 cents, green, on 10 cents, red.

Stamp at left * * * *a Europa* * * * in red.

20 cents, green, on 10 cents, red.

VICTORIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* says that the registration envelope has been slightly altered, the flap being rounded and the inscriptions in thick letters. Size 144 x 89 mm.

4 pence, flesh.

WRAPPERS.

RUSSIA.—The wrappers are to be slightly changed by the addition of instructions for the benefit of the public.

POST CARDS.

UNITED STATES.—In a letter to George H. Watson, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General states that "it is proposed, as soon as arrangements are completed, to issue postal cards of three different sizes," etc. Just as if we didn't know all that before. What Mr. Watson asked was whether the new cards would be issued soon.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Post Card* reports a new issue for the Postal Union. The stamp is similar in design to the 10 cents adhesive Straits Settlements with the necessary changes in the name and denomination.

1½ penny, greenish gray on buff.

GERMANY.—The following varieties have not been noted by us before:

5 pfennig, 390; 490.
5 x 5 " 290; 390.
Money Order, 20 " 1189; 1289; 190; 290; 390.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Post Card* describes a *Jubilee* card which was on sale for one day at the Guildhall exhibition. Arms of London in centre at top, *Domine dirige nos* in scroll below; below this in two lines is *Penny Postage Jubilee—1890—Guildhall, London*. Stamp in upper right corner with Queen's head in octagonal frame, *Postage* above, *One Penny* below. In the left upper corner is *V R* over fancy scroll-work with crown at top; shamrock over the "V"; thistle over the "R" and a rose between the two letters. Size 141 x 89 mm.

1 penny, carmine on buff.

This card was for sale for a single day at the Guildhall Penny Postage Jubilee. They were sold for sixpence, and only a limited number was allowed to be sold to any one person. The edition, consisting of 15,000, was soon exhausted. We understand that admission to the show was by invitation only. Mr. Watson says that the prices asked for some of these cards, which have been sent him, range from \$4.75 to \$25!

MEXICO.—M. Moens has seen the 3 cent of the 1887 type, with *Ce co te* in place of *Ce cole*.

MONTENEGRO.—On the reply card noted in our last the second line of the instructions on the reply card measures 68 mm. in place of 60 on the previous issue.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The reply card now bears the "Sidney view" stamp.

1 + 1 penny, violet.

NORWAY.—The 10 ore now comes without frame.

10 ore, red.

RUSSIA.—The impression on the 3 kopek card is now entirely in the color of the stamp.

3 kopeks, carmine on buff.

LETTER CARDS.

RUSSIA.—For the benefit of foreigners and those who are too "Frenchified" to use their native tongue, the inscriptions are to be in French as well as in Russian.

TELEGRAPHS.

ARGENTINE.—The Trans-Andean stamp, of which we spoke in our May number, is probably only one of a series. A Buenos Ayres paper contains a notice that the line is now open and gives the rates as 25 centavos for ten words for the interior and 50 cents to Chili. What the 10 cent is for is not stated. We desire further information concerning these stamps.

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Federal Australian Philatelist* throws some light upon the floods of "postally used" fiscals which have been so common of late years. In reply to a letter to the Postmaster-General the following items were received:

1. Telegrams are prepaid in New Zealand by means of adhesive stamps affixed in the space indicated on the blank form of telegram.

2. The stamps are canceled by means of a dated stamp in the same manner as postage stamps.

3. At the principal telegraph offices (such as Wellington), and at some of the small country stations in charge of non-permanent postmasters, the index (hour) letters are not used; but at all combined post and telegraph offices the initial type are inserted in the dated stamps.

It will be seen from the above that all stamps on which the hour letter at the base of the circle is missing, are purely telegraphs, as are probably most of the others.

SERBIA.—The receipt has been somewhat changed. The eagle is now in white on colored ground. The inscription between the stamp and arms measures $25\frac{1}{2}$ mm. instead of 47 mm. The composition is also entirely new and is somewhat smaller type.

5 paras, black on green.

HOW POSTAGE STAMPS ARE PREPARED.

As soon as they emerge from the hydraulic press, postage stamps are gummed. The paste is made from clear starch, or rather is dextrine, which is acted upon chemically and then boiled, forming a clear, smooth, slightly sweet mixture. Each sheet of stamps is taken separately, placed upon a flat board, and its edges covered with a light metal frame. Then the paste is smeared on with a large whitewash brush, and the sheet is laid between two wire racks and placed on a pile with others to dry. Great care is taken in the manufacture of this paste, which is perfectly harmless. This gratifying fact has been conclusively proved by an analysis recently made by an eminent chemist. After the gumming another pressing in the hydraulic press follows. Then another counting—in fact, stamps are counted no less than thirteen times during the process of manufacture. The sheets are then cut in half, each portion containing one hundred stamps, this being done by girls with ordinary hand shears. Next follows the perforation, which is performed by machinery. The perforations are first made in a perpendicular line, and afterwards in a horizontal line. Another pressing follows—this time to get rid of the raised edges on the back of the stamps made by the dies and this ends the manufacture. A separate department is devoted to the packing and the sending off the stamps to different post-offices. It will be seen by this account that any absurd rumor concerning the poisonous or unclean properties of postage stamps is utterly without foundation.

J. W. L.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us to the effect that a house in San Salvador shipped two cases of unused obsolete Salvador stamps to N. F. Seebeck; face value amounting to \$20.-605-35.

SEND an advertisement to THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—Now that the fifth annual convention of the American Philatelic Association is so near at hand, permit me to offer a suggestion, which in my estimation is of such great importance for the future good of philately that something should be said and accomplished regarding the duties upon stamps, both canceled and uncanceled.

As a member of the American Philatelic Association I beg to give you a sample of my own personal experience in San Francisco.

Not long ago I wrote to the New York Custom House asking them upon what basis foreign postage stamps are held dutiable in that office, and I received a reply that both canceled and uncanceled stamps are classed as printed matter, dutiable at 25 per cent *ad valorem*, the accepted value being but 5 cents per 1000. In the Baltimore port, where I also had written, I received the answer that the accepted value is 10 cents per 1000.

Now how is it that the duties vary in the different cities? In San Francisco the post-office officials regard them as works of art, and place a great deal more duty upon them, demanding 25 per cent upon full invoice value.

All my registers, all my ordinary foreign letters (even if only an application for a price list), are marked "suspected liable to United States custom duties," and every such foreign letter compels me to take a personal trip to the post-office and custom house.

There are but four or five dealers here whose letters are likewise suspected. This is owing to the fact that these dealers advertise and are widely known, while scores of stamp collectors in this city, who largely trade in Europe, are not "spotted," but always escape (being unknown to the officials). I have now a few agents in the Hawaiian islands, Canada, Australia and Europe, to whom I send sheets on approval, on commission, and when these sheets are returned they are invariably stamped in San Francisco "supposed liable, etc.," which fact puts me to great annoyance, often having to leave my business for a considerable length of time making explanations to obtain such correspondence.

In fact, I have for some time become disgusted with all my foreign business, so much so that I have authorized all my correspondents abroad to cease sending any further

consignments on approbation under these circumstances. I have likewise been compelled to reject good applications abroad from stamp collectors who desired stamps sent on approval, until the law becomes a more definite one, and alike throughout the Union. If this was a law generally enforced I would certainly have no reason to complain; but why should the tax upon stamps be different in San Francisco than it is in New York? If the duties were the same here as in the metropolis, that is to collect a tax upon the mere cost of printing the stamps, I am confident no one here would have any reason for complaint, but as it is now, the few dealers who are known and "spotted" fall victims to a matter that, to say the least, is very unjust.

I sincerely hope I have not taken up too much space of your valuable paper, and will not take up any more, but I really would like to see the members take some action to bring the matter before Congress at the coming convention to be held in New York in August.

Yours respectfully,

E. F. GAMBS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 30.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—At a meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society, held June 19, Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer was put in the field as the Society's candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the American Philatelic Association.

It is hardly necessary to say anything in favor of Mr. Wolsieffer, as his name and merits are well known among philatelists all over the country. No philatelist in the West can boast of such a record. For years he has been actively engaged in the furtherance of our cause, both as an editor and publisher.

Mr. Wolsieffer has filled the office as General Secretary of the Chicago Philatelic Society for several terms, and has filled it in such a manner as to leave no doubt about his capabilities.

It is the opinion of the Chicago Philatelic Society that he is the right man for the important position of Vice-President of the American Philatelic Association, and they as a Society will do all in their power to place him there.

I trust you will find space in the next number of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST to

inform philatelists at large of Mr. Wolsieffer's nomination.

Yours very truly,

JNO. N. ALLEN,
General Sec'y C. P. S.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:"

Sirs:—Some time since I permitted it to be announced, unofficially, that I would accept the nomination for the office of General Secretary. Since that announcement my personal matters have so shaped themselves as to make it very difficult for me to give the time necessary to the office in case of election.

Furthermore, my friend, Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, will be presented as a candidate for the office of Vice-President, and as but one officer can be elected from a State it seems to me advisable to concentrate the votes on one man.

Yours very truly,

S. B. BRADT.

PROXIES.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

The undersigned will be present at the Annual Convention, and will be pleased to receive the proxies of members unable to attend. Full instructions are requested.

W. A. MACCALLA,
237 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The undersigned will be present at the Annual Convention, and will be pleased to receive the proxies of members unable to attend. Full instructions are requested.

WILLIAM C. STONE,
384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

The undersigned will be present at the Annual Convention, and will be pleased to receive the proxies of members unable to attend. Full instructions are requested.

FRANK H. JAMISON,
Orange, N. J.

The undersigned will be present at the Annual Convention, and will be pleased to receive the proxies of members unable to attend. Full instructions are requested.

E. B. STERLING,
Board of Trade Building, Trenton, N. J.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.*Third Purchasing Agent*, JOHN M. SHERIDAN, 295 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woolside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 1153, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Phila.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

The Fifth Annual Convention of our Association will be called to order in the rooms of the Lincoln Club, 56 Clinton place (W. 8th street), near Fifth avenue, New York city, at 10 o'clock A.M., on Monday, the 4th day of August, A.D. 1890, as provided by the Constitution and the vote of the St. Louis convention.

Much delay having heretofore been caused by waiting until the Committee on Credentials could verify and arrange proxies, and as it is desirable that this should be avoided, the President has determined to suggest that as the Committee on Credentials for this year will be composed of Messrs. Henry L. Calman, 12 E. 23d street, New York city; J. Walter Scott, 163 Fulton street, New York city; and E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J., it will much facilitate business if gentlemen holding proxies will send them in advance to either Mr. Calman or Mr. Scott, in order that they may be verified, arranged, and counted in advance. These gentlemen will also receive, verify and direct to the members for whom they are designed *any* proxies that may be sent directly to them for any member.

The importance of being represented in person or by proxy at this Convention is urged upon members as well as the importance of instructing upon the various topics that will come up in connection with the report of the Committee on Incorporation, etc.

An outline programme for the time of the Convention is presented by the Committee of Arrangements in this number.

The attention of all officers of the Association is called to the provision of the Constitution, requiring them to present a report at this Convention.

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

President.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The regular meeting of the Trustees was held on June 20, and an adjourned meeting on July 3.

In addition to the regular business, which was disposed of in the ordinary way, the Trustees report that through the influence of our Treasurer, Charles Gregory, and the kindness of Postmaster Van Cott, the club house of the Lincoln Club, 56 Clinton place, New York city, has been secured without cost to the Association, for the purpose of holding the annual Convention on the 4th, 5th and 6th of August next, and they earnestly beg every member who can possibly attend to be present at least part of the time, and if that is impossible, not to fail in sending their proxy.

The Trustees, in conjunction with the metropolitan members, have arranged a series of entertainments, for the amusement of visitors, which, if not interfered with, will make this gathering a memorable one for visiting members.

Mr. J. Oakley Hobby, 112 Washington street, of the Reception Committee, will secure good hotel accommodation for intending visitors who may require his services.

It is hoped with the coöperation of members to make the exhibition a prominent feature of the gathering, and we trust that the owners of fine collections and valuable stamps will not fail to be represented.

The arrangement of exhibits is left entirely to the taste of the owners and can be framed in any style. All exhibits should be sent to Mr. J.

W. Scott, 163 Fulton street, New York city, not later than August 2.

The following nominations, to fill the offices in the Association, have been received by the Trustees, and voting cards have been sent to every member:

For President—John K. Tiffany, W. C. Vanderlip.

For Vice-President—Charles B. Corwin, P. M. Wolsieffer.

For Treasurer—Charles Gregory.

For Secretary—Millard F. Walton.

For International Secretary—Joseph Rechert, Henry Clotz, William Sellschopp.

Please do not neglect to perform this important duty. Study to select the best man for the office and vote before you forget it.

The next meeting of the Trustees will be held July 16.

By order of the Board,
J. W. SCOTT,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

JUNE, 1890.

This being my last monthly report prior to the Annual Convention, to be held in New York city, August 4, I would respectfully remind all the members of the importance of being represented, either in person or proxy, as the work to be accomplished, manner of incorporation and place of meeting for same and a consequent change of our Constitution and By-Laws, makes it obligatory upon every member who has the interests of the Association at heart, to attend either in person or by proxy, and I trust that every member will see to it that he is represented in some way.

I would also say that several members are still indebted to the Association for dues from March 1 to September 1, 1890, and for the extra 50 cents—balance of dues for 1890. I hope that this will be attended to as soon as possible, by all members so indebted.

Changes in address:

DANIEL JAGER, 170 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES A. MACY, 2d, care Corlies, Macy & Co., P. O. Box 3737, New York city (temporary until September 15).

J. F. CUMMINGS, Brownsville, Tex.

E. A. PHELPS, 193 Barclay street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEON G. YOUNG, St. Albans, Vt.

H. L. CALMAN, 12 E. Twenty-third street, New York city.

HENRY COLLIN, 12 E. Twenty-third street, New York city.

GEORGE L. GILMORE, Lexington, Mass.

HERMAN DETERMAN, 22 Strong place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. SHORTHOUSE, 5 Charlotte road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England.

The following have been reinstated:

CHARLES O. HENBERT, Marshall, Ill.

List of new members:

1036. WILLIAMS, F. H., 238 Race street, Cincinnati, O.
1037. ALTHER, WILLIAM, 619 Cherry street, St. Paul, Minn.
1038. ALCOTT, JOHN S. P., 3 Somerset street, Boston, Mass.
1039. WHITNEY, BRUCE, 30 Russell street, Detroit, Mich.
1040. WEILLER, EUGENE, 217 W. Camden street, Baltimore, Md.
1041. WALKER, LEROY D., Silver Creek, Neb.
1042. ROGERS, A. R., 75 Maiden lane, New York city.
1043. DE VINNE, T. B., 12 Lafayette place, New York city.
1044. STANTON, F. J., Smyrna, N. Y.
1045. PAYENS, JUAN, Guatemala, S. A.
1046. SELIGER, JOHN L., 58 Potter street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1047. REYNOLDS, GUY, Welaka, Fla.
1048. BARROW, W. W., P. O. Box 53, Richmond, Va.
1049. PILCHER, CAPT. JAMES E., U. S. A., Fort Clark, Brackettville, Tex.
1050. BOOK, ROBERT D., First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1051. GILMORE, ROBERT C., 93 Center street, Rutland, Vt.

The following is the list of applicants:

- KOTOFF, FED. NIC., Prescrashensh street, Moscow, Russia.
References: Henry Clotz, Joseph Rechert.
- HEATH, H., 124 Fenchurch street, London, England.
References:
- MAYER, MORRIS, 37 South Grant avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
References: A. N. Spencer, W. A. MacCalla.
- WALSH, THEODORE B., 705 Second avenue, Lansingburgh, N. Y.
References: James D. Frost, Milo C. Reynolds.
- COPPERT, F. DE, 50 Broadway, New York city.
References: J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin.

Total number of members, June 10, 1890	666
Gain—New members	16
" Reinstatements	1
Members, July 10, 1890	683

MILLARD F. WALTON, Secretary.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

JUNE, 1890.

Sold the following:

Blank sheets sold	383
" covers, large	3
" " small	1
" " mailing	1
Hinges	10,000

Received the following filled sheets and covers, viz.:

255 filled sheets, to value	\$1339 61
9 " covers	10 85

Total, 264 \$1350 46

Contributed from the following sources :

BRANCHES.	
San Francisco	\$192 94
Philadelphia	14 52
Chicago	4 19
Total.	\$211 65
INDIVIDUALS.	
Benj. Baker	\$431 75
W. T. Curtis	177 77
B. A. Sterling	69 35
W. C. Mayo	55 22
H. C. Alvord	57 33
W. Kleine	48 81
J. M. T. Partello	42 09
E. S. Phelps	38 26
W. H. Rollins	38 00
C. C. Gallagher	33 76
Twelve others, with amounts under \$25 each,	146 47
	\$1138 81
Total for branches and individuals	\$1350 46

I am happy to state that I have caught up with my American Philatelic Association work, and shall try and keep so, and will send out all statements to 10th inst. I hope a generous response, as I shall go to the Convention, and will be glad to have a good report to make.

The Garfield Penny Stamp Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, have applied for branch membership to the American Philatelic Association, and as they have ten active American Philatelic Association members in good standing, I have admitted them to branch membership as No. 19 on the list, July 1, with George J. Bailey, President, and W. W. McLaren, Secretary and Manager. The members are as follows: J. V. Painter, George H. Worthington, O. L. Hart, W. H. Schneider, Vice-President; C. A. Brebit, Treasurer; R. G. Dodge, Irwin A. Brown, C. N. Stockwell.

I have yet to hear from Boston, as the field in that city is very large, and should contain a good branch for the active circulation of the exchange books.

E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

New members of the agency :

60. John W. Palmer, Oak Park, Ill., certain countries only.
61. J. W. Lowry, Tombstone, Ariz., Iib. America only.
62. Josef Johansson, Stockholm, II.

The following stamps, etc., arrived since my last report:

San Salvador, 1 peso	\$1 00
Surinam cards, 2½, 2½ x 2½, 5, 5 x 5.	?
Cuba, 20 cts.	21
Argentina, 2.5 cts.	7
France, 50 cts.	11
Switzerland, 15 cts., lilac	3½
New South Wales, centennial issue.	
Stamps, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 pence, 1s. 5s. (new watermark), O. S. 1 penny	1.97
Cards, 1, 1 x 1, 2, 3 pence.	18
Envelopes, 17 white and blue, 2 on white and blue	14
Reg. envelopes, 4 pce., three sizes, wrapper 1p.	28

Next forwarding will probably be made before this number is issued.

Very respectfully,
W. SELLSCHOPP,
First Purchasing Agent.

BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

No. 1, December, 1881. Chicago—President, J. W. Palmer; Secretary, P. M. Wolsieffer, Drawer 707; Manager, S. B. Bradt.

No. 2, January, 1887. St. Louis Branch—John K. Tiffany, Manager. Reorganized November, 1889.

No. 3, February, 1887. New York Branch of the National Philatelic Society—Manager, K. R. Bogert, Tribune Building.

No. 5, September, 1887. The Staten Island Philatelic Society—President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman, 116 East Nineteenth St., N. Y.; Manager, A. F. Albrecht.

No. 6, December, 1887. Philadelphia Branch—Manager, W. A. MacCalla, 237 Dock St.

No. 9, March, 1888. Brooklyn Philatelic Club—President, Charles Gregory; Secretary, R. P. Lehman; Exchange Manager, H. C. Needham.

No. 11, January, 1889. The Pacific Philatelic Society—President, G. Folte; Secretary and Manager, W. A. Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 13, March, 1889. Middletown Philatelic Club—President, R. C. Fagan; Secretary and Manager, T. C. Bacon, Box 1013.

No. 14, April, 1889. Rhode Island Philatelic Society—President, Alfred Dawson; Secretary and Exchange Manager, J. B. Calder, 258 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

No. 15, September, 1889. The Buffalo Philatelic Society—President, W. F. Dent; Manager, A. J. Turner.

No. 16, October, 1888. The Springfield Branch—Manager, W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

No. 17, October, 1889. The Mound City Branch—Manager, C. H. Mekeel, Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

No. 18, May, 1890. Akron Branch—Charles A. Townsend, Manager.

No. 19, July, 1890. Garfield Penny Stamp Club—President, George J. Bailey; Secretary and Manager, W. W. McLaren, Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, O.

THE new postage stamps seem to be rather backward in coming forward.—*Boston Herald.*

THE new two-cent stamp, according to the *Boston Transcript*, "tastes like fried eggplant!" This interesting piece of information would be more satisfactory if it was coupled with a frank statement from the *Transcript* of how a two-cent stamp tastes which meets the best expectations of the cultivated Boston palate. Like broiled or roasted eggplant for example.—*New York Tribune.*

EVERY enterprising collector looks carefully through our advertising columns. He is sure to find some one advertising for sale or exchange something he wants, or perhaps some one is trying to secure something he would be willing to part with.

[THIS CAN BE FILLED UP AND USED.]

FORM OF PROXY TO BE USED AT THE NEXT ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Know all men by these presents, That I hereby constitute
and appoint

of the American Philatelic Association, No.

my attorney and agent, for me and in my name, place and stead, to do and perform all acts, and to vote upon all questions, at the Convention of the American Philatelic Association, to be held in 1890, as fully and with like effect as I might do if personally present, with power to substitute any other member in his stead for the same purposes.

And further, I hereby give to my said attorney, or his substitute, full power on my behalf to make, execute and deliver such agreements, papers and proxies as may be necessary to facilitate the incorporation of the said association, and to enable the organization meeting of the said corporation to be held at such place, time and manner as may be directed at the said Convention to be held in 1890.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal
this day of 1890.

WITNESS PRESENT.

[SEAL]

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

* * * *THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST* cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy.

Second Purchasing Agent's Department.

STAMPS FOR SALE.
Numbered by Scott's Catalogue.

UNITED STATES.

90c., purple, block of four, the block for . . . \$1 00
No. 1319, \$1.30, 2d issue, revenue . . . 1 25
1322, \$1.90 " " . . . 1 50

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

No. 23, 5c., bright red, rouletted . . . 3 00

All communications to be addressed to

ALFRED L. HOLMAN,
Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.

Exchange Department.

This department should be the main feature of the Association, and the present Superintendent intends that it shall be. Members having duplicates to dispose of should avail themselves of all its privileges at once. Good stamps priced in proportion to their quality are in demand, and I am prepared to increase the business of this department to its fullest extent, and invite the co-operation of all members of the A.P.A. to that end.

Sheets and covers will be promptly placed on circuit and returns made soon as books and boxes are returned to the department.

Members of the A.P.A. (only) can participate in this department, and they can procure the following by re-mitting cash with order:

Exchange sheets (each) . . . 5c.
Small covers (each) . . . 5c.
Large " " . . . 5c.
Large mailing envelopes, patent fasteners, (each) . . 2c.
Paper hinges, good quality and cut to the required size, per 1000 . . . 10c.

All the above will be mailed postage paid.

P. O. Box 294. E. B. STERLING,
Exchange Superintendent, Trenton, N. J.

I AM AT LAST ABLE TO NOTIFY A change in my address, which I trust may be a lasting one. I am always grateful for descriptions of un-chronicled varieties, etc., and glad to answer questions, or give any information in my power, but I must ask my correspondents *not* to send me mixed assortments of stamps for exchange, as I only collect those of a very few countries.

I have a limited number left of the autotype illustrations of United States envelope stamps—price, post-free, 50c. per set, or \$2 for five sets, in 1c. or 2c. stamps, or in notes. When the present edition is exhausted it is most improbable that I shall ever publish another.

EDW. B. EVANS,
78 WEST HILL, Sydenham, England.

LOOK HERE!

Whoever sends me post cards, reply cards and wrappers of his country, except of Europe and U.S., will receive the same of Russia. Specimen copies, price-lists and rules of societies are requested.

A. A. UCKSCHE,
CHARKOFF, RUSSIA.

E. A. Holton, United States

AND

Foreign Stamps,

No. 8 SUMMER ST., Boston, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

All stamps warranted genuine. An 8-page price-list sent on application. A complete descriptive catalogue, illustrated, will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. One of the largest stocks in the country of rare and desirable stamps, containing a full line of U. S. Adhesives and Department Stamps, and stamped Envelopes. Also a fine assortment of Foreign Stamps, sets and packets. Over 10,000 varieties in stock. Approval sheets sent to responsible parties. A fine assortment of Albums always on hand. Collections and rare stamps bought for cash.

WANTED

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol. VII and Vol. XII. Any price for Vol. VII.

WANTED, also, the following United States Envelopes, entire and in good condition:

H. 29, 29½, 30½, 42, 43, 44, 50, 52½, 61, 62, 67, 68, 69½, 70½, 71½, 72½, 80, 88½, 114.

Gilbert Harrison,

FERRIBY, BROUGH, YORKSHIRE.

UNITED STATES STAMPS.

We have just bought a fine collection of U. S. and Foreign stamps, made in 1865. Over 600 varieties of U. S. and 2400 varieties of foreign stamps, at 25 and 33 per cent. Sent on approval to reliable parties.

W. H. BRUCE,

P. O. Box 283. HARTFORD, Conn.

G. B. CALMAN,

Wholesale Dealer in

POSTAGE STAMPS,

299 PEARL ST., New York.

My list is the largest and cheapest published, and will be sent free to dealers only, on receipt of a card.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. IV.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 10, 1890.

NO. 11.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

*Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association, held
at the Lincoln Club Rooms, in the City of New York, Monday, August 14th, 1890.*

THE Convention was called to order at 10:20 A.M. The President, Mr. Tiffany, in the chair.

The President: The Convention will be in order. The Secretary will now call the roll. Gentlemen present will answer present. Gentlemen holding proxies will please answer for those whose proxies they hold, as the roll is called.

Mr. Calman: I think we had better leave the calling of the roll until the proxies have been presented and passed upon. It had better be disposed of until the afternoon session.

The President: Does the gentleman make that as a motion?

Mr. Calman: Yes, sir.

Motion seconded by Mr. Corwin.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the calling of the roll be postponed until after the report of the Committee on Credentials. All in favor of that motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The motion is carried. I will then ask that upon the taking of recess gentlemen present who have not already given their names to the Secretary will please do so; this will assist me in making up the committees, and will also assist the Committee of Arrangement in making arrangements. As already announced in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, the Committee on Credentials will consist of Mr. J. Walter Scott, H. L. Calman and E. B. Sterling. Any gentleman present holding proxies are requested to hand them to the commit-

tee before leaving the room. I will appoint as the Committee on Standing Rules Mr. Aue, of New Jersey; Mr. Hobbs, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Flachskamm, of Missouri.

Mr. Aue: I am a resident of New York.

The President: The residence of the gentleman does not disqualify him from acting on the committee. Do I understand the gentleman to decline to serve?

Mr. Aue: Yes, sir.

The President: I will then appoint Mr. Wuesthoff.

Mr. Wuesthoff: I ask to be excused.

The President: I will then appoint Mr. Deats as chairman of that committee. The committee will understand that they are expected to report on the coming together of the Association after recess. According to the present standing rules, the order is now recess. Before it is announced I will give an opportunity to any gentleman who has any announcements to make to the Convention to make them before confusion prevails in the room. Mr. Scott, can you inform the Chair at what time the Committee on Credentials will be ready to report?

Mr. Scott: I think we should be ready to report in about one hour's time.

The President: Will the Convention fix a time for coming together after recess?

Mr. Calman: I move that we adjourn until one o'clock.

Mr. Lehman: I second that motion.

The President: It is moved and sec-

ended that when recess is announced we separate to come together again at one o'clock. Those in favor of that motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. So ordered.

Mr. Corwin : I have no doubt but that gentlemen present will be glad to learn that the Anti-Surcharge Society is represented here, and after recess I will be very glad to take their names and explain the objects of the Association and have them sufficiently laid before them. I hope that every gentleman in the room will become a member of this Society before the Convention closes.

Mr. Scott : The Committee on Arrangements wishes to invite all of the visiting members to Coney Island on Wednesday afternoon. We propose to leave here about four o'clock and the banquet will commence about seven o'clock. We would like to get the names of all of those who will attend. There are some city members whom I have not heard from and would be glad to do so. Tickets will be prepared for all our guests. Another thing I might say. There are some here who are not subscribers to the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. We have secured a number of papers and left them here for distribution, and we would be glad to get your subscriptions before we get through.

The President : Are there any further announcements?

Mr. Corwin : I have brought along a couple of albums of my collection and if any gentleman wants to look them over during recess or at any other time, they are perfectly welcome to do so.

The President : Are there any other announcements?

Mr. Rogers : There are good hotel accommodations at the Grand Central, and those who wish to avail themselves can do so at \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day, which is much less than the ordinary rates. A number of the members are there now.

The President : Are there any further announcements? If there are no further announcements the Convention will take a recess until one o'clock. Gentlemen will please not forget to give their names to the Secretary before leaving the house.

Convention adjourned until one o'clock.

At one o'clock the Convention was called to order by the President.

The President : The Convention will be in order. As the Secretary is not here, will some one nominate an Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Corwin : I nominate Mr. Stone.

Nomination seconded by Mr. Calman.

The President : Those in favor of Mr. Stone acting as Secretary until the Secretary comes, will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. So ordered. The first thing in order after recess is the report of the Committee on Credentials. Is that committee ready to report?

Mr. Scott : It is. Mr. Scott then read the following report :

Your Committee announce that the following members are entitled to vote the number of proxies annexed to their names :

C. B. Corwin.....	101
J. W. Scott.....	99
E. B. Sterling.....	56
C. H. Mekeel.....	55
H. L. Calman.....	40
W. A. MacCalla.....	29
W. C. Stone.....	21
E. Doeblin.....	7
A. E. Tuttle.....	4
H. Gremmel.....	2
F. H. Jamison.....	1

They beg leave to amend from time to time as new proxies are received.

H. L. CALMAN,
J. W. SCOTT,
E. B. STERLING.

The President : The next thing in order is the roll call. The Secretary will call the roll. I will state that our custom is that whenever the name of a gentleman is called who is represented here by proxy the member holding the proxy is expected to answer for him using the word "proxy."

The Secretary then called the roll.

The President : If there is any gentleman present whose name has been omitted in calling the roll he will please signify it now. If there is any gentleman who holds proxies and the names of those proxies have not been called, he will please have it corrected now.

If there is any gentleman present who has proxies which were thrown out by the committee this is the proper time to call the attention of the Association to the matter.

Several gentlemen hereupon announced that the committee had thrown out proxies presented and the committee explained the grounds on which this action was taken.

The President: You have heard the statements in regard to these proxies. Shall the decision of the committee be sustained? Those in favor of sustaining the committee will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The Chair is in doubt and will call for a standing vote. Those gentlemen who are in favor of sustaining the decision of the committee will signify it by rising. Contrary minded. The committee is sustained. Are there any further appeals from the decision of the Committee on Credentials? If not, the calling of the roll is ended. The Secretary will proceed to make it up.

The Secretary now appeared and took his seat.

The President: The Assistant Secretary will now call the list of those gentlemen who hold proxies. As each name is called the member will please state how many of the proxies he holds are those of gentlemen who are in attendance on the Convention and how many of them are not, so that in case the members are present when the roll is called hereafter there will be no confusion.

The Assistant Secretary then called the list of members present. It appeared that there were 36 members present in person and 2 represented by proxy.

Mr. Calman: I move that strangers be invited to attend our sessions.

Mr. Holton: I second that motion.

Mr. Corwin: I move to amend by inserting the word "regular sessions of the convention." The amendment was accepted by Mr. Calman.

The President: Those in favor of the motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Mr. Mekeel: Whereas the polls for the election of officers were closed at 12 o'clock I move that the Trustees be directed to report as soon as possible the number of votes cast for each candidate.

Mr. Calman: I second that motion.

The President: Those in favor of the motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

The Secretary: I make the count a total of 606. We have 613 voting members. There were 400 proxies, of whom ten were present; thirty-six members voting in person and 177 who were absent.

The President: The next thing in order is the reading of the minutes.

On motion of Mr. Corwin the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Standing Rules.

Mr. Deats: The committee recommend that this Convention follow the order as laid down in the constitution.

Mr. Corwin: I move that the recommendation of the Committee on Standing Rules be adopted.

Mr. Scott: I second that motion.

The President: Those in favor of the motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. So ordered.

The next thing in order is "Communications." Are there any communications to be presented to the Association?

The Secretary: There are no communications.

The President: Has any member any communication to present to the Association?

Mr. Corwin read a letter from Mr. J. J. Casey and moved the adoption of the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Literary Board hereafter be instructed to receive no advertisements from J. J. Casey.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Tuttle. After considerable discussion and the proposal and rejection of various amendments to the motion the President directed the calling of the roll on the original motion. The Secretary thereupon called the roll and announced as the result of the voting 290 votes for the motion and fifteen against it.

The President then inquired if there were any further communications.

Mr. McCalla presented a communication from H. O. Harris and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Exchanges.

The President: It will be so referred unless objection is made.

A communication was also presented from Mr. F. C. Thwaites, which, on motion, was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Sterling presented a communication from Mr. Haldy and one from W. B. Jackson, which were referred to the Committee on Branches. Mr. Sterling also stated that he had received a very interesting letter from John H. Ross, of Jamaica Plains, who spoke in re-

gard to some matters of interest. He would like to have the letter read.

The President: This communication also goes to the Committee on Branches, and will be read with the report of that committee.

The President then announced that if there were no further communications the report of the Secretary would be in order.

The Secretary then read the following report:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. President, Officers and Members of the American Philatelic Association: In presenting this, my first annual report, it is not without some misgivings as to whether I can furnish anything that might be considered interesting. Inasmuch as the Secretary is obliged to publish monthly reports in the JOURNAL, I have embodied in those reports what I thought my duty to publish and deemed interesting; therefore this report as to statistics might be considered superfluous, yet a general summing up of the numerical standing, receipts and expenditures might not be out of place. On December 5, 1889, the time of my succession to office, there were on the Roll of Membership a total of.....663 members.

New members 159
Reinstatements 18

Total 840
Resigned 14
Suspended 141
Death 1

..... 156

..... 684—net gain 21.

Receipts—Balance in Treasurer's hands. \$432.30
Collected from all sources..... 570.00

..... \$1,002.30
Expenditures..... 892.66

Net balance in Treasurer's hands, 8/4/90. \$109.64

Considerable trouble to myself and misunderstanding has been caused to new members by the fact that according to the Constitution all new members' dues are to be computed from the last quarter in which they join. This is certainly an injustice to those joining our Association, and should, in my judgment, be corrected. For example, a gentleman joining in August pays \$1.00 with his application, and at the end of the month, September 1, he is immediately liable for a year's dues. This should not be; the dues ought to be computed from the month in which new members join.

As will be seen by my report our numbers run up to 1,051, with only a total membership of 684, a total of 367 blank numbers. These ought to be filled up in some way, either by moving the numbers of all members in regular succession or giving these blank numbers to new members. It does not look well to have all these blank numbers on our rolls, and I trust the Association will take some action in the matter, and also as to the dues of new members.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MILLARD F. WALTON,
Secretary.

The President: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Secretary. Under the rules this report would go to the Committee on Finance, but it contains some recommendations that, perhaps, belong to some other committee.

Mr. Deats: I move that this report be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Corwin: I second that motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Secretary be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Those in favor of the motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

The next thing in order is the report of the Treasurer.

Mr. Charles Gregory, the Treasurer, then read the following report:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE A. P. A. TO THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, August 4th, 1890.

1889.
October 2. The Treasurer respectfully reports that the cash on hand from last statement, Oct. 2, 1889, was..... \$342 51

1890.
July 31. Cash received from dues to Ass'n to date 990 25

Making total to date.....\$1,332 76

Expenses Dr. as follows:

1889.
Oct. 18. Paid Literary Board for Exp. American Philatelic..... \$330 46
Dec. 13. Paid Jos. Rechert official Exp..... 12 25

1890.
Jan. 13. Paid J. K. Tiffany for rent of Odd Fellows' Hall, St. Louis, for Fourth Conv..... 18 00

" Paid J. K. Tiffany for services Stenographer Fourth Conv..... 73 60

" Paid Board of Trustees Printing Constitution and Official Expenses..... 61 60

" Paid Treasurer Official Expenses..... 20 40

Jan. 30. Paid Secretary Official Expenses..... 45 52

March 3. Paid H. Clotz (Ex-Supt.) Official Expenses 30 43

March 25. Paid Literary Board Exp. of Am. Philatelist on account... 300 00

May 7-21. Paid Secretary on account of salary... 75 00

May	21.	Paid Secretary for Official Expenses.	\$90 00
June	3.	Paid Librarian for Official Expenses.	12 50
June	18.	Paid H. Clotz (Exch. Supt.) for uncollectible accounts.....	133 46
July	30.	Paid Librarian for Official Expenses.	19 90
Making total of.			\$1,223 12
Aug.	4.	Leaving cash on hand	109 64
			<u>\$1,332 76</u>

To offset the above cash balance, the Secretary informs me there are unpaid claims that are due and payable of about \$450 as follows:

Secretary's Office, bal. salary and exp.....	\$40 00
Due Literary Board.....	405 58
Treasurer's Office, expenses.....	3 79
	<u>\$449 37</u>

The last report of the Treasurer was dated Oct. 2d, 1889, and as the Constitution provides that the fiscal year shall commence on Sept. 1st of each year, the present report is for a period of ten months only. Before the close of the present fiscal year the expenses of the present (Fifth) Convention will be payable and as no relief can come to the treasury from the collection of the yearly dues until after September 1st, the financial condition of the Association at the present moment is not one that we can congratulate ourselves on, and the Treasurer feels it to be again his duty to urge greater economy in the administration of its affairs. If this cannot be done the Treasurer would advise raising the dues for membership in the Association to \$3 per annum, and he feels assured that such action would receive the earnest support of all the members who have the good of the Association at heart.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. GREGORY,
Treasurer A. P. A.

The President: Under the rules this report goes to the Committee on Finance, unless there is objection.

The Secretary: Before you refer that to the Committee on Finance I would just like to say that we have a credit against that \$400 of \$172.68, which leaves a balance of a little more than we thought we had.

The President: The report will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The next thing in order is the report of the International Secretary. Is there any report here from the International Secretary?

Mr. Joseph Rechert, the International Secretary, being absent, the report was read by Mr. Walton, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

This department has shown an increased busi-

ness against the previous term. Many more members have availed themselves of the opportunities offered them in obtaining foreign publications, or have addressed me in matters philatelic, which I am glad to say I was able to answer in nearly every instance. I have tried to induce two European societies to enter with us in International Exchange, the Societies of Munich and Berlin. I am sorry to say that the former cannot join on account of their Constitution, which allows exchange only between their members. The Berliner Philatelisten Club, however, advises me by a letter from their former President, Judge C. Lindenberg, received this morning, that they accept my proposition and will forward their first sending early in September. The International Exchange Department, under the management of Mr. Henry Clotz, has proven a great boon to those members who used it, few as they have been; but I feel confident that this branch of our Exchange Department will increase, and I would recommend that certain rules and regulations be set down by this Convention for this department. When all our members understand what good stamps they can acquire, and often at very low prices, they will join in greater numbers than heretofore.

I thank those members who made use of my services for the kindness and indulgence shown me, and I must state that the invariably agreeable correspondence has afforded me great pleasure.

Finally, after having served the American Philatelic Association for four years, I have the honor to lay down my office, conscious of having worked to the best of my abilities.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH RECHERT,
Int. Secy.

HOBOKEN, August 2d, 1890.

The President: Under the rules this report goes to the Committee on Exchange Department.

The next thing in order is the report of the Librarian. Is there any report from the Librarian—Mr. Gadsden?

Mr. Gregory: For the information of the Chair I would like to state that I received a letter from Mr. Gadsden, in which he informs me that he positively could not continue in office any longer and that he would send an album by me, which he did.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Superintendent of Exchange Department.

Mr. Sterling then read the following report:

REPORT OF THE EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

TRENTON, N. J. Aug. 4th, 1890.

I herewith present my second annual report as Exchange Superintendent from October 1st, 1889 to July 31st, 1890, covering a period of 304 days, against 273 days of the preceding year.

The year has been one of hard work, and it has had its results, which may or may not have been as satisfactory to some, as to others, but all must

bear in mind that the Superintendent is not an angel and cannot please all that apply to, or wish to have the Exchange Department run in a satisfactory manner, to suit his or their own tastes.

An Exchange Superintendent is not a happy one by any means, as my successor will find out if he starts out with the hopes of pleasing all that partake of the wares offered through his department.

About one year ago, the question of giving credits to the owners of sheets from which the stamps had been secured was agitated to such an extent that the Superintendent and others were led to believe this would solve the problem of running the Exchange Department to an advantage, and thereby increase the sales to a satisfactory result.

Rules were passed at St. Louis to this effect. The experiment has been tried, the effort a grand failure. Credits were established in many cases far in excess of the cash received from the parties removing the stamps from the sheets, and statements have been furnished showing the amount of their existing credits, which in many cases with the request to settle on a cash basis.

In some cases this has been done, in others not, and as a rule I have declined to pay over, until the books were returned me so I could verify the account, as many errors have been made in reporting the amounts taken by those on Circuits, and also by Branch Managers.

The only satisfactory result that can ever be reached to the owner of the filled sheets is to have the cash sent for all sales, with the returned sheets, and in order to do this cash remittances should in every case accompany the statement of takings from such sheets or covers.

Great difficulty has been experienced by the failure of at least one-third of the members through whose hands the filled books have passed, by not taking the trouble to notify the Superintendent of the amount removed from the books, or advising the Superintendent when such a book has been forwarded to the next on circuit. Much loss of time has occurred in this respect, and the effort to collect fines has met with unpleasant opposition, which resulted in not gaining the desired point, and at the risk of much delay.

In only two cases have I succeeded in collecting fines, while at least a dozen have escaped, that deserve much censure for their own carelessness and open defiance to the rules.

Since my last report, 5 Branches have been added to the Association, thus:—

The Buffalo Phil. Society, with 6 A. P. A. members, as No. 15, Sept. 20th, 1889.

The Springfield Branch, of Springfield, Mass., Oct., 1889, with 6 A. P. A. members as No. 16.

The Mound City Branch, of St. Louis, Mo., with 7 A. P. A. members in Oct., 1889, as No. 17 on the list.

The Akron Branch, of Akron, O., April, 1890, as No. 18 on the list with 7 A. P. A. members.

The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club (not Penny), of Cleveland, O., with 10 A. P. A. members as No. 19 on the list.

A branch was also formed by Major Grenny for the Canadian members shortly after the St. Louis Convention, and through some oversight I failed to report the establishment of this branch, with a branch number, hence No. 20 on the list, which I trust will prove satisfactory, although by priority should be an earlier date and number.

The Brooklyn Philatelic Club, although No. 9 on the list of branches, has never availed themselves of the privilege of the Exchange Department, or desired to form a circuit, so I could complete the chain with Staten Island, New York City, Brooklyn, and so on to Providence, Springfield, and other points East.

The New York Branch, through its manager refusing to serve in that position, has gradually collapsed, which has made it extremely unpleasant in reducing the exchanges to a very narrow scope in and around New York City, so that after a large supply of Exchange books were furnished the Department, no recourse could be had to extend the books in New York City, except over individual circuits, which has in many cases not proved satisfactory on account of distance.

The New York Branch ceasing to receive the Exchange books, has caused the returns to be made upon cash settlement, which, to a large extent, has been almost impossible to do.

The receipts of filled sheets from all sources are summed up as follows:

2,713 filled sheets valued at \$18,228.05.

224 filled covers valued at \$1,140.11.

Total, 2,937 sheets and covers with the total value of \$19,368.16. One-half have been received since Oct. 1st, 1889, contributed thus:

Individuals, \$14,942.92; San Francisco Branch, \$1,952.79; New York Branch, \$902.88; Mound City Branch, \$381.80; Middletown Branch, \$271.62; Canadian Branch, \$253.08; Chicago Branch, \$197.44; Philadelphia Branch, \$162.56; Buffalo Branch, \$92.15; St. Louis Branch, \$61.61; Springfield Branch, \$59.17.

The distribution of filled sheets from the books on second circuit left over from last year, and the new sheets received this year, are as follows:

266 Exchange books have been sent out over the individual circuits to the value of \$11,818.27.

Exchange books have been sent out to the branches as follows:

256 books have been received by the Pittsburgh Branch, \$9,623.05.

218 Exchange books have been received by the Philadelphia Branch to the value of \$8,213.61.

222 Exchange books have been received by the Chicago Branch to the value of \$8,609.26.

214 Exchange books have been received by the San Francisco Branch to the value of \$8,004.77.

201 Exchange books have been received by the Springfield Branch to the value of \$5,928.58.

188 Exchange books have been received by the Staten Island Branch to the value of \$5,290.20.

179 Exchange books have been received by the Buffalo Branch to the value of \$2,262.15.

166 Exchange books have been received by the Providence Branch to the value of \$6,165.54.

143 Exchange books have been received by the St. Louis Branch to the value of \$4,870.03.

121 Exchange books have been received by the Mound City Branch to the value of \$4,566.45.

124 Exchange books have been received by the Middletown Branch to the value of \$4,407.18.

106 Exchange books have been received by the New York Branch to the value of \$3,101.39.

73 Exchange books have been received by the Canadian Branch to the value of \$2,261.52.

64 Exchange books have been received by the Akron Branch to the value of \$2,377.33.

22 Exchange books have been received by the Cleveland Branch to the value of \$617.20, and

21 Exchange books are here at the Convention

for the examination by any of the members valued at \$587.67.

298 covers have been sent to individuals to the value of \$1,682.05.

50 covers have been sent to Philadelphia, New York, Springfield and Providence branches to the value of \$222.39.

Mr. R. Wuesthoff, the Assistant Counterfeit Detector, has examined and distributed, from November 4th, 1889, to August 4th, 1890, 568 books to the value of \$22,112.60, and all counterfeits and reprints condemned by him have been returned immediately to the owners. I desire to extend to him my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy I have met with at his hands, and the extra amount of trouble he has gone to, in order to save me extra expense by distributing directly from New York City to destination, instead of returning the books to Trenton for me to send out after examination by him.

The sales of filled sheets and covers are reported thus: Takings by individuals to the value of \$2,386.40, by branches, \$1,539.65; total sales, \$3,926.05.

The branch sales are divided as follows:

Chicago \$648.90, Philadelphia \$416.44, San Francisco \$404.99, Pittsburgh \$316.59, Providence \$203.72, Mound City \$146.24, New York \$114.37, Canadian \$143.24, Springfield \$95.04, Staten Island \$92.42, Middletown Branch \$78.73, Buffalo Branch \$67.05, Akron \$65.92.

Of the amount of these sales, \$3,926.05, there is due the Exchange Department \$397.32 from branches, and \$1,507.25 from individuals; total, \$1,904.57 outstanding to date. During the last seven days there has been returned to the Superintendent, having completed two rounds of circuits, most of which have been out over a year, eighty-three books, containing 390 sheets, and twenty boxes containing 89 covers, which will be returned to the owners within the next two weeks, and settlement made for a very large proportion of the amount.

The sales from these books and covers amount to nearly \$1,100, which, when verified and balances drawn, will result in a better understanding towards a cash basis for the future growth of the Exchange Department.

The exchange receipts for this year have been as follows:

Balance on hand from last report.....	\$ 600.41
Received from all sales.....	2,874.39
Total	\$3,478.80

Cash disbursed to owners of sheets and covers, \$1,247.89, leaving a balance to the credit of the Exchange Department \$2,226.91, which will be reduced, as above stated, to a very large extent during the next two weeks.

The cash receipts from October 1st, 1889, to August 1st, 1890, are as follows:

Sales from 330 mailing wrappers, .02 each.	
Sales from 3,329 sheets, .05 each.	
Sales from 123 small covers, .05 each.	
Sales from 188 large covers, .05 each.	
Sales from 189,000 hinges, .10 per m.	
Total cash receipts.....	\$207.30
Fines collected.....	3.00
Total all.....	\$210.30

Disbursements as follows:

E. B. Sterling, postage account.....	\$99.10
E. B. Sterling, express account.....	21.51
R. Wuesthoff, express and postage account.....	17.09
MacCalla & Company, sheets and covers.....	24.50
C. H. Fox, books.....	7.50
W. H. Hoskins, fasteners.....	1.25
H. C. Tucker, rubber stamps.....	2.27
Buffalo Branch, sheets and covers returned.....	3.30
E. B. Sterling, incidentals.....	.95

Total.....\$177.47

from which should be deducted the amount paid in excess of the receipts of last year, \$55.12.

I desire to call the attention of the Convention to the fact that several forgeries have been committed on the exchange books just returned me, and I have brought the sheets to the Convention in the hopes that the forger may be traced.

The names forged are those of the Providence Branch, J. H. Appell, R. R. Bogert and R. D. Potts, all of which has been done while the sheets were on the second circuit, and I should judge while in possession of the Chicago Branch. The amount is not a large one, but the stamps have been removed from eight different sheets, belonging to various owners, and if the forger is not caught and made to refund, will lead to unpleasant results.

Upon a cash basis depends the life of the Exchange Department, which should be more properly called a sales department. By far the best plan yet advanced is by Mr. Henry Clotz, which, if properly carried out, should prove very satisfactory to all concerned.

With this report ends my official term as Exchange Superintendent, or, rather, my term ends with the outgoing of this year, and I trust that my successor will prove far more successful as Superintendent under the cash system than I as its officer have been under the credit plan.

Yours respectfully,

E. B. STERLING,
Exchange Superintendent.

The President: Under the rules this report goes to the Committee on Exchange Department, unless there is some action taken upon it by the Convention.

The next thing in order is the report of the Superintendent of International Exchanges. Is that gentleman ready to report?

Mr. Scott then read the following report of Mr. Henry Clotz, the Superintendent of International Exchanges:

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1890.

On several occasions during this year I called the members' attention to this department, but I had only very few inquiries, which is to be regretted very much, as I am certain that all who patronize this department are well pleased with the quality if not the quantity of stamps they receive. I should advise strongly all better collectors to join this department.

Through the kindness of our International

Secretary, Mr. I. Rechert, we shall have, shortly, several other foreign societies to enter into relation with us, and I hope to see this department grow up very soon considerably, if not by our own members, then by foreigners.

So far this department has been neglected in every way, even in our By-Laws. We have no rules, nor any mentions of this office, and this may account for the reason that members pay no attention to it. I wish to call the attention of the proper Committee of this Convention to this fact.

Business done during the year 1889-'90.

Books received from Dresden Society, value M. 6723.10.

Sold therefrom, M. 1779.29.

In circulation at present, value M. 1272.65.

Books sent to Dresden Society, value M. 4473.60.

Sold therefrom, M. 1212.98.

In circulation at present, value M. 3422.97.

On hand 20 sheets, value M. 1166.76.

The expenses of this department were \$25.85, which were paid out of my commission (102). I received namely, \$29.63.

Respectfully,
HENRY CLOTZ,
Intl. Supt.

The President: Under the rules this report will go to the Committee on Exchange Department, unless otherwise ordered by the Convention.

The next thing in order is the report of the First Purchasing Agent.

Mr. Corwin then read the following report of Mr. William Sellschopp, First Purchasing Agent:

REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 28, 1890.

When I was appointed First Purchasing Agent I received from my predecessor, Mr. Th. F. Cuno, all the necessary papers, stamps, money, etc. At that time the department had twenty-nine active members, besides some who only waited to settle their accounts to withdraw from an institution which had been idle for a long time.

From May 1889 until this date thirty-three new members entered and nine withdrew, two of whom gave up collecting stamps, two withdrew temporarily, three found this way of collecting or buying stamps too expensive, and two did not keep up any deposit and therefore were dismissed, so that to-day there are fifty-three members.

If some of these gentlemen do not pay more regularly I am sorry to say they will be added to the last class shortly.

For the fifty-three members are to be bought about 45-50 pieces of all new issues of stamps up to 1/ face value, 23-28 pieces each from 1/ to 5/, and four pieces up to 20/, 31/-36/, according to the countries of the new envelopes and 20 each of the postal or money order cards.

The total receipts of the department up to date are \$1,178.22; of this amount \$749.39 worth of stamps, etc. (containing 272 varieties) including postage and commission, have been distributed in four forwardings, leaving a balance of \$428.83 to the credit of the members.

About \$475, that is, the whole balance and nearly \$50 of the agents' money, are at present on

the way for payments of newly ordered stamps. I think this shows sufficiently why it is necessary to keep a deposit in the hands of the agent, enabling him to meet the bills for purchases without having to pay out money of his own.

In one of the coming numbers of our paper I shall give an elaborate description of the workings of the First Purchasing Agency, and I trust that as soon as all the members of our association know how this branch is managed there will be a large increase in the membership of the same.

The department has not yet reached its highest mark; it will take some time before the agent will be able to find special correspondents on every small island which issues stamps; but by and by this will be accomplished and already arrangements to this purpose have been made in a good many countries all over the world.

What the department needs is more members; not so much bargain hunters, but gentlemen who know that stamp collecting is a costly pleasure, and that many stamps which can be bought for a mere trifle to-day will be worth dollars some years hence.

I hope that my department will always take its place among the best institutions of our association, and I shall continue to do my best to make it a success in every way.

Respectfully,
W. SELLSCHOPP,
First Purchasing Agent.

The President: Under the rules this report goes to the Committee on Purchasing Department, unless otherwise ordered by the Convention.

The next thing in order is the report of the Second Purchasing Agent.

The Secretary then read the following letter from Mr. A. L. Holman, Second Purchasing Agent:

PHENIX BUILDING, CHICAGO, August 2d, 1890.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, ESQ., President of American Philatelic Association.

Dear Sir: I beg to hand you herewith my report as Second Purchasing Agent, which you will see covers the time in which I have acted in that capacity, viz.: From March, 1889, to August 1st, 1890, a period of 17 months.

The report is not extensive, and shows most clearly that the office amounts to very little, inasmuch as the members do not avail themselves of its privileges.

A perusal of the statement will show that the largest sales took place in the first and last months, April, 1889, and July, 1890, in which two months the sales were \$30.75 leaving \$10.25 as the total sales for the intermediate period of 15 months. Bearing these facts in mind, the question naturally suggests itself as to whether the office is of sufficient importance to the members to be kept up.

The statement herewith is respectfully submitted.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED L. HOLMAN,
2d Pur. Agt. A. P. A.

Statement of Second Purchasing Agent, covering period from March, 1889, to August 1st, 1890, 17 months:

April, 1889.....Sales	\$20.50	Coms. \$1.02
May, 1889....."	3.25	" 16
November, 1889...Purchase	50	" 03
January, 1890.....Sales	1.50	" 08
May, 1890....."	5.00	" 25
July, 1890....."	10.25	" 51
Total.....	\$41.00	\$2.05
5% Commissions	2.05	
	\$38.95	

E. & O. E.

CHICAGO, August 2d, 1890.

ALFRED L. HOLMAN,
2d Pur. Agt. A. P. A.

The President: You have heard the report. Under the rules this goes to the Committee on Purchasing Department, unless otherwise ordered by the Convention.

The next thing in order is the report of the Third Purchasing Agent. Is there any report? There being no report here from the Third Purchasing Agent, the next thing in order is the report of the Counterfeit Detector.

Mr. Holton: I have no report to present but will instead state that I have endeavored to perform the duties devolving upon me to the best of my ability, and, I trust to the satisfaction of the members.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Asst. Counterfeit Detector.

The Secretary then read the following report of Mr. R. Wuesthoff, Asst. Counterfeit Detector:

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COUNTERFEIT
DETECTOR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4th, 1890.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Heretofore I have considered a report from me as immaterial and uninteresting either to the Convention or the members at large, but with the increase of membership the work of this office has grown to such an extent that I concluded to give you a report as far as figures are concerned.

During the fiscal year beginning September 1st, 1889, to date I have examined 601 exchange books, containing 3570 sheets, which at the rate of 40 stamps per sheet would make a total of 142,800 stamps, the whole valued at \$25,055.53.

From these exchange books I removed 558 stamps valued at \$193.35.

I would suggest to this Convention that the By-law regarding the removal of reprints be modified to the extent that the stamp may remain upon the sheet with the word "reprint" stamped beneath it, as formerly; I do not believe that there is a Philatelist living who can perform the duties of this office in strict accordance with rule regarding the reprint; hardly a book is put into circulation which does not contain some stamps which

in all probability are reprints, but for want of positive proof get the benefit of the doubt and circulate as originals.

I would also suggest to this Convention, that inasmuch as the Counterfeit Detector receives a fee of three cents per stamp, the Assistant Counterfeit Detector should receive some remuneration for his labor; I would suggest that the members be taxed one cent for each sheet and cover sent to the Exchange Department, this amount to be charged to them or to their branch and placed to the credit of the Assistant Counterfeit Detector on the books of the Exchange Superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,

R. WUESTHOFF,
Asst. Ctf. Detr.

The President: Under the rules the report is received and goes to the Exchange Department, unless otherwise ordered.

The next thing in order is the report of the Literary Board.

Mr. MacCalla, member of the Literary Board, stated that they were not quite ready to report, and begged to be excused for the present.

The President: This report will be passed for the present. The next thing in order is the report of the Trustees.

Mr. Scott: I will ask the indulgence of the Convention until this evening.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Superintendent of Literary Exchange.

The Secretary then read the following report of Mr. H. C. Beardsley, Superintendent of Literary Exchange:

ST. JOSEPH, MO., August 2, 1890.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is with pleasure that I herewith present you my second report as Superintendent of Literary Exchange from October 6, 1889, to August 2, 1890, covering a period of about ten months.

There has been a considerable gain in the dealings of this period, over my previous report.

The entire value of lists circulated through the Exchange was \$656.78; amount sold from lists, \$7.34; number members sending in lists, 6; number members receiving lists, 5; number members purchasing from lists, 5; amount of goods purchased through me (exclusive of exchange), \$11.49; number members purchasing, 5; total sales, \$18.83; total members participating, 11.

This department is not patronized by the members as it should be, but I hope during the coming season to more than double the dealings of the past season. Every one who has patronized this department were well satisfied, and I hope to make the acquaintance of many more of the members as patrons of my department.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. BEARDSLEY.

The President: Gentlemen, you have heard the report. Under the rules it

stands accepted and referred to the Committee on Exchange Department.

We have now finished all the reports of officers that are ready, and I suppose that the President's address is next in order. It was my intention and expectation that this address would be read at the opening of the evening session, and, therefore, I have not brought it here. I will ask the indulgence of the Association to pass it until the evening session.

The next thing in order is unfinished business.

Mr. Mekeel : Could I ask the result of the present election?

The President : The committee is not yet ready to report. They have been in session, but the vote is not yet counted. Is there any unfinished business?

The Secretary : There are some reports of committees.

The President : The first thing in order under this head of business is the report of the Committee on the Chalmers-Hill matter, but as it has been already published in the Journal that this committee will not have any report ready, it will be useless to wait for it.

There is also a committee that was appointed to draw up a memorial to Congress with regard to destroying the plates and dies of stamps and envelopes withdrawn from circulation. I will say in behalf of this committee that I have received a letter from Mr. Holman stating that the committee have made progress, and that a proper form of memorial is now being drawn up and will be printed for circulation among the members. There was also a committee appointed on Branch Societies.

The Secretary suggested that if the case of Mr. Bradford be referred to the Trustees it might come under the head of Unfinished Business and be acted upon by the Association.

Mr. Scott : There is no evidence in hand to be presented to them.

The Secretary : There is a balance on the books, and he has some bills which are unpaid. The matter remains in the hands of the Trustees for them to make a report, I think it is for this Convention to refer it to the Trustees and allow it to be disposed of in some way. I have a record on my books of certain gentlemen who claim to have paid their indebtedness and who say Mr. Bradford received the money. I think the matter ought to be disposed of in some way or other.

The Trustees have communicated with Bradford, but have failed to get any information whatever.

The President : That matter will probably come up when the report of the Trustees is under consideration.

Mr. Scott : I might say that we have written to Mr. Bradford but could get no answer.

The President : The only other matter now under the head of Unfinished Business, so far as the Chair is informed, is the report of the Committee on Incorporation. I am informed that there is a report from the World's Fair Committee.

Mr. Corwin : The Committee on the World's Fair Exhibition of postage stamps has been waiting for matters to become settled in Chicago, and to find out whether they are going to have any World's Fair or not. In the meantime the committee have not been idle. I have been in correspondence with a Chicago gentleman, who informs me that the news from Springfield is that the question of holding the fair is apparently put off until the next session of the legislature. We have also had in mind the advisability of combining the exhibits which will be given by the Government and by the American Bank Note Co. with those of the Association and others who desire to take part therein. I have personally seen the manager of the American Bank Note Co. who is waiting for the Illinois legislature to make up its mind. He seems to think that such a plan would be a very good one and that it might be conducted very successfully. Mr. Rogers has communicated with the post office authorities in Washington and has received a letter in reply from Mr. A. D. Hazen, Third Asst. P. M. Gen., which I will read.

The President : The report of the Committee on Incorporation has been published, and is before the convention for action. I suppose it is unnecessary to read that report. The next head of business is New Business.

Mr. Calman : I move that we adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening, and that the order of business then recur to the consideration of reports.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Corwin, and carried.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1890, 8 P. M.

The President : The Convention will

be in order. The Secretary will call the roll of members present.

The Secretary thereupon called the roll.

The President: I will ask Mr. Gregory, President of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, to take the chair for a short time to relieve me.

Mr. Gregory thereupon took the chair.

President *pro tem*: Gentlemen, you will please give your attention. President Tiffany will now give you the annual address of the President.

Mr. Tiffany then read the following address:

In response to the invitation of the three sister societies of New York, Brooklyn and Staten Island, which she is proud to number among her daughters by adoption, our Association meets here to-day in the metropolis of our country to deliberate of our affairs. It is fitting that we express both our thanks and our appreciation. No other locality in the land awakens so many slumbering reminiscences of the devotees of our cult; for in this city is the old homestead where our first convention was held, and where our Association had its birth; about no other dwell so many whose names are alike familiar to us all and prominent in our annals; in no other is that enthusiasm for our pursuit, which is both kindled and maintained by the constant friction of mind against mind engaged in the same endeavor, so likely to thrill into flame and be fed and renewed; in no other could so many of our members personally participate in our councils. We rejoice, therefore, to be here, and on such an invitation.

The magnificence of architecture, the aggregation of wealth, the splendor of civilization, the evidences of art and science and learning which surround us here, instinctively lead us to reflect how much the present age is indebted for the rapid growth of all these to that postal reform which, beginning in Great Britain fifty years ago, almost unnoticed elsewhere for a time, has nevertheless grown and spread until to-day all nations have adopted its plan and feel its benign influence. For it extended to the many what had been the luxury of the few, cheapening and widening the means of communication, reaching to every avocation and relation of the modern community—the very life blood of commerce and traffic—nourishing every social, scientific and family interest. A reform, the semi-centennial of which as the representatives of the stamp collectors of the United States we propose, among other things, to celebrate at this Convention; for it called into being and depended much for its success on those little treasures which are the monuments and records of its progress, and which it is our pleasure to collect and study, and to promulgate the knowledge of which our Association was formed.

Let us not hope to settle who was the first to start this reform, to suggest the collection of postage by stamps, or to invent any of their various forms. Many another historical question presents like complications, and will remain unsettled through the ages; for different minds are led to different conclusions by the same facts, and all do not accept the same evidence. Though his

countrymen at once awarded to Sir Rowland Hill the honor of having first formed that happy "combination of a number of principles brought into harmonious operation, each aiding and strengthening all the others," which constituted his famous plan, and on which he himself says he depended (Post Circular No. 4, April 5th, 1838), in the minds of some at least who read in Sir Rowland's Life his own version of the story there may arise the suspicion that he received fully all the honor and emolument to which he was entitled; to these, searching further, the truth may seem to be that those other advocates of postal reform whose names had already become prominent from their frequent attacks on existing postal abuses, both in Parliament and out, had suggested many of the features of the plan, and prepared the public mind for, if they had not exactly excited it to demand, the change; to these Sir Rowland Hill may not appear as a great public benefactor, but as a tactician shrewd enough to seize the opportunity and by a skillful combination of the suggestions of others to gain their support in reaping for himself all the credit, place and emolument. If the view of such be true, this would be an old and oft repeated story. "Unsolved questions have no respect for the tranquility of nations," and when a people feel that honor is due to some one, they are impatient to select the hero. In after time some will always doubt whether the garland was rightly bestowed.

The reform has proved a boon to the nations, no matter how many fallacies or sophisms may have been advanced as arguments for its adoption, or how many assumptions and errors may have entered into the calculation of the rate (Quarterly Review, Vol. 14, p. 513, 1838), and although minds differed then as now as to whether time would or has solved the question of the financial soundness of the plan, and as to whether the advantages of a cheap, rapid and universal communication are not so important that a nation can well afford to pay part of the expense from its general revenue.

Nor does it matter much that nearly every part of this plan seems to have been previously suggested separately, and its essential features even combined by some one else. It was largely due to the energy of Mr. Hill that they were adopted as a whole, whether its fundamental idea that the reduction of tax, within due limits, increases revenue came from Sir Henry Parnell's Finance Reform, as Sir Rowland himself admits, or the theory that postage should be charged by weight instead of by the sheet, or by the distance, was derived from the Anglo-French Treaty of March 30th, 1836, or from the postal regulations regarding newspapers on the continent, or from the suggestions of Mr. Wallace in 1833 (Postage Stamps of Great Britain, p. 17), or whether the well tried scheme of the District Post of Dockwra and its successors, or the long established privileges of taxed newspapers then lately extended to other printed matter, suggested uniformity of rate, disregard of distance, or the rate itself, and although the records show that Mr. E. Bulwer Lytton, in June, 1832, had proposed in Parliament to repeal the stamp duty on newspapers and advertisements, and appoint a committee to report instead a plan for a uniform postage, suggesting one so like Sir Rowland's, letters excepted, that one is puzzled to distinguish between them; that on May 22d, 1834, Mr. Lytton repeated the proposal in Parliament, and Sir Rowland's own

brother spoke in favor of the plan, and recalled, as a means of carrying it out, Mr. Knight's suggestion of covers (Hansard, 3d Series, Vol. 23, pp. 1193 and 1214), to which Sir Rowland acknowledges he was indebted for his idea of collecting postage by stamps; that a committee on May 5th, 1836, had reported to Parliament in favor of a low uniform rate of postage for prices current, though, as they could not divest themselves of the old idea that a tax on the paper was "more certain for the revenue" and a "saving of time for the post office," accomplishing the same result, when accompanied by the right of free transmission through the mail, as had long been the case with newspapers, these ideas were embodied in the postal acts of 1836 (6 and 7 Guil IV., Chap. 59 and 76); that the committee which reported favorably upon Sir Rowland's plan (3d Report, p. 68) recommended its adoption not because it contained anything original, but because, as they say, "As regards the plan of a low uniform rate, payable in advance, and to be collected by means of stamps, the principal points established in evidence are the fact that this plan in the case of newspapers is now in full operation, and was retained in the year 1836, expressly on the ground of its superior convenience as a mode of collecting postage; the fact that this plan, so far as uniformity of rate and prepayment are concerned, is already in operation in the case of the letters of soldiers and sailors, and is considered by them a highly valuable privilege; the fact that so far as uniformity of rating is concerned, the plan is in operation in the case of ship letters, which are transmitted for the rate of 4d from one extremity of the kingdom to the other."

Though late research has perhaps thus discovered what were the probable sources whence the inspiration of each separate part of the famous "plan" flowed, though none of them may have been urged by its author in its favor, and all may have been overlooked in the general joy at the adoption of the reform and in honoring its leader, none of these things, or the many more that might be recalled did time suffice, are now likely to reverse the verdict of his contemporaries or detract from the fame of the "Father of the Modern Postal System."

Nor, if the inquiry is pursued as to whence the suggestion of the several forms of postage stamps provided for by the act of 1840 were originally derived, will all reach the same conclusion. Some will find the origin of postage stamps in that device used for a time in Paris in 1653, which could be "wrapped around, attached to or tucked into the letter in any manner so that only it might be seen and removed by the carrier;" or in the letter sheets, both with embossed and impressed stamps, in use for prepaying postage in Sardinia in 1819 and 1820; or in the suggestions of postal stamps made, but not adopted, in Sweden in 1823; or in those "certain stamped envelopes" recommended by Mr. Whitney to the English Chancellor of the Exchequer to carry unbound printed matter in 1830 (); or in those covers proposed by Mr. Knight in 1834.

Others, again, will claim that all these forms, as well as the adhesive of 1840, have their suggestion in the fiscal stamps then in almost universal use in Europe. The form adopted in Holland in 1624 was, they say, itself adhesive. The stamped paper introduced into Castile in 1636, soon after into all the Spanish Colonies, and later into Eng-

land in 1694, or the newspaper stamp of 1712, would, it is claimed, naturally suggest the stamped letter sheet, the newspaper band and the stamped cover as well. The medicine stamp of 1802 would, it is argued, readily convert itself into an adhesive postal so soon as the latter was wanted. There is no real difference, some will say, between a postal and a fiscal, it is only a question into which pocket the money goes, and modern systems are abolishing all such fanciful distinctions between these branches of the revenue.

Others still will maintain that there can be no possible suggestion of a postage stamp in any fiscal; that there is a wide step from the ungummed medicinal stamp to the adhesive postage stamp. Every one had forgotten those old stamps of Holland, they will say, and so late as 1861 the United States Patent Office recognized the principles that a wrapper ready gummed was different from an ungummed wrapper by granting letters patent to the suggester.

There will always be others again who will credit or discredit all statements as to the making of essays of adhesive postage stamps at Dundee in 1834 by James Chalmers, and affirm or deny that Mr. Hill must have heard of this suggestion, as well as that of Mr. Knight, through some of his affiliations with other postal reformers ere he so glibly answered the committee of 1837. Which theory is right is after all a matter of belief. "What is history," said Napoleon, "but a fable accepted;" and Napoleon himself is a demigod or a devil, according as his fable is penned by an Abbot or a Scott. Every one who investigates such disputes is in the end his own court of last resort. Some will accept such portions of the correspondence as Mr. Pearson Hill chooses to permit to be seen, some will have the whole or none. Some will accept the evidence of apparently unbiased men, and some will reject it. Some will submit to arbitrary rules, and others will not think they apply. No tribunal is of such dignity that its decision will satisfy all in this case any more than arbitrary rules or other judgments have harmonized all opinions as to who discovered Neptune, or invented the telephone. At best they can only decide who shall wear the laurels or retain the emoluments. These his countrymen have long since decreed to Sir Rowland Hill. We may accept or reject their decision as our investigations lead us, but it is the height of folly to let the discussion sow discord in our ranks.

We have the system and enjoy its results; we have, as its outcome, more postal stamps to study than any one of us can ever hope to know all about. If these do not suffice, there is still the wide field of fiscals to explore, and the genius of the future will doubtless find other uses for so convenient a means of collection, until tariffs are abolished, and internal revenues abandoned, and the single tax problem is solved.

The fiscal stamp is often the child of war or of oppression, called into being only to add to the burdens of overtaxed communities, to be carried long after the cause for their creation ceased, a foe to progress and contentment alike, but the postage stamp is the mild child of peace, the messenger of rich and poor, the friend of all, whoever may be entitled to the honor of its first suggestion. It is unseemly that its lovers should wrangle among themselves.

From this brief review of what we know of the

origin of the objects we collect our memories might naturally wander to the traditions and scattered records of the early days of stamp collecting, did not the time and place recall rather the hour when four years ago our thoughts were turned to this city, busy with wondering what the little band who were then holding that first convention and planning for that new born association would devise for us. Many collectors widely scattered throughout our country, knowing each other only by rumor, pursuing a thousand different daily avocations, with no common tie of thought or sympathy save their interest in that one quest which had enlivened and occupied their leisure hours, had long felt that if their common pursuit were not to remain a mere pastime and hobby, but was to be developed upon systematic principles, there was need of union and united effort, and without waiting to decide just what should be done, or just what means should be adopted, had determined to unite first and leave experience to teach both the means and the object. The lines on which such a union was possible were few indeed; to assist individuals to acquire knowledge in regard to the pursuit and to cultivate a feeling of friendship among all engaged in it. And so anticipating much, expecting more, our undefined desires took various shapes as we stood thus on the threshold of what we believed to be a new era for our pursuit, and about to bid farewell to the old. Some seem to have fancied that from the misty land where they had groped alone they were to cross, a grand company, on the rainbow bridge, and divide at once the treasure fabled to lie buried at its end in the Land of Promise. These saw no brilliant colors in our modest constitution, and gathering only disappointment, refused to join our band. Others dreamt that they were to be wafted by some magician's wand through fairyland, where all should revel, without personal endeavor, in its wonders; and these, too, fell by the way. Others seemed to fear that the marvels stored in the palaces of Abdalla of the Sea would prove to be only broken shells in weedy caves and briny waves to Abdalla of the Land. These still stand waiting, content to pick up the jetsam that may wash ashore. The more serious knew that we were but raising a standard about which all sorts of material would volunteer to muster, and that only after much drilling and marching and countermarching, weary hours of waiting in inactive camps, and much desertion, could the nucleus of the Grand Army of American Philatelists be formed. Unlike many who associate to traverse a well defined path, or learn a long established science, our band was to explore an untried wilderness, and build both the path and the citadel itself. As the shifting scenes of those four years are rapidly passed in review, we are constrained to admit that we started on right lines.

The first year of undisciplined straggling, when all wanted to lead and none to follow; when each rode his own pet hobby, amazed that all did not recognize in it the superior war horse, as it floundered in the morass, brought us at last, in no fraternal mood, to the appointed rendezvous at Chicago. Convinced, nevertheless, as we reviewed the year, that even our attempt at union had gained for us something, the peace pipe was passed along the line and our regulations made more full and explicit ere we started on a new campaign.

Though better organized and fited for our work, our second year disclosed not so much of individual seeking as of a tendency to class dissention that boded no good to our cause, and again, as we bivouaced at Boston, we were fain to review both the methods of those engaged in like pursuits and our own experience, and to more clearly define the respective duties and obligations of our members.

Fair was the pageant as our array began the march anew, but in that third eventful year demoralization in high places, and consequent murmurings that broke forth at last into loud complaint, awakened all the slumbering jealousies, individual, class, and sectional, with their harsh clamor, and compelled us again to consider, when the tents were pitched in St. Louis, our need of continued concession and of remodelling our regulations on more rigorous lines.

Some old campaigners thought they saw in our action then, prognostications of danger and reason for withdrawing from our ranks. Too much power, they say, was concentrated in the residents in a single section. If it shall be discovered here to-day that there has been any abuse or misuse of the power so delegated, such dire forebodings may be justified, but for this fourth year our army has marched on, new recruits have joined our company, better discipline and better feeling has prevailed, and with no diminished numbers or abated enthusiasm, we look back upon the year with great content. From other lands where others are united for the same pursuit, the news is wafted full of inspiration. Our German brethren have increased in numbers and report good work from Dresden; our Austrian friends have marked their progress by a successful exhibition at Vienna. Our English comrades may well be proud, for they have crowned the year in their celebration of this anniversary. Others in other lands are growing strong in numbers and enthusiasm. To each and all we offer our congratulations, while for ourselves rejoicing that, though so many names have dropped from our muster rolls, and so many who ought to be with us still stand hesitating, there are so many old veterans here to-day proud to have stood by the standard, and so many new recruits whose only regret is that they did not sooner fall into line, all firm in the conviction that it was well that standard was raised here in New York four years ago, and sure of the lesson these years have taught us.

Ours must ever be a band of volunteers; we can draft none into our army, however much we may need them. But it is apparent, is it not, that by just so much as we have adhered to our aim, by just so much as we have defined the duties and privileges of each and perfected our discipline, by just so much as the common welfare has been made paramount to individual whims and class distinctions and sectional prejudice; by just so much have we prospered as an Association; by just so much has our pursuit gained in dignity; by just so much has each individual attained in the end his private advancement? These are the objects for which our Association was formed and which hitherto we have steadily pursued, and to which every change in our regulations has tended. As we address ourselves to-day to the work of completing what we have begun and strengthening our form of government by incorporating, that there may be authority

somewhere to enforce those regulations that may tend to leave none but worthy friends in our ranks, and push with vigor those offensive operations which we feel are necessary that there may be none but harmless foes without to discredit our pursuit, it should be our aim to advance on the same line that has been pursued in the past; to adhere to those principles that have been proved and tried, to retain so far as possible the spirit of our old constitution as an Association.

Were ours a business union formed to aid our members in acquiring knowledge of the relative commercial value of the specimens they may possess or desire, in increasing by purchase or exchange their individual collections, in solving the problem so often presented of whom to trust, or in collecting debts due from those whom temptation or dishonesty may lead to purchase more than they can promptly pay for, our task were easy and the form simple, we might then make a wide departure from our present plan and adopt the second plan of incorporation suggested as possible by our committee, and let the business be done as business on a business basis. It would matter little who did it or where it was done, if only its managers were honest and efficient, and so situated relatively to each other as to conduct our affairs promptly. It is quite probable that a number of smaller local bodies, such as our branch societies, could and would manage such affairs better than a large national association. So strong is the desire of each collector to attain all those ends wherein he can see direct advantage to himself, that while separately pursuing our individual interests during the year, each is prone to judge our Association a success or a failure by what he can see it has done or failed to do for him, and when we gather together to approve those suggestions which appear to promise the greater direct benefit to his individual collection or ambition, we are all in danger of forgetting that business is not the object of our organization, but incidental to it, the means and not the end.

Were we organized merely to aid our members in acquiring knowledge of our pursuit in devoting ourselves to the study of stamps in their intricate and minute varieties and their complicate history, we should still have some little business matters to attend to, but our regulations need be very simple, and again a smaller local body, whose members could meet frequently for personal conference and quiet work, would accomplish more than our large Association in such pursuits. Witness the results of the labors of the French, the London and Australian associations in their studies as compared with what the Dresden, Austrian and American associations have accomplished.

But while we attempt in some measure to secure all these advantages for individuals, as well as to gather what information we may about stamps themselves to aid members in acquiring knowledge of their pursuit, the great advantage of a large association, counting its membership in all parts of the country, such as ours, the Dresden, the Austrian and other similar bodies, is in the effect its mere existence has in dignifying our pursuit itself. Our chief object should therefore be to present such an organization, so well conducted, so large in numbers, so bound together in friendship and harmonious in action, so friendly in its relations with other similar associations in

all lands, that ultimately all earnest devotees of our science throughout the land will be found in our membership and thus our pursuit be recognized as a worthy one by all who learn of us. And in the end this is the greatest aid we can secure for individual members, for to the members of such a body will come presently advantages in procuring specimens for their collections, in exchanging their surplus, in learning who are the earnest worthy collectors, and avoiding losses, in gathering the scattered information as to stamps themselves and documents relating to their history that have hitherto been confined to the privileged few.

Let him who doubts that such has already been among the gains of our Association, or wonders still what personal advantages Associations offer him, consider well whether he had rather live in this glad year when each true Knight of our Lady Philatelia much rejoices that in all lands to-day prince and potentate, lord and lady, officials high in place and the honored in all avocations are proud to acknowledge their devotion to her service and crowd to her celebrations; when the press is her herald, and governments participate in her exhibitions, and her service is recognized as honorable and worthy, or at that time not far remote when her servitors battled with ribald scoffers and she herself was compelled to wander in disguise and veil her face, derpoiled of rightful honor, her approach heralded as "softening of the brain," and officials wondered what frauds on the revenue were being practiced by her devotees ere her standard was raised by the Associations of her followers, and congratulate himself, if he can, that the change has been wrought without his aid and none of his endeavor. Let that other, if such there be, who feels no chord within his breast vibrate responsive to this touch, compare this day of spacious offices, with their luxurious furnishings and ponderous safes, where now in business centres are displayed the treasures that he covets, where at ease he may select from ornate albums, or unsullied sheets, or cozy nests and boxes, his wants beyond satiety, and busy clerks are handling mails and freights from every quarter of the globe, with that unforgetten time when, from a rough pine board half hid from curious eyes among the confused heaps of a street stall, he furtively snatched some coveted specimen from its confining tack, and paid his nimble copper, or rarer nickel, in shamefaced haste, to scurry round the corner to gloat in solitude upon the treasure and declare, if he can, that it is profitless to him that he may follow the pursuit in open day in luxury and peace and honor, and he is glad that to the change no time nor influence of his has been devoted. Or if there be another who can only recognize that progress which can be measured by a money value, let him from the shelves of some Philatelic library, where in long rows are gathered the literature of our pursuit, the monthly magazine, handbook and monograph, directory and almanac, priced and auction catalogue, select some little pamphlet that not many years ago sufficed to price our treasures, and the ponderous volume that is now required, and satisfy himself by careful computation by what per cent. his album has increased in value, and if he is still content to credit all the difference to business enterprise and push and advertising, let him reflect that the most prominent of all who follow our pursuit as business

were the first to recognize how much our Association would be to their advantage, as well as first to endorse and foster all our undertakings.

To the end that the business necessary to a well conducted Association should be systematically transacted, we have found it necessary from time to time in the past gradually to transfer more and more of the actual management of matters of internal discipline, of finance, of business in short, from our Official Board to our Board of Trustees, and to select these trustees from one locality, so that they may meet to transact our affairs. We propose now to take another step in the same direction by adding to the duties of this Board those special duties of Treasurer and Secretary, which alone of all business matters are still conducted by members of our Official Board. Is the change such a great one that any here to-day can see it in the elements of dissolution? We propose to add two members to this Board in order to lighten the burden of each, to make all its members elective and to protect them under the law in the discharge of their duties by incorporating our Association. That there is aught in this simple change, which is but a step forward in the path we have hitherto pursued with such advantage, to stir the hearts of any "to mutiny and rage," to tempt any to raise the factional war cry of "East or West," or "North or South to the Rescue," and to refuse to press onward with us to success, many of us are loth to believe. He were no true Knight of our Lady Philatelia, and recreant indeed, his chivalry were poor and his Philatelic patriotism small who should hesitate to do his devoir or waver in his allegiance because the law of the land requires that a bare majority of those who direct her financial affairs and enforce her decrees should be chosen from a single State. Has any ever heard that in the history of that most numerous and successful of all Philatelic Associations any dire calamity has had its origin in the location of its officers in and around the City of Dresden! In national affairs while the fate of parties in particular campaigns has often depended on the selection of candidates from particular States, has it ever been claimed that the fate of the nation or the patriotism of individuals depended on any such issue? If there be such an instance, the disaster came to those who wavered in their loyalty. As all such jealousies have been thrice buried let their ghosts not rise to disturb our councils.

To the end that we may enlist all earnest workers in our cause and bind them firmly together in friendship, it is first necessary that our own affairs should be conducted harmoniously and well. It is equally important for the attainment of the same results, and the prosperity of our pursuit, that the national character of our Association should be preserved, and that we should continue to foster interest in our undertaking in all parts of our country. With this view hitherto we have selected our appointative officers not only with reference to their ability, but as each conducts his own department without needing to consult any other, from as many different localities as possible, that each might advance the cause in his immediate vicinity. This feature of our former plan we propose to retain in its entirety. For the same reason we have had resident vice-presidents wherever there has been sufficient local interest to warrant their appointment. This means of inspiration we need not relinquish, but may perhaps

extend with advantage to similar appointments in foreign lands, that the interests of our members there and here may be more closely united. With like intent to preserve interest everywhere in our Association and maintain its national character, our Annual Convention has been held each year in a different locality selected by the vote of the majority at the preceding Convention. By proper regulations we design to maintain the same policy in our incorporation. For the same purpose has been provided an Official Board to supervise, advise and guide the general administration of our affairs, to assist and counsel members, and take the lead in advancing our pursuit. We shall aim to preserve all that is valuable in this provision of our Constitution and in the organization of this Board. It should be, as it is, an honorary distinction to be called to the position, and no duties should be required of any of its members that would be considered irksome. Our foremost men should be our counselors and known to be our leaders. When our rules shall be so framed that no onerous conditions shall deter any from accepting the position, the wisdom of the majority of our members may be depended on to select only such to hold the office as will best fulfil its duties, and it is far from likely that those who are considered worthy of the place would neglect any local interest, or that any considerable number of our members would fail to be represented in the Board, even should a majority decide to place no restriction upon its selection, for the welfare of the whole Association is dependent on a right administration of its affairs and the maintenance of the interest in our organization in all parts of our country. It may seem wiser to some to retain the provision that limits the selection of the members of this Board to different States. But it is sound American doctrine, both in political and social life, that the majority should rule and that all should abide by its decision. It is hard to believe that after all our experience any are with us to-day who will be unwilling to submit to that decision, whatever it may be, or abandon our work until at last the plan adopted shall have been thoroughly tested. If it work detriment to any interest, and the majority are then unmindful of the welfare of any, it will be soon enough to talk of desertion.

Lest good men should err and pernicious counsels prevail or ill considered changes be made in our fundamental law, it is intended further to restrict the powers of the proposed Managing Board, except in purely business matters, to such action as shall be indicated by the Annual Convention, by the Advisory Board or by the vote of all our members.

This plan is proposed only after much thought and not a little investigation. Reviewed in the light of these reminiscences it seems to contemplate no departure from our established policy, but its full development, to offer all we need without any suggestion of revolution. Let it be discussed calmly, modified, if need be, wisely, proved by experience.

Skill is not given to every man to crystallize in burning words and rhythmic phrases the legends and traditions, "full of hope and yet of heart-break," that recount the death of thralldom and the birth of freedom. The lot falls but to a chosen few to rescue from the oblivious tombs of musty archives and dusty tomes, the secrets of the onward march of suffering millions towards happi-

ness and peace. But each ardent collector, humble though his collection be, preserves the mementoes of a great reform demanded by the people, draws from forgotten hiding places and rescues from oblivion the fragile monuments of a revolution, which broke the fetters that had hampered commerce, imprisoned thought, obstructed intercourse, weighed on the hearts and brains of millions, and stopped the march of civilization. To him who has the gift to read the story of its pictured treasures, his album is at once, according to his mood, the matchless chronicler beguiling his lonesome hour with glowing legend or stirring history, the skillful magician transforming his leisure day to an enchanted journey, the beneficent fairy soothing his time of sadness by restful dreams.

Jealous of his own, the friend that never fails, companion that never tires, mistress that never chides, prodigal of thought and time and treasure to enrich and beautify it, zealous to recount its praises and its glories, ardent to lead others to follow in the path and quaff the charmed cup, proud in the gathering numbers of his clan, exultant in the triumphs of his cult, genial in his wide spread friendship, prudent in affairs, the true Philatelist to-day meets with the members of his guild, wise to deliberate for the common weal, considerate of the rights of every other, animated by the spirit and inspired by the precepts of that champion of the people's cause and conservator of a united country, whose honored name blazons these halls so generously tendered for the celebration of this anniversary: "With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right—let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

Mr. Calman: I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to President Tiffany for his able address.

President *pro tem*: It is moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered to President Tiffany for his able address. All in favor of the adoption will please signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried unanimously.

President Tiffany then resumed the chair.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Third Purchasing Agent. Is that report here? There being no report from the Third Purchasing Agent, the next thing in order is the report of the Literary Board.

The report of the Literary Board, signed by R. C. H. Brock, Chairman, was then read by Mr. Stone, as follows:

REPORT OF THE LITERARY BOARD OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

It is not without regret that we feel obliged to begin our report this year with the statement that our members have not supported the official journal of the Association in a way that is at all creditable to themselves. In the first place we feel that it has a higher claim on their abilities and resources than any of the ephemerals so eagerly

supported by them; and, in the second place, if the Association is to have its own journal it should be in all respects the best.

A few of our members, like Mr. Thiele, Mr. Ackerman, Major Evans and others, do occasionally send us matter of general interest and importance—a few others patronize our advertising columns—but the vast majority think they have no other duties than to receive the journal and read it, if at the time disposed. On the other hand, when one picks up any of the outside journals they are found to be full of matter, the largest (and generally the best) part of which is contributed by members of our Association.

We especially regret that so many of our members send notice of "new issues and discoveries" first to other papers. It is no uncommon sight to find that even the foreign journals are given the first information, instead of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, in which we should all take an especial pride.

The only reason we can assign for this is that the impartiality of our course in all matters of general interest, as well as local, does not meet with hearty approval, but rather is silently condemned.

If this is so, the editors would be pleased to have a recommendation from this Convention, to open the columns of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST to all kinds of personal disputes and recriminations—in short, to let it be used as the organ of the most powerful faction rather than of one whole body.

In view of the above, we most respectfully request that a resolution be passed requesting members always to give the preference to the AMERICAN PHILATELIST for such articles and notices as they may wish published.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

It is not possible to include the full twelve months in the following account, as the bills and receipts for the July number are not all in yet. The following statement is therefore for the ten months ending July 25th, 1890.

Balance due Sept. 20th, 1889.....	\$535 93
Bills receivable.....	181 16
Printing, postage and stationery.....	1,209 35
	<hr/>
	\$1,926 44

By subscriptions, advertisements, etc..	890 40
" Treasurer, Oct. 1889.....	330 46
" " Mar. 1890.....	300 00
" Bills receivable to July 25, 1890....	162 78
" Balance due Literary Board.....	242 80

\$1,926 44

We regret very much that a number of bills for advertising remain unpaid, though frequently effort has been made to the delinquents.

The Trustees have also been unable to render any assistance in such of the following cases as have been presented to them.

Your debtors are:

C. J. Fuelscher, St. Louis, Mo.....	\$6 00
J. S. Bixby, Decatur, Ills.....	5 00
E. W. Voute, Chicago, Ills.....	2 50
Edwin England, London, England.....	13 25
W. C. Peters, Mobile, Ala.....	5 25
J. T. Stickels, Shohomish, Washington	50
Stephenson Bros., Vienna, Austria....	13 50
G. S. Coffin, Freeport, Me.....	50
C. H. Num, Bury st., Edmunds, Eng..	6 00

E. P. Fellows, San Francisco, Cal.....	17 20
Robert Boyd, London, England.....	75
Chicago Postage Stamp Co., Chicago, Ill.....	5 00
W. W. Emery, Harrison, Me.....	4 50
G. C. Lubitz, Pittsburg, Pa.....	1 00
F. W. Clark, London, England.....	1 50
Stanley, Gibbons & Co., London, Eng.....	3 88
C. G. Woodworth, Denver, Col.....	6 50

We would respectfully ask what action, if any, should be taken by the Association for the collection of these amounts.

The Board respectfully submits that the average number of members to whom copies of the Journal were sent (11 months), was 680.

Subscribers.....	149
Exchanges, etc.....	165
Average monthly circulation.....	1,631

For several months past the Chairman of the Board has been unable to perform any of the duties of his position, so that these have devolved upon his co-editors, to whom alone your thanks are due for the vast amount of work done and the economic and judicious administration of the affairs of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

ROBERT C. W. BROCK,
Chairman of the Literary Board
of the American Philatelist Association.

The President: The report of the Literary Board is before you. Unless the Convention desires to take some immediate action it will go to the Committee on Official Journal under the rules. The next thing in order is the report of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. J. W. Scott then read the report of the Board of Trustees, as follows:

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

The Trustees beg to offer the following report of their work for the past year, and are pleased to state that, under the revised constitution of 1889, the affairs of their office have been conducted without friction of any sort.

Complaints against members have dwindled from seventy-one to fifteen, which were all apparently settled after receiving an official notification from this Board, as no further communications have been received from the aggrieved parties.

The Trustees would like to get the views of this convention in regard to receiving complaints from non-members who claim to have been defrauded by A. P. A. members.

An appropriation of \$133.43 has been authorized to be made from the treasury to enable the late Exchange Superintendent, Mr. H. Clotz, to settle the affairs of his office, which has been done with the exception of the sheets detained by the Denver Branch, these still remain in the hands of the Superintendent of that city unaccounted for. It is to be hoped that a speedy prosecution of the claim can be arranged and the guilty party be made to disgorge, if he be not punished, for the disgraceful way in which he has acted.

Several letters have been sent the late Secretary, Mr. S. B. Bradford, in a hopeless effort to make him settle up his accounts, but we have utterly failed to secure even a reply.

The disbursements of this office, for the past year, has been

Postage for general business.....	\$1 52
Cost of Election, Circulars and printing.....	
Post Cards.....	3 50
Post Cards.....	6 00
Postage.....	5 90
P. C. and printing to city.....	2 25
	<hr/> \$19 17

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. N. TERRET, Chairman.
AUG. DEJONGE,
J. W. SCOTT, Secretary.

The President: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Board of Trustees. Under our rules the report stands accepted, unless the Convention chooses to take some action on it. The recommendation in the report will go to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Walton suggested that the Convention should later on discuss the cases of members owing for dues.

Mr. Corwin: I arise to a privileged question. It seems that a wrong impression prevails with regard to a matter touched upon this afternoon, as to the non-receipt hereafter of advertisements from a certain New Yorker, which have been hitherto inserted in our official organ. In offering that resolution there was no intention that any one's antecedents should be raked over in any of the matters touched upon, but it seemed to be the wish of some members to look into that matter. It seems quite improper that we should publish this matter, and therefore I beg to offer a motion that none of the remarks which followed my original motion be inserted in our minutes or published in our official journal.

Mr. Calman: I second that motion.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Corwin and seconded by Mr. Calman that the remarks made this afternoon, following the motion with regard to the suppression of certain advertisements in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, be expunged from the record. Those in favor of that motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered. The order of business is now New Business.

Mr. Calman: I move that we adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Scott: May I ask why we should adjourn now, when we have so much business to get through with. Is it the intention that we shall be in session for two weeks?

Mr. Charles Gregory: I cannot see the object of our adjourning now to reassemble again in the morning. We adjourned quite early this afternoon, and unless there is some good reason for adjourning, we ought to remain in session a while longer.

Mr. Calman: My only reason for moving adjournment is that new business coming up now would be apt to keep us here much later than gentlemen would like to remain. I have no objection to remaining, and will therefore withdraw my motion.

Mr. Walton: I would like to ask the Trustees why we have not had a report on the election.

Mr. Dejonge: When the chairman asks for that report he can have it. I don't think anybody else has a right to ask for it.

Mr. Walton: If I am not mistaken, the Constitution provides that announcement of the result of the election shall be made to the Convention by two o'clock on the day of the annual meeting.

Mr. Corwin: I make the point of order that there is no motion before the house. The regular order of business is New Business.

Mr. Stone: I move that we now listen to the report of the Trustees on the general election.

The motion was seconded by Mr. MacCalla.

The President: It is moved and seconded that we now listen to the report of the Trustees on the general election.

Mr. Walton: It has been the custom of this Association for the Trustees to announce on the afternoon of the first day of the Convention the result of the balloting.

The President: The gentleman is mistaken; it was done last year for the first time. I am in doubt as to whether this motion is in order. I shall put the motion, however, unless objection is made, but I can find no provision in the Constitution for any such report being made to the Convention. Those in favor of now proceeding to listen to the report of the Trustees on the general election will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

Mr. Corwin: I should like to ask if the Trustees are perfectly willing to report at this time?

The President: I will inquire of the Trustees whether that report is ready to be presented; if so, we will now listen to the report.

Mr. Scott here handed a paper to the President.

The President: I see no occasion for presenting that matter to the Association. It is addressed to the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Scott then read the following report of the Trustees on the general election:

The total number of votes cast was 489, divided as follows:

For President, J. K. Tiffany, 410; W. C. Van Derlip, 24; scattering, 4; blank, 1.

For Vice-President, C. B. Corwin, 248; P. M. Wolsieffer, 161; W. C. Van Derlip, 20; scattering, 4; blank, 6.

For Treasurer, Charles Gregory, 434; scattering, 1; blank, 4.

For Secretary, M. F. Walton, 422; scattering, 2; blank, 15.

For International Secretary, Joseph Rechert, 337; Henry Clotz, 64; W. Sellschopp, 93; scattering, 2; blank, 3.

Mr. Watson: I would like to inquire who were elected. I would also like to have the Constitution of our Society read as to who can be elected to office.

The President: The only provision of the Constitution relating to the election of officers is the second Section of Article four, which reads: "The President, First Vice-President, General Secretary, International Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by the Association, and shall be chosen from different States;" and section four, which provides that: "A general election for elective officers of this Association shall be held every alternate year, and they shall serve until the close of the second Annual Convention following their election, and until their successors shall have qualified. The elective officers shall be chosen by ballot under the direction of the Board of Trustees, and the polls for such election shall close at noon of the first day of the Annual Convention, taking place in the year of the general election. At all such elections a plurality of the votes cast shall elect, but no vote by proxy shall be counted."

With reference to By-Law 9: "Prior to any general election it shall be the duty of the Trustees to call for nominations to the office or offices to be filled, and to

announce the same at least thirty days prior to the closing of the polls."

Those are all the provisions of the Constitution. As I understand the Constitution the following gentlemen are elected, they each having received a plurality of the votes cast for their respective offices: For President, J. K. Tiffany; for Vice-President, C. B. Corwin; for Treasurer, Charles Gregory; for Secretary, M. F. Walton; for International Secretary, Joseph Rechert.

Mr. Watson: I should like to ask how those gentlemen can be declared elected. Two of the gentlemen are from the same State; two of those gentlemen are from the State of New York or New Jersey, I don't know which.

The President: I believe the rule in matters of this kind is pretty well established by the decisions of the courts and the action of the legislatures of the various States and some few decisions in similar cases which have arisen in Congress is this: That a provision in a constitution or in a law, such as the provision of section two, that members of this Board shall be chosen from different States, is a disqualification upon the party who is a candidate for office or who is chosen for office. The proper time for deciding whether or not he can take his seat or assume the office to which he has been called, is the time when he would take possession of the office. That if, between the time of the election and the time when he is to take possession of the office, the disqualification is in any manner removed by lapse of time, by a change in the law, or by a vote of the assembly to which he has been elected an officer, then the party is entitled to take his seat at that time, but if the disqualification is not removed, then it is the duty of the officers appointed by law to call a new election. In this case, if no change is made in the Constitution, or no event happens which changes the position of the law or of the parties who have received a plurality of the votes, it might become the duty of the proper officers to call a new election for both the offices of International Secretary and Vice-President. But I fail to find any precedent for deciding this matter any sooner, or in any other way.

The order of business is still New Business.

Mr. Clotz presented a paper contain-

ing proposed changes in the Constitution and By-Laws, which, on motion of Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Clotz, was referred to the Committee of Exchange Department.

Mr. Calman: I move that paragraph 1, Section 2, Article IV. of the Constitution be amended by striking out the last words, "shall be chosen from different States."

Mr. Corwin: I second that motion.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Calman and seconded by Mr. Corwin that paragraph 1, Section 2, of Article IV. of the Constitution be amended by striking out the last words, "shall be chosen from different States."

Mr. Schumann: Could not the words "from different States" mean that not all the officers should be from the same State, and not that each officer should be from a different State. If two are from one State and the others from other States, is not that what it means?

The President: Those in favor of this amendment will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The Chair is in doubt.

A member called for a division, and the President directed the Secretary to call the roll.

The President: I will state in answer to the inquiry made a few minutes ago, that the Chair was fully aware that the point might be made in regard to the residence of officers being in different States. The construction put upon the words that they mean five different States is the construction that has been put upon them ever since they have been in the Constitution, and is the construction that was put upon them at the last revision. The Chair did not, therefore, feel at liberty to put any other construction upon the words. The question now before the house is to amend the Constitution, Section 2, Article IV, by striking out of the first paragraph of the section the words, "shall be chosen from different States." If there are any remarks we will listen to them now.

Mr. Watson: I believe that no more than one officer should be chosen from any one State. As it is now the East have about all the offices, and I believe in giving the West a chance. I think that the West should have at least two officers out of the five. That is what I think. I go in for fair play. I think there should be a more equal division. The

East might have three officers and the West two.

Mr. McMin: I do not propose to advocate this amendment one way or the other. There should be something in the Constitution to avoid ambiguity. If we use the words "each shall be elected," there will be no ambiguity. Else strike the words now in the Constitution out altogether.

Mr. Mekeel: The national character of our Association is assailed in this proposed amendment. The existence of our Association depends upon our preserving it as a national association of stamp collectors. This same matter was before our Convention in St. Louis, and it was decided that this provision should remain in our Constitution, and that the officers of this Association should be selected each from a different State. We have made an appeal to the generosity of the East in asking for this favor. The Western members have been very active towards organizing and keeping up this Association. I believe that if we take that phrase out of our Constitution that it will be to assail the best interest of the Association, and that you will lose members all over the country. If this is done the Association as a National Association is doomed. I came to New York four years ago as one of the original members, and I am the only one of that Committee present to-day. Four of the members of that Committee were not New Yorkers, and I am sorry to say that upon the organization of this Association we did not have the support of New York collectors. They have now recognized the advantages of this organization, so they are kindly going to run it for us, and conduct it according to to their ideas. If it is to become a New York organization then you will lose many of your Western members. I appeal to you to defeat this motion.

Mr. Corwin: In St. Louis this same matter was before the Convention, and would have been carried by a decided majority had it not been for the peculiar morals of certain Chicago representatives. Mr. Watson has stated the West ought to have a show. The old members of this Association well know that the West had a show. We had an elegant secretary, who was requested to step out. At our last Convention we had a treasurer who was found to be very derelict. If the West will nominate a good man I

will vote for him. There is our President. He is a good man. He is the man for the place. What we want to see is a business plan. I want to see the affairs of this Association conducted by parties who will be faithful, and who will be workers at the same time. We want a board of workers if we expect to bring this Association up to what it should be. I never in my life have heard such a nonsensical idea as preventing a man from holding an office because he lives in a certain State. The President and Vice-President might be selected from the same State. There is no reason why all the Board should not be selected from the same State. This is no question of the East against the West, nor the West against the East. You will remember that in the Boston Convention I proposed that the Trustees should live within thirty miles of each other. The amendment was defeated. At the next convention it went through with bells on. I don't want any member to vote for this measure because he is friendly to Corwin. I have got along three years without office and can get along two years longer. This is not a personal matter. It is for the best interest of the A. P. A. Just do what you think is right by the Association. We want to do what is best for the Association. As far as the statement goes that if this thing carries members will get out, I do not believe it. I would like to see any one man or one hundred men run me out of the A. P. A., unless on charges sustained.

Mr. Hobbs: If we pass this law we will be making an *ex post facto* law. We have had an election. It has been announced. Of course the officers do not go into office yet. Now we are trying to change the Constitution in order to let the election go through all right. That is the way it strikes me. If by and by we see we have made a mistake, as we did see in the case of the Board of Trustees, we can take a vote and change the Constitution, but we have certain conditions in the constitution now, and why should we change them simply to legalize the vote we have taken. If we want to change the Constitution take a vote under that Constitution and amend afterwards.

Mr. Mekeel: I feel called upon to weary you a little bit longer. I think either I was not understood or did not

express myself clearly. I made no personal reflections upon the older collectors coming into our Association after it had been formed. I think Mr. Corwin would mislead you in the tenor of his remarks, in leading you to believe that any collector would be more likely to join this Association after this change than before. There is no condition which he has suggested that might not exist if all the officers were in the East, and there is no reason to suppose that if the officers are distributed we might not have every success that he seeks.

Mr. Aue: According to my recollection the section of the Constitution that is being discussed to-night is the same as was originally proposed at the first Convention. The meaning of these words that it is intended to strike out was then plainly known. It was meant that no more than one officer from the same State should be in the official Board. This election was held under this section of the Constitution. You voted for officers as prescribed in this Constitution, or rather, you should have. The Constitution states, as you know, that five officers shall be chosen from different States, and that clause was interpreted at the first Convention to mean that no two officers shall be from the same State; consequently the same meaning applies to it to-night. I can't see how you can make an election that has taken place already under the present Constitution legal by introducing this intended amendment to this section. I have no personal remarks to make except that this seems to be simply a case of Corwin working for Corwin. It has been so ever since I have known Corwin. You may not be aware that Corwin was nominated by Corwin.

Mr. Corwin: The gentleman asserts a falsehood.

Mr. Aue: Mr. Scott is my proof.

Mr. Calman: I did not intend to speak on this question, but I think a little hasty review will enlighten members. When this portion of the Constitution was inserted the object of it was to obtain as many members as possible and foster the Association in that way by having the members of the official Board come from different States. The provision was inserted in the Constitution that no two should be chosen from the same State or from the same Branch

Society. I am in favor of the change in the Constitution which I have proposed this evening.

Mr. Charles Gregory: According to the Constitution, as I understand it, it distinctly says that the President, the First Vice-President, the General Secretary, the International Secretary and the Treasurer shall be selected by the Association, and shall be chosen from different States. I should like to ask if an election has been held according to that provision. I think there is no doubt in the minds of this Convention that this election was a legal one, but still there is an ambiguity in regard to it, and it is well for us to change the Constitution so that in the future there shall be no uncertainty about it, and I hope this proposed change will prevail. Therefore I think there should be no question about this election. Let us make this change that has been proposed, strike out these words and let the largest number of votes elect.

Mr. Mekeel: I arise merely for information. Has the Chair sustained the question?

The President: The Chair has not ruled on that point. The question is still an open one. I do not think it advisable to express any opinion on it at this present time, as the question of whether they are eligible will be determined at the time when they are to take their office. The construction which has been put upon this clause has been that it means that each of the officers shall be chosen from a different State; whether that is the true construction or not I do not feel called upon to say at the present time. The same provision is in the Constitution of the Association passed at its second annual session held in the City of Boston in the same words. The same provision was also in the same words in the Constitution as passed by the Association at its third Convention. I don't find any copy of the original Constitution. I don't know that the occasion has ever arisen for the construction of this paragraph before.

Mr. Mekeel: I think any other interpretation of that paragraph would be unjust and in defiance of the spirit of the Constitution. The President is merely to announce that the vote has been received, and at the time these gentlemen are to be installed, if there is

any objection, that will be the proper time to determine the question of their right to the office. That was the statement made by the Chair. Another point I wish to speak of, and that is the reference to certain members of the Association possibly withdrawing in case this amendment is adopted. I don't wish to be misunderstood in my remarks. I merely say that the members at large all over the country have an interest in this Association as a National Association, and we would be likely to lose many of them if this amendment passes. I want to read an extract from one or two letters I have received.

(Mr. Mekeel then read a letter from Mr. J. F. A. Williams, of St. Paul, Minn.) I will not read any more of these, although I have a number of letters here expressing the same sentiments.

Mr. Corwin: I wish to state that I coincide with Mr. Mekeel in many of his views. I always understood that each of the officers should be elected from a different State. It is a surprise to me that any other views are brought forward in regard to this question. As to the view of the gentleman who wrote this letter, I wish to call attention to the fact that Mr. Williams has only been a member for about two or three months.

Mr. Walton: Everything that I say I say in the interest of the Association. I have no grudge against any man. I was solicited by Mr. Corwin to vote for him and I candidly told him that I would not vote for him. I claim that if I voted for Corwin now it would be a vote against the Constitution. I believe in sticking up for our Association.

Mr. Calman: I am entirely at variance with the gentleman who last spoke. We ought to change our Constitution as often as it does not work well. There were 260 odd votes cast for two men coming from the same State and only 140 to 160 against them. This shows our members consider the Constitution wrong in that respect.

Mr. Walton: It seems to me to be a peculiar species of legislation to pass this amendment. The Constitution provides that the officers shall be chosen from different States. An election has been held and an attempt to alter the Constitution under which we have held that election is made. It seems to me to be entirely wrong. Suppose an election was held under the laws of the

United States for President and Vice-President. Do you suppose that the election could be declared null and void and the Constitution changed after the election was held? No, sir; nor can this Association change its laws for any such purpose.

Mr. Scott: I don't see that the election of Mr. Corwin or the present election has anything to do with the question before the house. Shall the Constitution be altered for the benefit of the Association? That is the only question that is before us. Who has been elected has nothing whatever to do with the case. I think there has been sufficient talk on the subject, and the sooner we get through it the better.

Mr. McMinn: If you will look into the list of members as published, I think you will find that Mr. Corwin's name appears as being from New York and not from New Jersey, and it seems to me that if that be the case, then we need to change the methods of sending out nominations to members. We must state then Mr. A., of New York, Mr. B., of New Jersey, etc.

Mr. Calman: The gentleman has made a mistake in thinking that Mr. Corwin is from New York. Our candidate for treasurer is from New York. Two from New Jersey and not two from New York. I call for the previous question. Mr. Corwin seconded the call.

The President: The question is called. Following the precedent which I have established since I have been President and which has been acquiesced in and has therefore become a part of the standing rules of this Association, before putting the motion I wish to correct several wrong impressions that seem to prevail here, judging from remarks that have been made. In the early state of this discussion the question was asked of the Chair who were elected. The Chair undertook to state what he believed to be the law on the subject. In stating that law, that Chair attempted to make it plain to members of the Association that the decision as to who were elected could not be made at the present time, but must be made after these gentlemen who have been voted for claimed their offices, and that it does not lie with the President of the Association to decide this matter, but does lie with the entire Association, that is, with the Official Board, or with those who

may be the proper officers at the time when the decision should be made. It may be that then the decision must be made by the Trustees. It may be that that decision must be made by the Official Board, according as changes are or are not made in the Constitution. Therefore, the Chair did not undertake to decide a question which the Chair thinks is not properly before it.

The question is called for. Shall the previous question now be put? Those in favor of the original question will express it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote. The question before the house is, shall Article 4, of Section 2, of the Constitution be amended by striking out the last words of the first paragraph of that Section, "Shall be chosen from different States." As many as are in favor of so amending the Constitution will indicate in the usual manner. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary thereupon called the roll. Before announcement was made of the result Messrs. Corwin and Calman each requested the change of their votes as cast.

Mr. Drew: I am represented by proxy and I wish to recall my proxy and vote "no."

The President: The Secretary will make the change.

Mr. Walton: I would like to ask whether it takes a two-thirds vote to change the Constitution.

The President: Two-thirds of those present, and they must constitute a majority of all the voting membership.

The Secretary having completed the count, reported the same to the President.

The President: The whole voting membership of the Association is 613. Therefore, a majority of the voting membership is 307. The whole number of members of the Association voting on this amendment to the Constitution is 437, two-thirds of which would be 292. There are in favor of the amendment 289 votes cast for its adoption, and 148 votes against it. The amendment is therefore lost.

Mr. Aue: I should like to inquire, Mr. President, whether the votes upon which two names of the same candidate from the same State appear, are to be counted under this present Constitution.

Mr. Walton: I should like to make a motion that when we make an amend-

ment to the Constitution it shall not take effect until the next meeting.

The President: That would be an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Walton: It does not state in the Constitution when you can change the Constitution.

Mr. Corwin: I move that we adjourn to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Calman: I second that motion.

Mr. Mekeel: I would like to amend by the motion that we recur to new business to-morrow.

The President: I think we have finished with all the order of business up to that. It is moved and seconded that we do now adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. All in favor of that motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The motion is carried.

TUESDAY, August 5th—10:30 A. M.

The President: The Convention will be in order. The first thing will be the roll call.

The Secretary thereupon called the roll.

The President: The order of business is New Business.

Mr. Mekeel: Under the head of New Business I have two resolutions to offer amending the Constitution, which I will read, and if seconded, will pass to the proper committee. I move on behalf of several of my proxies that a committee be appointed to draw up a resolution to be presented to the post office authorities favoring a uniform registration fee of five cents to all countries.

Mr. MacCalla: I second that motion.

The President: You have heard the motion of Mr. Mekeel, seconded by Mr. MacCalla. What is the pleasure of the Convention? Those in favor of passing the resolution will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered. The Chair will appoint the committee later.

Mr. Mekeel: I move on behalf of Mr. L. C. Richardson, whose proxy I hold, that a committee be appointed to secure a proper ruling by the authorities in regard to the practice of charging duties on foreign stamps sent into this country. The resolution reads as follows:

I move on behalf of Mr. L. C. Richardson, whose proxy I hold, that a committee be appointed

from the dealers of the Association to secure a favorable ruling from the Treasury Department on the classification of foreign stamps as dutiable merchandise, and if same must be taxed to have the same rate and rules prevail at all ports in the country.

C. H. MEKEEL.

Mr. Mekeel: Several different rulings have been made on this subject. In small towns where the knowledge of the laws in this respect are not well known they want the influence of this Association to bring the matter to the attention of the proper authority. At St. Louis they do not have this trouble, but at small places they do.

Mr. Corwin offered the following amendment to this motion:

Resolved, That the first time an instance of the stoppage of stamps sent from any foreign country to any A. P. A. member for customs duty be brought by said member to the attention of the Official Board, the said Official Board shall bring the matter properly before the Secretary of the Treasury in order that an official ruling may be rendered which may serve as a precedent in future cases of a similar nature.

CHARLES B. CORWIN.

Mr. MacCalla moved to lay the amendment on the table. The motion was seconded by Mr. Walton, and on being put to a vote was declared lost.

The President: The question now recurs on the amendment proposed by Mr. Corwin.

Mr. Mekeel: I do not oppose this amendment, but if this Association merely wants to have this matter settled, it can be done more easily by going to headquarters at Washington. I have personal influence at Washington with the authorities there, and would place the matter before the Department. If we really want to have this matter settled, it could better be done by a small committee. There has been one ruling making stamps dutiable as printed matter, but that ruling is merely a ruling of the New York Post Office. I had some experience in St. Louis. They wrote to New York to get their information and are acting on the ruling from New York. The small towns would not do that.

The President: As many as are in favor of amending the Resolution as proposed by Mr. Corwin, will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The Chair is in doubt. Those in favor will please rise. Contrary minded. Amendment is carried. The question

now reverts to the motion as amended. As many as are in favor of the motion as amended referring the matter to the Official Board will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Mr. Mekeel: I move to amend the Constitution, Article 5, Section 7, by inserting the word "sales" after the word "of" in the first line, and inserting the words "on a strictly cash basis" in the second line.

The President: This will go to the Committee.

Mr. Mekeel: I move to amend Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution, by inserting after the word "election" in the eighth line the following words, "votes for officers to be cast in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Board of Trustees; such envelopes to be opened only at the time the official count is to be made, in the presence of a majority of the Board qualified to conduct the election." I offer this amendment in behalf of the St. Louis Philatelic Association and the Chicago Philatelic Society.

Mr. Scott: I move to amend that two tellers be appointed by the President at the time of counting the votes.

Mr. Corwin: I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Calman: I second the motion.

The President: Those in favor of laying the amendment on the table will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The motion is carried. The question now recurs to the original proposition presented by Mr. Mekeel.

Mr. Scott: All the Trustees are in favor of Mr. Mekeel's motion. It has been the rule that anybody interested could come in and find out how the election was going. The Trustees have been willing to give it the greatest publicity, but think it would be better to have the election conducted in secret.

Mr. Mekeel: I am glad to hear the Trustees are in favor of this motion. In the first place, it has not been the rule of this Association that our elections should be public. The reason why our elections have been taken by means of postal cards is a mere matter of convenience. It was simply to save expense. We supposed that the Trustees had the honor of the Association at heart, and would observe secrecy. The first elections were held in the strictest privacy.

It has not been the rule to have the election made public, and I think that the Trustees certainly do not appreciate the importance of their office. It should not be necessary to make these stringent rules.

Mr. Dejonge: I knew this thing was coming, and I am ready for it. I am a young man yet, but I believe I know something about elections. If you gentlemen will make your Constitution and rules read right, I think you will find your officers will never be to blame. You have in your Constitution that the election shall be by ballot, but nothing that says a secret ballot. I never saw a ballot in my life that was a secret ballot that went on a postal card. All ballots under seal were kept secret. They were not opened until yesterday morning, when I got to Mr. Scott's office.

Mr. Mekeel: The gentleman appealed directly to me, and I have great pleasure in replying to him. I know that Mr. Millard F. Walton sent two ballots in a sealed envelope which was opened in the presence of Mr. C. B. Corwin and he so stated positively to-day.

Mr. Corwin: I wish to assert that Mr. Mekeel's remarks are entirely false. I corroborate Mr. Dejonge's statement.

Mr. Mekeel: I can appeal to two gentlemen who were present. Mr. MacCalla was one and Mr. Doebelin was another.

Mr. Scott: I wish to state that the letter referred to from Mr. Walton was addressed to me and had no marks on the outside to signify that it contained a ballot.

The President: The Chair thinks this has gone quite far enough. I have permitted several remarks which I think are entirely out of order. The question before the House is whether the Constitution shall be amended. The amendment proposed is that Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution be amended by inserting after the word "election" in the eighth line the following: "Votes for officers to be cast in sealed envelopes addressed to the Board of Trustees; such envelopes to be opened only at the time the official count is to be made, and in the presence of a majority of the board qualified to conduct the election."

Mr. Dejonge: I move as an amendment that all envelopes be stamped "ballot," so that they will not be opened by mistake.

Mr. Corwin: This thing seems to be

merely a personal matter. I was in Mr. Scott's office when an envelope was opened and a couple of ballots fell out. There was nothing on that envelope to show that secrecy was desired.

The President: The Chair thinks this has gone far enough.

Mr. Mekeel: I am willing to accept the explanation of the gentleman.

The President: The proposition as now amended by inserting the word 'ballot' will read. "Votes for officers to be cast in sealed envelopes marked 'ballot,' and addressed to the Board of Trustees; such envelopes to be opened only at the time the official count is to be made, and in the presence of a majority of the Board qualified to conduct the election."

Mr. Deats: Are those envelopes to be sent out by the official board?

The President: Article 4, Section 4 is as follows: "A general election for elective officers of this Association shall be held every alternate year, and they shall serve until the close of the Second Annual Convention following their election, and until their successors shall have qualified. The elective officers shall be chosen by ballot under the direction of the Board of Trustees, and the polls for such elections shall close at noon of the first day of the Annual Convention, taking place in the year of the general election. At all such elections a plurality of the votes cast shall elect, but no vote by proxy shall be counted."

It has been the custom of the Association for the Trustees to send out notices and a ballot—a blank ballot. Of course if this amendment is carried they will pursue the customary course and send out a blank ballot and an envelope with it. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of adopting the amendment as read will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The amendment is carried.

Mr. Calman: I move to strike out from the minutes of our meeting all the remarks made by members in the discussion of this amendment.

Mr. Mekeel: I object to striking out from the record remarks that have been made by members upon any motions brought by this Association.

Mr. MacCalla: I am in favor of striking out only the personal remarks made by members.

The President: Those in favor of this

motion to strike out from the record remarks made by members in the discussion of the amendment just adopted will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The motion is lost. Is there any further new business?

Mr. Mekeel: I move to amend Article 5, Section 11, by adding to the same the following words: "The Trustees shall be chosen from such members of the Association as are not engaged in the business of dealing in stamps."

Mr. Corwin: I move to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Scott: I will second that motion.

The President: The question is on the motion to lay this proposed amendment on the table. Those in favor of so doing will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The motion to lay on the table is lost.

Mr. Scott: I call for a division.

The President: I will direct a rising vote. Those in favor of laying this motion on the table will signify by rising. Contrary minded. The motion to lay on the table is carried.

Mr. Mekeel: I move to amend Article 4, Section 2, by striking out the following from the 7th, 8th and 9th lines: "And appoint all other officers provided for by the Constitution. The terms of all appointed officers shall expire when their successors shall have qualified."

Mr. Mekeel also presented in writing at the same time several other proposed changes in this section of the Constitution. Mr. Corwin moved to lay Mr. Mekeel's motion on the table. It was seconded by Mr. MacCalla, and on being put to vote it was declared carried.

Mr. Mekeel: I desire to ask for the Records of the Association showing the exact record of the Association in reference to the Chalmers-Hill matter in order to know just what we are really pledged to.

The President: The Secretary will read the resolution as adopted by the Chicago Convention concerning this matter. The Secretary thereupon read the resolution.

Mr. Mekeel: I now wish to offer the following resolution in regard to this matter:

Whereas, This Association passed resolutions in the Chicago Convention in 1887 endorsing James Chalmers as the inventor of the adhesive stamp, and

Whereas, The maker of this motion states that as one of the committee who introduced said reso-

lution that the matter was considered only as to the actual making of experimental stamps in 1834, a date then considered prior to the claims of Hill, and

Whereas, It is well known that the idea was of more ancient date; be it

Resolved, That we accord the invention of the adhesive stamp to neither Hill nor Chalmers; but be it further

Resolved, That we do accord Sir Rowland Hill all the honor due to his great name for the practical introduction of the postage stamp and the cheap postage system.

C. H. MEKEEL.

Mr. Corwin: I move to amend this motion (Mr. Corwin then read as follows):

Whereas, At the Convention of the A. P. A. held at Chicago in 1887, a resolution was adopted endorsing the claims of James Chalmers to be the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp, and

Whereas, The said resolution does not express the opinion of a large number of our present membership, and

Whereas, The A. P. A. desires to be known as entirely neutral in this matter, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the A. P. A. hereby rescinds the above mentioned resolution, and that a copy of those resolutions be forwarded to Messrs. Pearson Hill and Patrick Chalmers.

CHARLES B. CORWIN.

Mr. Mekeel: I will accept that amendment.

The President: All in favor of adopting the motion of Mr. Mekeel as amended by Mr. Corwin will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded no. The motion was carried.

Mr. Corwin presented a proposition in writing from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* to publish the official matter of the Association in such paper, the Association agreeing to make it the official organ. The motion was seconded by Mr. Scott.

Mr. Mekeel: I move that it be referred to the Committee on Constitution, if possible, or referred to the Committees on Finance and Constitution, jointly.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Lehman.

Mr. Calman moved to lay both motions upon the table.

The President: Those in favor of laying the whole matter upon the table will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The Chair is in doubt.

A member called for a division. The Chair ordered a rising vote, and declared the motion to lay on the table lost. Mr. Stone appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The President: The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary thereupon called the roll and announced the result 270 against the motion, 152 for it.

The President: The question now recurs to the motion to refer this matter to the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws, and, if possible, to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Corwin moved to lay on the table. The motion was seconded by Mr. Scott. Upon putting the question the President declared the motion carried.

Mr. Mekeel moved to lay the original motion on the table. Seconded by Mr. Aue.

The President: The original motion is to accept the proposition made by the Board of Managers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* to publish the official matter of this Association in their paper. Those in favor of laying the motion upon the table will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The Chair thinks the motion is lost.

Mr. Corwin: I call for the previous question.

Mr. Scott seconded the call.

The President: The question now is, shall the main question be put? Those in favor will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. Carried.

Mr. Mekeel appealed from the decision of the Chair. Seconded by Mr. Lehman.

Mr. Corwin moved to lay on the table. Seconded by Mr. Scott. The President declared the motion out of order.

The President: Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained? Those in favor will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The Secretary will announce the vote.

The Secretary announced that the Chair was sustained.

The President: The question then recurs on the motion of Mr. Corwin to accept the proposition of the Board of Managers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

Mr. Mekeel: I rise to a point of order. Does the Chair rule that this is an amendment to our Constitution or affects in any way our Constitution? I regard this as a change in our Constitution.

The President: The only provision that I know of in the Constitution with regard to the official journal, as it is called, is on page 8, Article 6, Section 10, under the head of Literary Board: "The

board shall edit the official journal of the Association, to be called the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and shall supervise the publication of all literary productions of the Association, in accordance with the provisions therefor laid down in the By-Laws." This proposition is to print the official matter in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, and to furnish each member with a copy, for which the Association shall pay the sum of fifty cents per annum for each copy so furnished. In case the offer is accepted, the Board of Managers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* expect that paper to be appointed the official organ of the A. P. A.

Mr. Mekeel: I think this is out of order as it is in conflict with our Constitution.

The President: The provision of the Constitution is that the board shall edit the official journal, to be called the AMERICAN PHILATELIST. This proposition is to print the official matter in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, which expects then to be appointed the official organ. I see no conflict there and I shall decide that it requires simply a majority vote.

Mr. Mekeel: I wish to call the attention of the Chair to Section 10, Article 5, of the Constitution, and request that it be read.

The President: That is exactly what I did read.

A Member: I am instructed by my proxies to say that the cost of the official organ should be reduced.

The President: All of this discussion is out of order. Those in favor of the motion to accept the proposition of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The Chair is in doubt. The Chair will decide that the ayes have it.

Mr. Mekeel: I call for a division.

The President: The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary thereupon called the roll and announced the result 259 ayes and 152 noes. The Chair declared the motion carried.

Mr. Mekeel: I move that the result of this vote be spread upon the minutes and published in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Mr. Corwin: I second that motion.

Mr. Calman: I wish to oppose this motion for the reason that I think it is a bad precedent which it is not well to establish. I don't think the records of this Association should be used for any

such purpose, though I feel certain that if many of the gentlemen represented here by proxies were present they would not have voted as their votes were cast.

The President: Are you ready for the question? The motion is, to spread on the minutes of the Association and print in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST in detail the vote by which this result has just been reached. Those in favor will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The motion is carried.

A member called for a rising vote, which was ordered, and the motion declared lost.

Mr. Corwin: I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That so long as the arrangement continues which has now been entered into by the American Philatelic Association with the Board of Managers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, the publication of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST shall be suspended, and that the back numbers of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST shall be turned over to the Secretary, who shall furnish them to applicants at the rates to be designated from time to time by the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Mekeel: I move that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to be placed in proper shape as an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. MacCalla: I second the motion.

Mr. Corwin moved to lay Mr. Mekeel's motion on the table. Seconded by Mr. Scott. Motion lost.

Mr. Corwin called for a rising vote, which was ordered and the motion declared carried.

Mr. Mekeel: I wish to ask the President what our Constitution is for. We seem to have a Constitution, but the Convention seems to be running in direct conflict with our Constitution. I consider that motion as unconstitutional.

The President: The present motion is a motion to amend the Constitution and requires a two-thirds vote, because it operates as an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Walton: Why did you not decide the first motion as an amendment to the Constitution?

The President: The Chair declines to answer. The previous question is called for. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary thereupon called the roll and announced as the result 259 votes in the affirmative and 157 in the negative.

The President declared the motion lost.

Mr. Corwin offered a resolution, seconded by Mr. Mekeel, in regard to surcharged stamps, which was adopted.

Resolved, that the American Philatelic Association heartily approves of the aims of the Anti-Surcharge Association and recommends that every A. P. A. Member should give the same his personal endorsement by becoming a member thereof.

C. B. CORWIN.

Unanimously carried.

Mr. Corwin offered an amendment to Article 5, paragraph 15 of the By-Laws: Strike out paragraph 15 and substitute therefor the following:

"Paragraph 15: The Superintendent is allowed to circulate his own sheets and covers free."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Calman.

The President: The effect of this motion is to take from the Superintendent of Exchange the right which the By-Laws now give him to have first choice from all sheets sent in for circulation. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of this motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. Motion is carried.

Mr. Corwin read a letter from Mr. S. Allen Taylor, suggesting that the Association have a building for its own use in the City of New York, and offering to start a subscription for that purpose by contributing the sum of one dollar.

Mr. Corwin: I will move a reconsideration of the motion which was just lost, the motion to do away with the AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Mr. Scott: I second that motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded to reconsider the motion which was just lost which is as follows: "Resolved that so long as the arrangement continues which has now been entered into by the American Philatelic Association with the Board of Managers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* the publication of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST shall be suspended, and that the back number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST shall be turned over to the Secretary, who shall furnish them to applicants at rates to be designated from time to time by the Board of Trustees."

Mr. Corwin speaking to the motion, said there is only one matter I wish to call attention to. This Convention has determined to do a certain thing with

regard to the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. The attitude of the gentlemen who voted against this motion is the attitude of those who wish to saddle the Association with a debt of \$350. If any gentleman chooses an unnecessary debt of \$350, instead of saving the money, then I suppose he will vote against this motion.

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. Corwin's remarks would sound very nice if we did not stop to consider what this Convention has adopted by this motion. The votes of gentlemen who voted by proxies were entirely different from what they would have voted if they had been present. He would saddle the Convention with expenses and then afterwards criticize us for not changing our Constitution.

Mr. Stone: I, for one, don't care for any office. It is more work than I can take care of, but if the Association wants me to continue, I am willing to serve. Our paper should not be run by any one local society or a clique. If the members whose proxies have been voted were present nine out of ten of them would have voted differently. I do not agree with the President when he says that was constitutionally adopted. I think that the question was in rather bad shape. It should have been adopted as an amendment to the Constitution. I think that the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, as the official journal, will be found at the bottom of a pretty big snow drift.

Mr. Scott: If the report of the Literary Board as read yesterday should be read again to-day, I don't think they could get a single vote to retain the AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Mr. Stone: The gentleman reflects on the AMERICAN PHILATELIST for last year. I have not had a single communication from Mr. Scott in relation to the paper. I formerly had many communications from Mr. Corwin for which I am greatly obliged. He would now, naturally, give them to his own paper. I have had some communications from Mr. Calman and I was exceedingly grateful for what information I did get.

Mr. Scott: Mr. Stone, apparently, does not read his own paper. Personally, I think I contributed some eight or ten pages to it this year.

Mr. Corwin: Mr. Stone is conducting his department in a very able and interesting manner. The getting of such information for our paper is in the hands of Mr. Bogert. As regards the

AMERICAN PHILATELIST since the October number it has been simply rot. What the reason is I don't know. If the Literary Board can't conduct their part of the business in a proper manner, then make way for some one who can. I believe when this report is looked at and these figures are scrutinized it will be seen that after receiving all the money they have from the Treasurer they are yet in debt \$248, and the July number to be accounted for. It is not business to carry it on. Of course I like the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. I cannot help that. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* is not conducted in the interest of any one man. There is no one man power in that paper, if any paper is to have the publication of the official business of the American Philatelic Association, the *Metropolitan Philatelist* is naturally entitled thereto. What are you going to do, gentlemen? You have this Constitution staring you in the face same as in St. Louis. I understand some of the Western gentlemen want to reduce the dues to \$2 again. Now we are spending money as an Association on a thing that is not worth it. That paper is not a patch on what it was two years ago.

Mr. Dejonge: At the last meeting there was something done about publishing the reports of branch societies. It is for that, I believe, that the *Metropolitan* was got up. A great many gentlemen told me that those reports were of no interest to outsiders. I know it was of great interest to many outsiders. The paper having refused the branch societies any facilities for showing their doings, they want us to go to work and support that paper. After they refused us these privileges they want us to support their paper. Why can't our official organ publish our report?

Mr. Hall: It seems to me that a similar matter came up three years ago, and came to vote. I know personally several proxies who are represented here to-day that would not have voted as their proxies were voted. If those proxies could have voted by mail they would have voted entirely different.

Mr. Walton: I, myself, am in favor of voting by mail. If Mr. Corwin, instead of finding fault with the AMERICAN PHILATELIST would lose his interest somewhat for the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, it would be better for the Association. Mr. Corwin did not come here in the

interest of the Association, but in the interest of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

The President: The question is, shall the vote by which this motion to lay upon the table was lost be now reconsidered? Those in favor of reconsidering the motion by which the *Metropolitan Philatelist* was made the official organ, etc., will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The motion is lost.

Mr. Corwin: I move that we proceed to the consideration of where the next Convention shall be held.

Mr. Calman: I second that motion.

The President thereupon put the motion and declared it carried.

Mr. Stone moved that the next Convention be held at Washington, D. C.; Mr. Calman named Niagara Falls; Mr. Doebelin named Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. Mekeel named Charlestown, S. C.; Mr. Scott named Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Corwin named New York City, and Mr. Dejonge named Staten Island, N. Y.

Mr. Calman: It has been our experience ever since we have held Conventions that it required a large number of local collectors to make the Convention a success. It is very well to have a large number represented by proxies, but much better to have a large actual representation of members. The only Conventions that have been successful in that respect have been held in New York and Boston. For that reason a large town should be selected, and none is more fitting than New York.

Mr. Mekeel stated that his proxies desired him to name Niagara Falls, but he would vote for New York personally.

Mr. Stone: I have instructions from a number of my proxies to vote for Niagara Falls. I wish to vote for New York myself. My proxies will be cast mostly for Niagara Falls.

Mr. Ketcheson spoke in favor of Niagara Falls. As a member of the Canadian Association he could say that if it was decided to meet at Niagara Falls, the Canadian Association would certainly decide to meet at the same time on the Canadian side of the river. If you reject this place, however, we would then choose some other place to meet.

Mr. Corwin made objection to selecting Niagara Falls for the reason that there is no local society there, and since there was no active representation of Philatelists at that place he did not

think it well to try the experiment of holding the Convention there.

The question being called, the President directed the Secretary to call the roll, and requested each gentleman as his name was called to announce the number of votes he cast for each place in nomination.

At this point Mr. Corwin was asked to take the Chair temporarily, the Vice-President of the Association not being present. Whereupon Mr. Corwin took the Chair.

The roll having been called on the question of where the next Convention should be held, the Secretary announced the result as follows: New York, 321; Washington, D. C., 2; Niagara Falls, 92; Pittsburgh, Pa., 8; Charleston, S. C., 2; Buffalo, N. Y., 4.

The President *pro tem*: I therefor announce that the next Convention will be held in New York. A motion is now in order to set the day.

Mr. Walton: I move that the next Convention be held on the first Monday in August, 1891, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Scott: I think August is too early; too hot. I think we had better put it on the first Monday in September.

Mr. Walton: The reason I ask for August is if there are any changes in the Constitution required, it would be *ex post facto* to hold the session in September. I think myself it is a great deal better to have the Convention before the first of September, which is the beginning of the fiscal year. I appreciate the heat just as much as anybody in the Convention, but our fiscal year commencing on the first of September, our meeting should be held before then.

Mr. Stone: I think it is a difficult matter for most members to get away in September. If the first Monday in August is too early, put it some other Monday in August.

Mr. Scott moved to amend by making it the third Monday in August. The motion was seconded by Mr. Jamieson and declared carried.

On motion of Mr. Lehman, seconded by Mr. Walton, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY AUGUST 5, 1890, 3:15 P. M.

The President: The Convention will be in order. The order of business is still New Business. Is there any further

new business? If not the next thing in order is the report of the Standing Committees. Is the Committee on Finances ready to report?

Mr. Mekeel: The committee will be ready to report at the morning session.

The President: The next committee is the Committee on Library. Is that Committee ready to report?

The chairman of the Library Committee stated that he had no report to read.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. C. Ledermann, Jr., inclosing a set of stamps from the Vienna Exposition.

Mr. Corwin moved that a vote of thanks be given Mr. C. Ledermann, Jr., of Vienna for a set of Vienna Exposition stamps, presented by him through the Secretary. The motion was seconded and carried.

The President called for a report from the Librarian to which there was no response.

Mr. Sterling read the following report of the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department:

NEW YORK, August 5, 1890.

We, as the appointed committee on the Exchange and Purchasing Departments, beg leave to submit the following report:

1st. Exchange Superintendent's report received and accepted.

2d. International Superintendent's report received and accepted.

3d. International Secretary's report received and accepted.

4th. 1st Purchasing Agent's report received and accepted.

5th. 2d Purchasing Agent's report received and accepted with the recommendation that the office be continued another year.

6th. Assistant Counterfeit Detector's report received and accepted, and that his suggestion in regard to reprint be accepted and referred to the Committee on C. and By Laws for action.

7th. Letter of John H. Ross be read in open convention and acted upon.

8th. Motions and proposals for the rules and regulation of the Circuit Departments as proposed by Mr. Henry Clotz and amended by the committee be acted upon and recommend their full adoption.

E. B. STERLING
HENRY CLOTZ,
F. J. GRENNEY.

The President: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department. According to our rules it stands accepted. Do you desire to take any further action on the matter? It seems to dispose of all matters except the matter of New Rules. If the gentleman will read the

rules now in connection with the report, I think we shall get some action on it.

Mr. Sterling then read the report.

The President: You have heard the report, and the new rules as proposed by the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Department. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Mekeel: I think in view of the elaborate report by the ex-Exchange Manager, sanctioned by our present Exchange Manager and that of the Canadian Philatelic Association we should agree with this gentleman and accept this report in full. I make that as a motion.

Mr. Scott: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the Exchange Rules as reported by the Committee be accepted.

Mr. Corwin: I move as an amendment that we consider this report by sections, as is customary in such cases.

Mr. Mekeel accepted the amendment and the motion as amended was carried.

Mr. Sterling then read the report section by section, and action was taken by the Convention upon each section of the report as read. The first section was carried without amendment. The second section was amended by inserting, instead of the words "Superintendent of the Exchange," the words "Superintendent of Circuits and Superintendent of International Circuits."

The next section of the report was amended to read as follows: "Page 7, Article 5, Section 7, of the Constitution, shall read 'Superintendents of Circuits shall conduct the business of their departments subject to the provisions thereof laid down in the By-Laws. (See By-Laws, Article 5.)'"

The next two sections were adopted without amendment.

The five following sections were amended in some slight particulars and the corrections noted on the report by the chairman of the committee.

The next section of the report, as presented by the committee, was amended to read, "(11) No sheet or cover shall be put in circulation unless, in the opinion of the Superintendent, the value shall be at least \$3.00, but not less than \$5.00 worth shall be received from any one member at any one time."

The next five sections were adopted with slight amendments, which were

made upon the report of the committee by the chairman.

The next section (17), relating to the giving of bonds by the Superintendent of Circuits, brought out considerable discussion. A member moved to make the amount \$2,000 instead of \$500 for each.

Mr. Sterling: I would suggest that a bond be given. I think it is no more than proper. I have handled about \$20,000 worth of stamps last year. I am in favor of increasing that bond to \$2,000. A bond for \$500 is not sufficient.

Mr. Mekeel thought that the Exchange Manager ought to give a bond for at least \$5,000. Mr. Corwin moved to amend by making it \$12,500. His motion was seconded by Mr. Calman.

Mr. Scott: I think, although of course it would be a proper thing to have a bond given that would come somewhere near the amount necessary to make the security perfectly good, it would practically keep the office out of the hands of ninety per cent. of the members who would desire to hold the position. I think the original sum named, \$2,000, is sufficient, because a man is not going to run off if he has to pay \$2,000. I think that is quite sufficient to secure his honesty.

Mr. Calman: I also think that we should exact a bond and that it should be commensurate with the value of the property entrusted to him, and the proper man should be able to furnish such a bond. Those are the kind of members we want to have in charge.

Mr. Sterling moved to amend by making the amount of the bond \$5,000 each, which was carried, and also the original resolution.

The two following sections were adopted as recommended by the committee.

On motion of Mr. Corwin the final section was amended by substituting the words "Sales Department" instead of "Circuit Department."

The report having been adopted by sections, its adoption as a whole was then moved. The President stated that a two-thirds vote of all members of the Association present would be necessary for its approval. Upon putting the question the report was adopted as a whole.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on the Official

Journal. The chairman of that committee reported that there were some figures that he was still working on, and that he would not be able to report until to-morrow morning.

The President: The next thing in order is the report on Branch Societies. I will state in this connection that I have just received a letter from Mr. Spencer, who was appointed at the last Convention on a committee to present, through the Journal, a plan for the admission of Branch Societies into the Association. He states (I will not read it all as part of it is private), that the committee have been unable to do anything on account of his illness, but Mr. Sparr, chairman, has said to him that he would prefer to be relieved from the duties and requested Mr. Spencer to assume the chairmanship of that committee. The matter, therefore, stands without any report being ready from that committee, and an offer from Mr. Sparr to perfect and report a plan and publish it later in the Journal.

The President: Unless objection is made the Secretary will inform Mr. Sparr that a change has been made in the membership of that committee and that a chair will appoint another member. The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Corwin: I will state that that committee are not yet ready to report because they have not received the reports of the other committees. It is doubtful when they will be ready to report, from what I hear from the other committees.

On motion of Mr. Calman the meeting adjourned until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, August 6, 10:30 A. M.

The President: The Convention will be in order. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chair will appoint as the Committee on Registration, under the resolution of yesterday, Mr. L. C. Richardson, of Lawrence, Mass.; Mr. N. W. Chandler, of Collinsville, Ill., and Mr. W. A. Haldy, of Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. Mekeel: I think it would be in order to have a report from the Committee on Credentials. There may have been some new proxies received.

The President called for the chairman

of the Committee on Credentials, but he was not present.

The President: Is the Committee on Finance ready to report:

Mr. Mekeel then read the following report:

President and Members of the American Philatelic Association: Your Finance Committee beg to report as follows:

The report of the Treasurer has been received with vouchers, and is accepted.

After a careful consideration of the finances of the Association, we offer the following figures as the result of our deliberation.

The time since the last convention is ten months, and you will bear in mind that this is a report for that period, and these are not figures for one year.

The total income of the Association was \$990.25.

The expenses for the ten months have been as follows (paid and unpaid):

AMERICAN PHILATELIST, net loss.....	\$337.33
Official expenses of offices and the Constitution.....	266.06
Salary of Secretary.....	115.00
Expenses of Convention.....	91.60
	<hr/> \$809.99

which is \$180.26 less than the income, and which is a very satisfactory showing when we consider that our present income, at the present rate of dues for the same period of time, is \$1,275.00, or 39 per cent. more than it was the last year; and it is not reasonable to suppose that the expenses of the next year will increase in any such ratio.

As the affairs of the last ten months are so satisfactory, we will be asked why the present state of the treasury is so low and large bills remain unpaid.

To understand this we would call to your attention that we were in debt \$193.43 on account of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST for the previous year; our debt was much more than that, and the figures we, the Finance Committee, quote are the net difference between the whole indebtedness and the cash that was on hand. Besides that, we paid \$163.89 towards closing up the affairs of the old Exchange Department, and we would recommend that the affairs of that department be liquidated out of the surplus funds of the Association as fast as possible.

It is probable that we shall never have a recurrence of these expenses under the present system of exchange and after corporation, and we may reasonably hope for a time when the Association shall have a cash surplus on hand.

We, therefore, recommend that no change be made in the present dues.

C. H. MEKEEL,
J. W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HOLMES.

The President: You have heard the report. Under the rules it is received and accepted unless action is desired by the Convention.

Mr. Calman: I would like to ask a

question. I have calculated that the dues coming from members will be \$1,020. We have now on the roll 614 active members who pay at the rate of \$2.50 per annum. That alone would make \$1,535, and for ten months would be nearly \$1,300. I don't see how the committee came to the conclusion that the income is about \$1,000.

Mr. Mekeel: I don't think Mr. Calman understood the reading of my report. I said the income for the corresponding period of this year would be \$1,150, and the total income for the entire year would be about \$1,700.

Mr. Calman: I cannot calculate that five-sixths of \$1,700 is \$1,000. It is about \$1,400.

Mr. Mekeel: This was based on the present voting membership.

Mr. Walton: Mr. Calman forgets the fact that we always have a number of suspensions during the year, and some new members coming in at \$2.00 per year.

Mr. Mekeel: These figures have merely been given to show that our revenue will be greater this year than last year, and are not exact figures.

Mr. Calman: If the figures of the Committee mean nothing I withdraw my objection.

Mr. Corwin: I should like to know from the chairman of the Finance Committee if he has looked into the bill for publishing the AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Mr. Mekeel: That is a matter that was referred to the Committee on the Official Journal, and we had nothing to do with it. We merely determined the net loss for last year. The cost to the Association was \$33.73 per month; that includes everything.

Mr. Corwin: I see in these papers a financial statement of the Literary Board, and I also see the same incorporated in the statement of the Treasurer. I, for one, do not propose to have the AMERICAN PHILATELIST bill rushed through as it was in St. Louis last year. I would like to have the bill sent back for particulars. Up to this date I believe the Trustees have had no reply in regard to the particulars of the bill. The bill was sent some months ago and was referred back to the Literary Board to be presented in a businesslike manner, showing just exactly how the bills for expenses were incurred.

Mr. Mekeel: I will state that the bill

was not before the committee for consideration. The bill was referred to the committee, but the only figures that were before us were the figures representing the amount we owed. We were not considering the correctness of any bill.

Mr. Scott: You embodied in your report that we do not authorize that bill in any way.

Mr. Mekeel: No, we did not. That bill did not come before us for consideration or approval.

Mr. Davison: I have not the bill with me here. I have the bill, but have left it at my office.

Mr. Corwin: I move that action on this report be deferred until we find out more than we now know about the expenses of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Mr. Scott: I second that motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that action on the report of the Committee on Finance be deferred until we have more particulars in regard to the expenses of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST. All in favor of this motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Is the Committee on the Official Journal ready to report?

The Chairman of that Committee reported that the report was ready but was unsigned.

Mr. Calman: I move that it be received unsigned.

The motion was seconded and declared carried.

Mr. Davison, Chairman of the Committee on the Official Journal, then read the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

Mr. President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:—Your committee on the Official Journal have carefully considered the report of the Literary Board, and while they regret that the figures given are so meagre as to make it difficult to understand clearly the monthly cost of the paper to the Association, still by the aid of other papers we have been enabled to arrive at this end, and the figures we believe will prove of interest to the Association.

In the matter of the slowness of the members in contributing to the columns of our journal, we would remind the members that it is *their* paper, and one in which they should all take especial pride, and yet in these days, when there are so many editors seeking for philatelic matter, our experience has been that *personal* solicitation is the surest and we think the only way by which the desired end can be obtained; but, in order to bring the matter more forcibly before the members, we

concur in the request of the Literary Board that a resolution be passed requesting all members to give the preference to the AMERICAN PHILATELIST in all matter which they desire to have published.

As regards delinquent advertisers, your committee would recommend that all amounts which the Literary Board have been unable to collect be turned over to the Board of Trustees, and in all cases where their efforts are unavailing that the amounts be charged off and further advertising refused to the parties until their several amounts are paid into the treasury of the Association.

Your committee believe that the AMERICAN PHILATELIST should be the leading stamp paper on the American Continent, and that all others should hold a second place in the minds of the Association members.

We believe one way to raise the paper to the high plane on which we all desire to see it stand is by the appointment of the two additional editors as per resolution of the St. Louis Convention in 1889.

These men, we think, should be selected from the stamp centres, and their duties be the collecting of general news, notes and items of interest to the philatelic fraternity. Of this there is an endless variety, and a few pages of it we are convinced will be a welcome addition to the paper, not only as regards the members, but more particularly the non-members who are subscribers. The AMERICAN PHILATELIST should not in our opinion be confined to the Association alone, but should cover the whole field of philately; in doing so it not only helps the pursuit, but aids its own circulation and influence in a corresponding degree.

The official journal during the last ten months has cost on an average about \$120.93 for each issue. Of this amount \$89 per month has been received from advertisements and subscriptions, leaving the cost to the Association about \$33.73 per month or a total of \$337.33 for the year, for which each member receives the paper.

This amount is about the same as the Association would pay for having another paper for its official organ, but while in one case the Association has the whole paper, in the other it would only receive a part.

During the past ten months the official organ has contained 346 pages at about a cost of \$1,050 for the printing.

Many of the members of the Association thinking that the paper could be done cheaper, your committee have received from a first class printer an estimate on the same amount of work. This, exclusive of any allowance for standing matter amounts to \$960, and with the allowance mentioned would be considerably less. Your committee still have every reason to believe that even these figures can be considerably reduced.

In view of this fact and there being a number of printers in the Association, we recommend that a law be passed to the effect that the work of printing the Official Journal be put up yearly for bids, and that the member of the Association making the lowest bid, and having the requisite facilities, be given the job, provided that he is located not over 500 miles from the official editor.

And in conclusion your committee would say that they sincerely believe that if these recommendations are carried out, the next convention of the Association will see the official organ not

only self sustaining and furnishing a free copy to the members, but also turning a profit into the treasury of the Association.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
ALVAH DAVISON,
Chairman.
H. L. HART.

The President: The report is before the Convention and under our rule will stand accepted unless action is taken.

Mr. Corwin: I should like to inquire of the chairman of this committee whether a bill of items has been submitted to the Literary Board for the publication of the paper.

Mr. Davison: It has not.

Mr. Corwin: Then I move that action on the bill mentioned in this report be suspended until such bill of items is furnished, as per request of the Board of Trustees some months since.

Mr. Scott: I second that motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that action on this report be suspended until such bill of items is furnished, as per request of the Board of Trustees some months since. Those in favor of the motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. Motion is carried.

Mr. Mekeel: I think while we need take no action at present, it would be well to take the sense of the Convention. There are the figures that do not conform with those of the Committee on Finance, and I think we should find out where the difference lies.

The President: The matter is before the House. The vote of the Convention is simply that action shall not be taken on the bill.

Mr. Corwin: I rise to a matter of personal explanation. My object in making this motion was so that the bill of the Literary Board or of the printers, could not be rushed through as it was in St. Louis last year.

The President: The report is before the Convention for discussion.

Mr. Calman: It might be well to find out whether it was possible to make an exact estimate.

Mr. Scott: That is what the Trustees have contended for right along. They want the number of ems in each number of the Journal; the amount of paper required for printing that number, also the amount of postage paid upon it, together with the amount of advertising, the amount that was collected from subscription, and for standing adver-

tisements, in fact, a complete item of the expenses of every number since the issue. Until such a bill as that is furnished, it is utterly impossible to form any idea of what the cost has been.

The President: It seems to be necessary for the Chair to suggest that in order to facilitate business, it is proper for gentlemen to wait until the Chair has recognized them before making remarks. It is also desirable in order that when the report is published gentlemen will not find that the stenographer has credited their remarks to some other member instead of to the particular member who has spoken.

Mr. Mekeel: I should like to ask the Chairman of this Committee how he arrived at the result that the cost to the Association amounts to \$41.00 a month.

Mr. Davison: The Chairman took what he supposed were the figures for ten months, and then the total amount of all the expenses was divided. I got the figures from the Literary Board; I request that they be given to the Convention. Several members have figured on it and every one has made a different result.

Mr. Scott: No one has had any proper data to go upon.

Mr. Mekeel: The figures under consideration, are, of course, the figures of bills rendered and not of bills approved. We are figuring on the basis of bills rendered to the Association. We do not assume that they are correct. I contend that Mr. Davison has made a mistake in these figures.

Mr. Calman: I move that the chairman of the committee show how he arrived at his conclusion. Any mistake in his conclusion can be easily found.

Mr. Mekeel: The balance due September 20th, 1889, that is to say, the indebtedness at the last Convention was \$535.93. In order to arrive at the net indebtedness we took the amount of cash on hand. If we owed \$532.95, and had on hand \$342.51, the balance would be—

Mr. Calman: This bill of \$535.93 that was rendered by the Literary Board is the balance due them for the Journal published up to July 1st.

Mr. Mekeel: It is quite unnecessary to take these figures in order to calculate. What proportion of the money is to apply on this year, and what proportion is to apply on last year. The voucher here is

that the Literary Board was paid \$330.46. Now according to bill rendered by the Literary Board there is a net balance due of \$242.80 which includes the July number. Those are the figures as I understand them.

Mr. Calman: I second the motion of Mr. Mekeel that the Committee on the Official Journal be asked to amend their figures to correspond with those of the Finance Committee which appear to be correct.

Mr. Mekeel: The committee have made the change and have signed the report.

Mr. Charles Gregory: The figures as furnished by the report of the Treasurer show an apparent indebtedness of some five hundred dollars up to date, but it was stated in a foot note that two hundred dollars or nearly that amount was in bills receivable considered good. I should like to know what the standing of those bills is, and whether they are really good or not. If they are of the same calibre as the list that was read the other day, I should not consider them very good assets.

Mr. Mekeel: I asked Mr. McCalla, a member of the Literary Board what the standing of these bills were. He stated he considered them good.

Mr. Charles Gregory: I could not have meant the bills that were read off the other day.

Mr. Corwin: Then I understand that the Literary Board guarantees these bills.

Mr. McCalla: We do not but we carry them as being good.

Mr. Calman: I would like to ask Mr. Gregory whether the outstanding account, a statement of which was presented yesterday, are assets of the American Philatelic Association or assets of the Literary Board of the Association.

Mr. McCalla: The Literary Board considered them their own assets. That money is counted as cash, but has not been collected yet.

Mr. Calman: I would like to ask whether anybody has advanced that amount. If charged as cash, it must have been advanced by somebody. Mr. Mekeel informs me that it has not been advanced.

Mr. Mekeel: The reason for putting it down as cash is, to present a better statement. If it had not been put down as cash it would have been the means of

reducing the cost of the Journal to that extent. It has all been credited.

The President: The provision of the By-Laws is as follows: "All expenses of this Department shall be chargeable against the general funds of the Association, and all receipts and advertisements and subscriptions or other resources shall be credited to the general fund; but the Board shall keep their own account, reporting to the Secretary quarterly and drawing or paying out the balances only."

Mr. Calman: If we pass a resolution that these bills be stricken out, the Association will be indebted to the printers for an additional amount which we lose by this amount not being paid.

Mr. Corwin: We need not, because the Literary Board have guaranteed them to be good assets.

Mr. Mekeel: They were not guaranteed, but only assumed.

Mr. Charles Gregory: I hope that this Convention does not expect the Literary Board to guarantee any debt due to the Association. I don't think Mr. Corwin's understanding of the matter is correct.

Mr. Calman: If we want to arrive at a true statement of the cost of the Official Journal, we must take these bills into consideration. If these amounts be stricken out, the cost of the Official Journal will be increased just that amount.

The President: The chairman does not understand what the gentleman means by striking these amounts from the account.

Mr. Calman: If we should authorize them canceled as assets, they would be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for that additional amount.

The President: Are there any further remarks?

Mr. Mekeel: In regard to this matter if we consider that \$162 as good to the Association it would change the cost of the journal for the past few months. We assume them to be good in the judgment of the Literary Board, I should say, we should consider them good. They are owing by very reliable members and dealers that pay their bills.

Mr. Sterling: There was one bill sent for collection to the Exchange Department, but it has never been paid. I cannot find even if it is included in the assets.

The President : It is the bill of I. W. Risdon.

Mr. Mekeel : I don't know whether that is included in bad debts or not. The chairman has the paper which contain the list that was read yesterday.

Mr. Sterling : The bill is not a very large one.

Mr. Calman : Do I understand that a list of bad debtors was read yesterday ?

Mr. Mekeel : Yes, sir.

The President : There are two classes of bills mentioned in the report. There are certain bills reported as outstanding considered good, and certain bills considered bad.

Mr. Stone : There is a misunderstanding between the Literary Board and Stanley Gibbons & Co. about that bill of theirs. They say they have not the time to go over their books to see if all their bills for advertising have been paid. The Literary Board claims that this bill has not been paid. They claim that it has.

Mr. Corwin : I move that reports be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws in order that they may take cognizance of the contents contained therein.

Mr. Scott : I second that motion.

The President : It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Finance and Official Journal be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws in order that suggestions contained therein may be brought to their attention and action taken thereon. All in favor of this motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The motion is carried.

Mr. Sterling : I should like on behalf of the Exchange Committee to have a letter from Mr. J. A. H. Ross, read by myself.

The President : The gentleman is in order to read the letter.

Mr. Sterling thereupon read the letter and offered the following resolution : *Resolved*, that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, shall draw up a memorial to be presented to Congress and that the letter be submitted for revision to the President by Saturday of this week.

Mr. Sterling said further : In the meantime Mr. Ross, as a gentleman who has given a great deal of attention to

this question, should be appointed on that committee.

Mr. Calman : I think it will only serve to defeat the object of the memorial if we appoint him on that committee. I do not think that he would have the time to attend to the duties required of a member of such a committee.

The President : All in favor of this motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

Mr. W. F. Gregory : I would suggest that the chair be considered one of that committee.

The President : The Chair will appoint as the other members of that Committee, Mr. Mekeel and Mr. Corwin.

Mr. Corwin : I cannot serve, for I must get out of town as soon as the Convention closes.

The President : I will then nominate Mr. Sterling.

Mr. Sterling : I am going home on the midnight train.

The President : I will then appoint Mr. Calman.

Mr. Calman : I beg to be excused, as I cannot give the proper time to it.

The President : I will then put Mr. Charles Gregory on that Committee.

Mr. Charles Gregory : Mr. President, I am living out of town and cannot serve.

The President : The committee stands : the President, Mr. Mekeel and Mr. Calman.

The President : There is nothing before the house. There is, however, a matter which I understand it is the desire of Mr. Sterling to bring before the Association in a proper manner in secret session, whenever you are ready for that.

Mr. Charles Gregory : I move that we now proceed to meet in secret session.

Mr. Sterling : I second that motion.

The President : It is moved that we proceed to meet in secret session.

Mr. Walton : Can I get those two members whom I have charges against expelled at this meeting ?

The President : That is a proper matter to bring before that meeting.

The question before the House is that we shall go into secret session to consider such matters as may be proper. All in favor of that motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The motion is carried.

If there are any persons present who

are not members, they will have the kindness to retire for a short time, and we will endeavor to get through this business as soon as possible.

On motion of Mr. Sterling, Mr. Mekeel was Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Charles Gregory was called to the chair.

The Convention then went into secret session.

The President resumes the Chair.

Mr. Charles Gregory: The chairman of the secret session begs to report that the cases of Messrs. J. A. Pearce, G. C. Lubitz and E. C. Fellow were brought before them and were duly considered. Mr. Fellow's name was stricken from the roll; the others were expelled.

The President: The report is accepted.

Mr. Corwin: In order to give the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws an opportunity to make up their report, I move that we now adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Calman: I move to amend this motion by making it eleven o'clock.

Mr. Corwin accepted the amendment to his motion, and the same was carried.

THURSDAY, August 7, 1890, 11 A. M.

The President: The Convention will be in order. While we are waiting for the Committee on Credentials to examine some proxies which have come in since the adjournment yesterday, I wish to announce that at the banquet last evening the Staten Island Society, in commemoration of its being the fifth Convention, presented to the President of the Association this gavel which I now hold in my hand, which is to be kept by the President, and to be handed down as the property of the Association, and that the same was accepted by the President in behalf of the Association. In order that the record may be properly preserved, I ask leave to have the same spread upon the minutes of this Convention.

Mr. Walton: I will make a motion that, on behalf of the American Philatelic Association, the gavel be accepted with thanks.

Mr. W. F. Gregory: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the gavel be accepted with thanks of the Association. As many as are in favor of that motion will signify

in the usual manner. Contrary minded. So ordered.

The President: The Committee on Credentials having now given the Secretary the full number of proxies held by each person, the roll will be called.

The Secretary thereupon called the roll, and in calling the names of members holding proxies announced the number of proxies held by each.

The President: There are upon the desk of the President two communications, which I will now read.

BENSON, MINN., Aug. 1, 1890.

JONH K. TIFFANY, Pres't A. P. A.

Dear Sir: On behalf of the Philatelic Society of America I wish the American Philatelic Association a pleasant and profitable convention.

Resp.,

E. R. ALDRICH, Prest. P. S. of A.

The President: In looking over the minutes of the secret session the Chair is of opinion that the action taken with regard to the case of J. A. Pierce was informal and irregular and that some correction of that matter ought to be made.

Mr. Scott: Since that time the Trustees have examined the case of Mr. Pierce on written charges and would recommend to the Association that he be expelled. I move that this recommendation be adopted.

The President: Since the Trustees now report that they have examined the matter upon written charges, the matter is properly before the Convention.

Mr. Corwin: I second Mr. Scott's motion.

The President: Those in favor of taking this action will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried. The order of business is still New Business. Is there any further New Business.

Mr. Rogers: I wish to make the following motion: "First.—That the American Philatelic Association hold an exhibition at our next Convention of postage stamps, envelopes, postal cards, etc.

Second.—That the different societies connected with the American Philatelic Association be invited to make exhibits.

Third.—That the President appoint a committee of one from each society to be known as the Exhibition Committee, and that their duties be to arrange with the society they represent in regard to their exhibits and to inform the Committee of Arrangements of how many and what they will send.

Fourth.—That the President appoint a committee of five from New York and vicinity to be known as the Committee on Arrangements, and that their duties shall be to arrange the exhibits and take charge of them while on exhibition.

Fifth.—That the Committee on Arrangements be empowered to secure suitable rooms to hold such an exhibition.

Sixth.—That the American Philatelic Association offers the following diplomas and awards to exhibitors: First—A diploma to the society sending in the largest exhibit. Second—First and second prizes to individuals exhibiting the largest exhibit of stamps. Third—First and second prizes to party exhibiting the finest exhibit of unused United States adhesives. Fourth—First and second prizes to parties exhibiting the finest exhibit of used United States adhesives. Fifth—First and second prizes for revenue stamps. Sixth—First and second prizes for envelopes, whole. Seventh—First and second prizes for envelopes, cut. Eighth—A prize for the most attractively arranged collection. Ninth—A prize for the best collection of proofs. Tenth—A prize for the finest exhibit of British Colonies. Eleventh—A prize for the finest exhibit of Mexican stamps and such others as the Committee on Awards may name. That a diploma be designed and that a blue ribbon be used to indicate first prize and a white ribbon second prize.

Mr. W. F. Gregory : I second the motion.

The President : The matter is now open for discussion.

Mr. Scott : I would say that I am in favor of Mr. Rogers' proposition as a whole, but I think it would be more desirable to leave the section for prizes to the committee that would be appointed. It would take considerable time to properly determine that matter. It would be a very good thing to have suitable prizes given by the society, but the cost would be very great. Possibly some of our wealthy members, however, may be induced to subscribe the amount necessary to enable us to furnish gold and silver medals.

Mr. Rogers : Mr. Scott is right in regard to the committee. The whole matter of prizes should be left to them. I have only made a suggestion in regard to the prizes.

Mr. Corwin : I move as an amendment

that the details be left to the committee to be appointed with full power, requesting them to bear in mind Mr. Rogers' recommendation in making up their schedule.

Mr. Scott : I second the amendment. Another thing is the question of expense. I did not exactly understand how much was to be expended in the way of prizes, but if there are a suitable number of gold and silver medals provided a large amount of money will be required.

Mr. Rogers : At first I thought of putting in nothing but medals, but then I thought that would be a considerable expense to the society. This plan of awarding a ribbon or diploma would not be of much expense. It would be a great deal cheaper than to have medals. My idea is that if we propose to have an exhibit at the World's Fair we ought to get an idea of what the members can do.

Mr. Corwin : I think it would be perfectly safe to trust the matter of expenditures to the committee.

Mr. Scott : There is no doubt about that, I think.

Mr. Rogers : I accept the amendment.

The President : As many as are in favor of motion as amended will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. Carried. The Chair will take time to appoint this committee. As I understand it there are two committees.

Mr. Rogers : I make this motion after a conversation with quite a number of our members : " Moved that at the next Convention of our society a special room be engaged near the Convention in which all dealers and others having stamps for sale or exchange may meet, and suitable tables to be arranged for their use, and that during the hours the Convention is in session the sales and exchange rooms shall be closed."

Mr. Corwin : I second the motion.

Mr. Mekeel : I think that the exhibits should be made in one of the rooms where the Convention is held to avoid the additional expense. It would also be well to keep the exhibition room locked up during the hours the Convention is in session.

Mr. Scott : The expense for the additional room should be borne by the dealers and not by the association. Of course it would be an advantage to every collector attending and will be convenient for buying stamps, but the dealers

would be benefited and they should certainly bear the expense.

Mr. Rogers: I will amend my motion as suggested by Mr. Scott.

Mr. W. F. Gregory: I do not think that much additional room would be required. The cost on this account would be very trifling to have the exhibition held here as compared with what it would be at many other places. We could have the Convention at one end of the room and the exhibition at the other, and the cost would be, I think, only about five dollars a day.

Mr. Scott: I move that this whole matter be left to the Committee on Arrangements.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Corwin and carried.

The President: Is there any further new business? If there is no further new business the order of business recurs to the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Before this report is presented the Chair would suggest that if gentlemen will give their attention we shall be able to close up this matter with great speed, as there are a great many gentlemen here who are anxious to get away. If you will give careful attention to these matters we can expedite the business very much indeed.

Mr. Stone: Your committee held a meeting this morning and considered all the matters referred to it, and recommend the following changes in Constitution and By-Laws. They have incorporated all that have been passed. The result is as follows:

The first change suggested is in Article 2, Section 3: "Whenever charges against any member of the Association shall be addressed in writing to the Trustees, the Trustees shall investigate and determine the matter under such rules as they may prescribe, and may, in their judgment, suspend or expel such member, and their action shall be final and binding upon all parties." To this we recommend adding the following: "Should the Trustees be unable to decide the matter they shall present it to the next Convention of the Association."

Mr. Corwin moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Mr. Calman and carried.

Mr. Stone: The next change proposed is in Article 3, Section 3. To this we recommend adding after the word

"officer" the words "or trustee," so that the section will read, "No elective officer or Trustee shall be permitted to act for or vote as proxy for any other member of the Association."

The adoption of this proposed amendment was moved by Mr. Calman seconded by Mekeel and carried.

Mr. Stone: The next amendment proposed is to Article 4, Section 1. Substitute for the words, "superintendent of exchange" the words "two superintendents of sales," so that the section will read, "* * * * * a Librarian, two superintendents of sales, three purchasing agents, etc." that has been passed upon already.

Mr. Stone: The next proposed amendment is in Article 4, Section 2: "The President, First Vice-President, General Secretary, International Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be elected by the Association and shall be chosen from different states.

These officers shall constitute the Official Board. They shall appoint one resident Vice-President upon the recommendation of the members residing in any city or county containing ten or more members, and appoint all other officers provided for by the Constitution. The terms of all appointive officers shall expire when their successors shall have qualified."

Strike out: "They shall appoint one resident Vice-President upon the recommendation of the members residing in any city or county containing ten or more members," and substitute therefor, "They shall appoint one resident Vice-President in every city or county in the United States containing ten or more members, and in such foreign states or countries as they may deem advisable."

Mr. Corwin: I would suggest a correction. Instead of "they," the "Official Board," shall appoint.

Mr. Stone: I accept the correction.

Mr. Corwin: There is a little ambiguity in this matter of Vice-President. Although I call myself a New Yorker I live in New Jersey, and many gentlemen thought that as a New Jersey man I should not be an officer. I think that we had better make it the resident Vice-President shall be a resident of the county.

Mr. Mekeel: I think we ought to put that in.

Mr. Calman: I think that that would

properly come under the By-Laws, under the head of "Resident Vice-President."

On the suggestion of Mr. Calman the amendment was changed to read, instead of "every city or county," "each city or county."

The President: The Secretary will now read the proposed amendment.

The Secretary: "The Official Board shall appoint a resident Vice-President in each city or county in the United States, and in such foreign states or countries as they may deem advisable, containing ten or more members, and shall appoint all other officers provided for in the Constitution."

The President: You have heard the amendment offered. All those in favor of its adoption will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

Mr. Stone: The next amendment proposed is in Article 5, Section 2. Add to the clause relating to the duties of Resident Vice-Presidents, "They shall call a meeting of the members in every district at least four times a year for the discussion of matters of interest to the Association, and a report of such meetings shall be published in the Official Journal."

Adoption of this proposed amendment was moved by Mr. Calman, seconded by Mr. Corwin and carried.

Mr. Stone: The next change proposed is merely substituting in Section 7, Article 4, in place of the words "Superintendents of Exchanges" the words "Superintendents of Sales."

Adoption of this amendment was moved by Mr. Calman, seconded by Mr. Corwin and carried.

Mr. Stone: Article 9, Section 1 of the Constitution now reads: "This Constitution can be altered or amended only by the assent of two-thirds of the members of the Association voting on such alteration or amendment, provided that such two-thirds shall constitute a majority of the voting membership of the Association. The vote shall be by ballot under the direction of the Trustees or in open convention."

We recommend that this be changed so that it shall read: "The Constitution and By-Laws of this Association may be altered or amended by the assent of two-thirds of the Association voting on such alteration or amendment. Provided that a majority of the voting membership of the Association shall have voted."

Mr. Mekeel: I hope you will all understand the effect this amendment will have. The Committee on Constitution have reported and made no material changes. They now propose a change which, if adopted, goes into effect immediately. In passing this resolution you will understand the effect that it will have upon the American Philatelic Association. I think a majority of the members of this Association agree that two-thirds of the members should be necessary to change the Constitution. We have a good Constitution and it is entirely proper that a majority, at least, of the members of the Association should be necessary to change it. I think an amendment should be inserted whereby the Constitution may be amended by a mail vote with a less number than in a convention where proxies are held by members who do not have the same idea as the people they are voting for.

Mr. Corwin: As Chairman on the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws I am authorized to state that we are willing to withdraw this matter for the present, and with the consent of the gentlemen we will take it up later.

Mr. Stone: The next proposed amendment is in regard to the duties of Superintendents of Sales, which have already been acted upon by the Association.

Mr. Calman: I move that it be left in the hands of the Committee on the Constitution to make any alteration that will not make any change in the sense.

Mr. Corwin: I second that motion.

The President: As the Chair understands the motion it is that this section of the By-Laws having been passed by the Convention, it is to be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws to make any necessary grammatical or euphonious corrections that may be required in the original draft before printing. Those in favor of taking this action will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Mr. Stone: The next is a proposed change in the By-Laws in regard to the duties of the Literary Board. We recommend that the following paragraph shall be stricken out: "They shall select and assign each month a subject or subjects of philatelic interest for discussion, and the best essays, not exceeding six in number on any given subject, shall be published in the Official Journal."

The adoption of this amendment was

moved by Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Calman and carried.

Mr. Stone: The next proposed change is in By-Law 11, in which it says: "In case any member fails to settle his account within thirty days from the time when due, the Treasurer shall notify such delinquent member, etc." This was overlooked when the collection of dues was taken from the Treasurer and put in the Secretary's hands. The word "Treasurer" should be changed to "Secretary."

Mr. Walton: There is a good deal of ambiguity about this clause. It should read "dues of all voting members," that is, those resident in the United States and Canada, shall be \$2.50.

The President: The Constitution provides, Section 2, Article 2, "Only those members of the Association resident in the United States and Canada shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, in any Convention, at any election, or upon any question submitted to a general vote of the Association."

Mr. Walton: I admit that, but almost every member looks at the By-Laws in regard to dues. I think that should be made plainer.

Mr. Mekeel: I think Mr. Walton's idea is a good one.

The President: If it is made to read "The dues of all members of the Association resident in the United States and Canada shall be so much, and of non-voting members so much; that would make it much clearer."

Mr. Stone: The amendment the committee proposed is this: "The dues of all members resident in the United States and Canada shall be \$2.50 per annum, and in all other countries shall be \$1.00 per annum."

The adoption of this motion was moved by Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Calman and carried.

The President: In the next section the motion is to change the word "Treasurer" to "Secretary."

The adoption of this amendment was moved by Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Calman, and carried.

Mr. Walton: Does the Committee on Constitution mean to say they have finished their report?

Mr. Stone: The committee have nothing further to report.

Mr. Walton: I would like to know what was done with the Secretary's report.

Mr. Corwin: It was tabled.

Mr. Walton: I don't think it is justice toward our new members the way that section reads now. I think new members should receive the official journal from the date they join. I don't believe we ought to have a man join the Association and pay for what he does not get.

Mr. Mekeel: The present By-Law was made to suit the other Secretary, but if the present Secretary is willing to be burdened with more work I don't see any reason why we should object.

Mr. Calman: I think the easiest way is to let it be understood that we are to supply the paper from the day a member joins.

The President: If the Literary Board do what the Constitution and By-Laws require them to do, there will be no difficulty about it. The rule is, they shall furnish a man with the journal the moment his name is published in the journal. They shall also furnish him with a copy of the journal containing the announcement of his admission to membership. That makes two the board is required to furnish. Complaint has been made to me frequently that the board has not complied with that regulation. I presume Mr. Walton's trouble as Secretary arises from that fact.

Mr. Calman: I wish to offer an amendment to the Constitution. I move a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment as offered was rejected. Section 2, Article 4, which reads now "shall be chosen from different States." The motion was that those words be stricken out. I move a reconsideration of the vote by which these words were stricken out.

Mr. Mekeel: I second that motion.

The President: All in favor of this motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

Mr. Mekeel: I ask for a calling of the roll on this motion.

The President: The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. Stone: I wish to state that this question came up in the Constitutional Committee, and we deemed it advisable to make no recommendation, as we were not fully agreed. There would have been two reports and we wished to bring it up in open Convention instead of making a report of a portion of the committee.

Mr. Mekeel: I don't think it is neces-

sary to have any more talk about what is certain. A few gentlemen here have more proxies than are necessary to carry the motion.

The President: The Secretary will call the roll.

Thereupon the Secretary proceeded to call the roll and reported the result to the President.

The President: There are, as reported by the Secretary, 612 persons entitled to vote; one-half of that is 306, therefore, a majority of all the membership of the Association is 307. There are reported in favor of the amendment 311, and against the amendment 125, making a total vote of 436, two-thirds of which would be 291. The amendment having received 311 votes is therefore carried.

Mr. Corwin: I move you, sir, that the Resolution whereby the offer of the Board of Managers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* dated Aug. 4th, which was accepted by this Convention, be made mandatory upon the American Philatelic Association in its provision. Furthermore, that so long as the arrangement continues which was then entered into by the American Philatelic Association with the board of Managers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, the publication of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST shall be suspended, and that the back numbers of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST shall be turned over to the Secretary who shall furnish them to applicants at rates to be designated from time to time by the Board of Trustees; and in case this motion prevails the Committee on Constitution be instructed to arrange the stitution in accordance with the terms of it.

Mr. Stone: I move as an amendment to this motion that it take effect after the close of the present volume. As it is to be decreed that we have got to die, we ask that we be allowed to die gracefully.

Mr. Corwin: I accept that amendment.

The President: It is moved as an amendment to this motion that this arrangement shall not go into effect until after the publication of the August and September numbers of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Corwin.

Mr. Calman: I was on the other side yesterday, but I received some information since, which I did not have at that

time. The present editor-in-chief of the Official Journal has positively declined to accept a re-appointment to the office. I think that this provision we are now debating is a wise one.

The President: Those in favor of the motion as amended will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

Mr. Corwin: We have had nothing in this Convention with reference to the matter of incorporation brought in by the committee thereon. The Convention has now been in session for four days, and we are about ready to go home. I don't think either the Committee on the Constitution or the Convention itself is prepared to tackle this matter. I therefor move that the matter be left in the hands of the committee with power on their part to substitute others on that committee and appoint whomsoever they may choose to assist them to formulate a Constitution in accordance with the first plan proposed in the July number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST and the Constitution and By-Laws now adopted, and to report the same as soon as possible to the members; and that the Constitution and By-laws which shall be recommended, be published separately and sent to every member, and the Trustees instructed to take a card vote as to whether it shall be adopted or not.

Mr. Scott: I understand that the completed Constitution will be published and sent to every member.

Mr. Corwin: Yes, sir. It might be got out in a couple of months after the Convention.

Mr. Scott: I don't see any objection to getting it out in a month or two. Of course, there is a certain amount of time to be expended on it. If the committee have time to do it, it will take no more now than it will at any other time.

The President: The Chair desires to make an explanation, as the Chair has before stated that the report of this committee had been published and was before the Convention, and that as the chairman of that committee, as neither of the other members of the committee were present, the Chair did not think it necessary to read the report. The report, has, therefore, been before the Convention for action during the whole of the session. The Chair will further say in behalf of the committee that it was our intention to have a copy

of the Constitution that would be in harmony with our plan, ready; but owing to the departure of Mr. Mack, who is the member of the committee from the State of New York, and as our recommendation was that the incorporation should be under the laws of New York, it seemed improper to make that Constitution without his advice, we were unable to have it ready at this time.

As many as are in favor of the motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. Motion was carried.

Mr. Stone: The next recommendation of the committee is that Article 9, Section 1, shall be amended as to read as follows: "The Constitution and By-Laws of this Association may be altered or amended by the assent of two-thirds of the members of the Association voting on such alteration or amendment; provided, that a majority of all the voting membership of the Association shall have voted. The voting shall be by ballot, under direction of the Board of Trustees."

This amendment was moved by Mr. Mekeel, seconded by Mr. Calman, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Stone: The committee recommend that Section 3 of Article 9, which reads as follows, shall be stricken out: "It shall require the assent of a majority of all the voting membership of the Association to make, amend, or alter any By-Law in convention."

The adoption of this amendment was moved by Mr. Corwin, seconded by Mr. Mekeel, and carried.

Mr. Corwin: There was a resolution with regard to the ballots being put in sealed envelopes.

The President: That was adopted and referred to the committee to be incorporated in the By-Laws.

Mr. Scott: Do I understand that these amendments to the Constitution are to be printed? I think it would be better to simply print the amendments in the official journal. It would be useless to get out a new Constitution, when it may be altered in a few months.

Mr. Corwin: I have just noticed that in the propositions submitted to the Board of Managers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, it is stated that the words "official organ" are used with reference to the appointment of that paper to print the business of the Association.

In order that this may be perfectly understood, I move that the *Metropolitan Philatelist* be appointed the official journal of the American Philatelic Association.

Mr. Walton: As we have changed our official organ, and everything seems to be tending to the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, I move that we change the name of the American Philatelic Association to the Metropolitan Philatelic Society.

The President: The motion is out of order.

Mr. Scott: I wish to present a motion, that the Secretary be instructed to re-number the present membership by taking out all blanks. It is the wish of a great many to have this done, but whether of a majority or not, I can't say. I would like to have it put to a vote. Seconded by Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Calman: I am not in favor of this. A majority of the members are in favor of retaining the present system. If we adopt this change, we must do it again every little while.

Mr. Stone: I am one of the old members of this Society. I have the honor to be one of the charter members, and I don't want to run the risk of my number going up.

Mr. Scott: The number is going to get down lower instead of getting up higher. No one can get up any higher in the list; he will get lower down.

The President: I think it is proper that I should state, as a matter of explanation, how this present system was adopted at the commencement of our history. After a long consultation between Mr. Bradt and myself, the reason we adopted it was this: In a great many instances members are referred to only by their number in various printed publications. Observations made in connection therewith are not always creditable to the member who is spoken of only by number. If you adopt any other system of numbers, it is very likely that discredit may be brought thereby upon other members than those who were intended to be designated. It was the policy of all the officers of the Association during the first term of Mr. Bradt as Secretary, to request that members should be spoken of by their number, and not by name. You will find in the old journal and in other publications at that time that members are spoken of simply by their numbers. The mere in-

convenience of having blanks is very small in comparison with this. In one instance an article was published about myself, and I would not like to have the remarks that were so made attributed to anybody else. This is the reason we have retained this system of numbers.

Mr. Corwin: The only possible reason for making this change is that it gives full information of our real numbers. If the incorporation goes through, it might be a very proper time to change the numbers. I am not particularly interested in it myself. I don't care much about it myself, but I would like to have a vote upon it.

Mr. Stone: Our Secretary publishes every month, at the end of the month, a little statement, showing just what our membership is, as last month we had so many members, so many dropped and so many new members.

The President: Are you ready for the question: All in favor of this motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The motion is lost.

Mr. Mekeel: I move an amendment to Article 9, Section 2 of the Constitution. Omit all after the two first lines, allowing the two first lines to stand as they are at present and add the following words: "Any By-Laws passed by the Official Board, or amendment to the Constitution or By-Laws, passed in Convention, shall be submitted to a general vote, in case a majority of the voting members shall so request."

Mr. Mekeel: This amendment will change the wording, but make no change in relation to the Official Board. The only effect of this amendment is that any by-law or amendment to the Constitution in Convention will be submitted to the general vote in the same way. I don't think that our friends here should have passed certain things, and will oppose this amendment because they would certainly be open to the criticism that what they had passed would not bear the scrutiny of the votes of the members they have used. Of course twenty-five members might cause the Association a great expense. I will accept the amendment, making the number a majority of the Association.

Mr. Calman: I think all the arguments have not been made that could be against this. What is the object of having a Convention and letting each man be represented, if its action may be reviewed

by a few people, and entail enormous expense upon the Association. A few men get together and petition to have a mail vote. Such vote is always a great expense, and I see no reason for passing any such resolution.

Mr. Mekeel: I will leave it to any man in this room, whether he hold 100 proxies or 1, that he knows that his proxies had not been used the same as they would have been by the parties whom they represented. Mr. Calman says a few members could subject the Association to great expense. We have had some experience in this matter. I will accept an amendment. I think one hundred or one hundred and fifty would not be a bad number to name.

Mr. Corwin: Our Constitution states how many votes shall be a majority, and I would suggest that the motion be that the necessary number to carry an amendment to the Constitution shall do it at their own expense. But if it must be one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and fifty, we might as well have no Convention.

Mr. Mekeel: I will accept Mr. Corwin's amendment if it is put in proper shape.

The President: Are you ready for the question?

Mr. W. F. Gregory: I move an amendment to Mr. Mekeel's motion, so that it shall read "In case a majority of the voting members shall so request." I offer that as an amendment.

Mr. Mekeel: I accept the amendment.

Mr. Scott: I wish to speak a few words in regard to the gentlemen who have been abused in regard to their proxies. Now there are a number of members who have not the time to attend the meetings of this Association. They have each selected a gentleman in whom they can trust, and I don't see why any slurs should be cast as they have been. It is not the first time that these gentlemen have held a large number of proxies. They have had similar numbers year after year.

Mr. Calman: I beg to state there is no excuse for anyone giving me proxies to complain, as all knew how I would act and vote. I stated in my paper what I thought ought to be done. I have voted every proxy in the way it was intended I should.

Mr. Corwin: As a venerable proxy holder I may say for the edification of

Mr. Mekeel that never in the history of my life has any member for whom I have voted objected to my actions in his behalf in the slightest manner. I have never had my actions criticised. It does not seem to me right that the poor proxy holders should be abused as they have been in this Convention.

Mr. Mekeel : The whole difficulty seems to be that Messrs. Scott and Corwin hold between them about two hundred proxies. They have solicited those proxies vigorously. They represent nearly two hundred members, many of whom I know are interested in maintaining our official organ. Therefore, I think their action is open to criticism.

The President : Are you ready for the question ? As the Chair understands the motion before the House, it is the motion of Mr. Mekeel to amend Section 2, Article 9 of the Constitution and By-Laws so that the section will be amended as follows : "Any By-Laws of this Association not in conflict with this Constitution, may be made or amended by the official Board. Any By-Law or amendment to the Constitution or By-Laws passed in Convention, shall be submitted to a general vote in case a majority of all the voting members shall so request."

The effect of the amendment as the Chair understands it is this, Section 1 of Article 9 provides for amendment to the Constitution by the Association itself, either in Convention or by a card vote, as we call it. Section 2 provides that the By-Laws may be amended by the Official Board. That of course, limits their authority. The original wording of the section permitted the action of the Official Board in amending a By-Law to be reviewed by a card vote in case twenty-five members so desire. Now the effect of the proposed amendment is to leave the same power with the Official Board that they had before, but to make it require a majority of the voting membership to review even the action of the Official Board, and to that is now added a provision whereby if a majority of the voting membership of the Association so request, the action of the Convention in amending the Constitution may be reviewed by a card vote.

Mr. Calman : In case a majority of the members so request that action of the Association in Convention be reviewed, do you take it that it would require two-thirds of the votes cast in order

to review the action of the Convention, or that it would take a two-third vote to overturn.

The President : It would take the same vote to change the Constitution or By-Laws as amended as it would take to do in the Convention. Consequently, if once adopted by the Convention it would remain an amendment to the Constitution or By-Laws until a sufficiently large vote to amend the Constitution in Convention could be obtained. In other words if those who are not pleased should be in the minority, the action of the Convention would still be a By-Law or amendment to the Constitution of the Association. Those in favor of the amendment as proposed, will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried unanimously.

Mr. Hobbs : I wish to offer a motion. I move that a committee of three be appointed to review and certify the minutes of the stenographer before publication, and that the committee consists of the President, J. W. Scott and C. H. Mekeel, as these gentlemen followed the proceedings closely.

Mr. MacCalla : I second that motion.

Mr. Corwin : I have always understood that the minutes of our Annual Convention were reviewed by our President and corrected by him, and when published, they had his official sanction. In St. Louis he stated this. Our President became the sponsor of the proceedings. That being the case, it seems to me that the resolution is somewhat in the nature of a reflection upon him.

Mr. Hobbs : I would state that the President was consulted about this before it was offered, and he desired the motion should be made.

Mr. Mekeel : I should think it would be a relief for the President.

Mr. Corwin : The only possible objection I see is, that it would be a very difficult thing to arrange this by a committee.

The President : You have heard the motion that a committee consisting of the President, Mr. Scott and Mr. Mekeel be appointed to review and certify to the minutes of the stenographer before publication. As many as are in favor will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

Mr. Scott : Before we adjourn I wish to move a vote of thanks to President Van Cott and the members of the Lin-

coln Club for the use of their rooms for this Convention, and that the Secretary shall send a copy of this resolution to the Lincoln Club. The motion was seconded by Mr. Rogers and carried.

Mr. Mekeel: I move we extend a vote of thanks to the Presidents of the three sister societies, Mr. Corwin of the National, Mr. Charles Gregory of the Brooklyn and Mr. Dejonge of the Staten Island, as well as to all the individual members, for the cordial reception and entertainment we have had while in this city.

Mr. Stone: I second that motion.

The President: Those in favor of this motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a unanimous vote.

Mr. Corwin: Mr. President, I might say we have been charmed by the manner in which you have preserved your temper during the proceedings of this Convention, and I, for one, desire to express my gratification and move a vote of thanks to the President for the manner in which he has performed his duty at this Convention.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Scott and put by the Secretary and unanimously carried.

Mr. Calman: I offer a motion that a vote of thanks be tendered to the officers for the efficient manner in which they have performed their services during the past year.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Corwin and carried.

The President: I desire to tender my thanks to the members for the courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated during the whole of this rather stormy Convention.

It is suggested to me that before I announce that this Convention is adjourned I should state that according to my understanding of the law governing the case the recent election has resulted in the election of myself as President, Mr. Corwin as Vice-President, Mr. Walton as Secretary, Mr. Charles Gregory as Treasurer and Mr. Rechert as International Secretary, and in that conclusion I am sustained by the opinion of the Board of Trustees, under whose supervision by the Constitution of our society the election was to be had; and, as I have already intimated, that, according to my understanding of the law governing the case,

that if at the time when the Convention adjourned, and the terms of the officers now in office expired, the then law of the Association as it is now the present law of the society was such as not to disqualify these officers from taking their seats; that as a result of that election, upon making application in the usual manner they would be entitled to take their offices for the following two years.

Mr. Rogers: I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Metropolitan Press for the interesting manner in which they have reported our deliberations.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Mekeel, and carried.

Mr. Mekeel: It has always been the custom when new officers were installed for them to favor us with a speech. I call upon Mr. Corwin for a speech.

Mr. Corwin: It has been a hard fight, but we got there. I want to say one thing in regard to this matter, as I said before in debate, that my action in regard to the removal of this disability clause in the Constitution had nothing whatever to do with the fact that I happened at the same time to be running for Vice President. I tried to do the same thing in St. Louis. I believe it is for the best good of our Association that the best men should be selected for office. That has no reference to myself. So long as they be within a proper distance of each other. If this is borne in mind in the future, and the best men be always voted for, I believe our Association will prosper as it never has before. We have in existence an Association in this City of some two hundred members, which is really a close corporation; no one can vote in that Society but active members, and they must live near the city. About twenty-five members control the affairs of the society. Most all of the business is handled by twelve or thirteen people. It is not felt that their power is abused. This is centralization with a vengeance. I want next year to see what centralization will do for the A. P. A. We have tried it one way, now let us try it another way; try one thing and if it does not suit you can change it and try another. I hope that every one will recognize that it is necessary for the welfare of our Association to bring in new members, so that the revenue may be increased and our importance

increase as well. We should be the strongest body of this sort in the world to-day; there is no reason why we should not be the largest society. Some members may drop out, but the best men will stick by the Association. The old stand-bys never drop out; they are always here, ready to help us with their influence, their advice and their money. Let us see if we cannot make the next year more prosperous than the last. We can do it if we make the effort.

The President: There is quite a large amount due to the Exchange department for books which were lost or have disappeared in some way in the city of Denver. The matter was in very bad condition last year, and the chair appointed a committee to try to arrange the matter. After considerable correspondence a large portion of the missing books were found, but there are still two books for which the former exchange superintendent holds the receipt of the manager of the Denver branch, as it was then constituted. The result of the correspondence with regard to those particular books has been simply this; that the gentleman is at his ranch at some apparently inaccessible portion of the State. He is very independent about the matter, but promises in case it should be his good fortune to return to the home of his ancestors that he will examine such books and papers as he may have, and find the missing books, if pos-

sible. On account of these two books, there is a very large amount due to various members from the Association, and according to my recollection outside of our own country. Is that not true, Mr. Scott?

Mr. Scott: I don't know.

The President: I think some means should be taken to pay this up as far as our means will allow. I think authority should be given to the President to employ a suitable attorney at a suitable place, who shall attempt to collect this debt, if by law it can be done, but if not, by properly dunning the man. It seems to me merely a case of a desire to put off the matter to suit his own convenience. He owes about two hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Mr. Mekeel: I move that the President be directed to employ an attorney at a proper place and at a proper time to collect this debt. If, in six months he cannot recover, the amount to be taken out of the surplus funds of the Association. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hobbs and carried.

Mr. Corwin: I move that this Convention be now adjourned.

Mr. Calman: I second that motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that we do now adjourn. Those in favor of the motion, will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The Convention stands adjourned *sine die*.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

UNITED STATES—Philadelphia.—E. B. Hanes has evidence which shows that the "U. S. P. O.—Paid—1 cent" stamp, which has heretofore figured among the private locals, should be credited to Philadelphia and take equal rank with New York and other postmasters' issues. There are three varieties known.

- 1 cent, black on blue.
- 1 " blue on white.
- 1 " gold on black glazed paper.

Henry F. King has shown us a couple of stamps said to be used at Chesuncook Lake, Me. The central design consists of the head of a moose in a circle, with *Tourists' Dispatch* in a curve above; at the top in a straight line, *Chesuncook Lake*; at

the bottom, numeral of value in centre, *Cent* at left, *One* (or *Three*) at right. Perforated 12.

- 1 cent, green.
- 3 " brown.

These are probably speculative issues for the benefit of collectors.

ARGENTINE.—The 12c. has been surcharged "¼," to supply the need of a ¼c. stamp, caused by recent changes in the postal rates.

¼ centavo on 12c., blue.

AUSTRIA.—We are indebted to A. Lohmeyer for the following translation of an article in the *Wiener Abendblatt*, of July 9:

"An entire new set of stamps, envelopes, wrappers, and cards will be issued September 1, next.

STAMPS.

1	kreuzer,	dark gray.
2	"	light brown.
3	"	green.
5	"	red.
10	"	blue.
12	"	dark red.
15	"	carmine.
20	"	olive.
24	"	grayish blue.
30	"	dark brown.
50	"	violet.
1 florin,	dark blue.	
2 "	dark red.	

"The stamps of 1 to 50 kr. will bear the portrait of the Emperor facing left, surrounded by a band, bearing upon light ground the following inscription in color: On the two sides, 'Kais.—Koenigl.—Oesterr. Post,' and at the top and bottom the words 'Kreuzer.'

"Value in circle in the four corners in black figures.

"The stamps are typographed on paper containing brownish black fibres.

"The stamps of 1 and 2 florins bear the head of the Emperor in relief facing to the right, surrounded by a line of pearls and framed by an oval band bearing on dark ground, on the two sides, the same inscriptions as on the kreuzer values; above and below, 'Gulden' (florin). The value (in figures) is given in the four corners, white in a dark circle. At the foot, the value is stated in white on horizontally lined dark ground, 'Ein Gulden,' 'Zwei Gulden.'

"These two values are printed from a copper-plate on same paper as the kreuzer values.

"The new values of 1, 12, 15, 24, 30kr., 1 and 2fl. will be for sale to the public on and after September 1, whilst the other values will not be put on sale until the corresponding values of the present issue are exhausted.

"The stamps now in use will be accepted in payment of postage until December 31, 1890, and any remaining in the hands of the public can be exchanged until March 31, 1891, for the new issue.

"As with the present issue the new stamps of 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50kr. will be surcharged for use in the Levante with 10, 20 para, 1, 2 and 5 piaster.

"The envelopes, wrappers, and cards will bear stamps similar to the new design, the colors being the same as the corresponding values of adhesives, the principal difference being in the frame surrounding the head, which is square below and arched above."

BAMBA.—There are no less than six of these artistic labels.

1/4	anna,	black on green.
1/2	"	blue.
1	"	red.
2	"	yellow.
4	"	"
8	"	red.

CEYLON.—The 8 cents yellow is now perf. 12 x 14.

COLOMBIA.—Almaguer.—A provisional issue of three values is reported from this city, which is

located in the Department of Cauca. Numeral in small circle with eagle above; the whole inclosed in a double oval inscribed *Vale* () *centavos—Provisional*. At the top, *Republica de Columbia*; at the left, *Correos Interior Nacional*; at the right, *Franco de porte*; below, *Almaguer, el Admor. Perf. 12*.

1	centavo,	black on blue.
2	"	red.
5	"	yellow.

DUTCH INDIES.—S. E. Gwyer, of Shanghai, informs us that he has a 5c. revenue stamp which has done postal duty.

5 cents, gray.

FORMOSA.—The following clipping from the *Boston Herald*, for which we are indebted to several of our members, is the latest news concerning the red and green stamps. Mr. Gwyer confirms the report about their having been used for tickets:

"NO MORE FORMOSA STAMPS.

"Philatelists will be interested in a certain passage of the last official report which is made by the British consul at Tamsui, in Formosa. It is to the effect that the supply of the so called Formosa stamps has come to an end, and that accordingly the value of current stamps must necessarily increase as time goes on, writes Eugene Field to the *Chicago News*. This Formosa stamp is so far a genuine stamp that it was originally produced for postal uses, but, as a matter of fact, the intention was never carried out; so it has been impossible to obtain specimens authenticated by a postmark. As philatelists would say, it has never been more than an 'essay.' However, these stamps were utilized as railway tickets on the Formosan government railway line, and as fast as used they were destroyed. The supply issued for this purpose has been exhausted. When the stamp was first ' essayed ' it brought as high a price as 6 pence in London, and, of late, collectors have been paying \$2.50 for single specimens. Of course, almost any price can be demanded, and will be paid for one of these stamps. Certain Mauritius stamps are exceeding rare, and the stamps of the defunct German principalities are rapidly becoming scarce."

FRANCE.—The *Revue Philatelique* says that a "special delivery" stamp is in contemplation.

HONDURAS.—Attention is called to the certificate published in another column. No reprints need be feared of the 1878 issue.

JAMAICA.—The *Philatelic World* says that the four pence has been surcharged *Two pence half-penny* in two lines in black. This is a new value for this colony, and will probably pass muster with the A. S. A.

2 1/2 penny on 4 pence, vermilion.

KHEAN GUAN.—In our last issue for *Maine* read *Marine*.

PARAGUAY.—M. Moens has seen the 1 cent green of the 1884 type, with yellow undulations on the reverse, as in the officials.

MEXICO.—Mr. Mekeel has discovered two new provisionals during his recent trip through Mexico.

Cuernavaca.—Double circle, the outer one being 26 mm. in diameter; name in upper part, *Correos* in lower. Name surcharged across the face of the stamp. No value expressed. Wove paper.

(2 reales), black.

Pascuaro.—Heavy circles 22 mm. in diameter; *Franco*, in upper part, name in lower. No value expressed. Quadrille paper.

(2 reales), black on blue.

QUEENSLAND.—The *Stamp News* has the 1s. of the 1879 set with blue undulations on the reverse as in the 1 and 2p. and in the revenues. Also with the error *Queensland*.

RUSSIA.—*Kolomna* (Moscow).—The postage due stamps have been retouched, the inscriptions being considerably larger.

1 kopek, blue.
2 " " and black.
3 " " red.

Soudja (Koursk).—There is a new stamp which resembles the 1888 issue of Toula. Perf. 11½.

5 kopeks, blue and red.

Boussoulouk (Samara).—Two stamps, which M. Moens regards with suspicion, have just been brought to light.

3 kopeks, dark blue.
3 " " green and red.

Gdoff—(St. Petersburg).—The 1887 stamp has been retouched. The type used differs considerably. Perf. 12.

2 kopeks, black on blue.

Kotelnitch (Viatka).—The 3 kopeks yellow is now used without a stub.

Koungour—(Perm).—Stamps have been issued with a bear and horn of plenty in a double oval surmounted by a crown. Numerals in corners. Perf. 11½.

1 kopek, black on white.
2 " " rose.

Liebedjan (Tamboff).—A new variety is announced; six lines of inscriptions with numerals at sides.

5 kopeks mauve, yellow numerals.

Louga (St. Petersburg).—The oval is now taller, the crown smaller, and the inscriptions larger.

2 kopeks, ultramarine.

Ossa (Perm).—Similar to Koungour as above, but with sentry box in place of horn of plenty. Perforated 11½.

2 kopeks green, yellow green groundwork.
2 " " pale " "
4 " bistre, bistre " "
8 " blue, blue " "

SCINDE.—During his recent trip to India, Mr. T. K. Tapling, the Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, succeeded in obtaining a few specimens of these rare stamps, and of unearthing a heretofore unknown variety. The new ones are circular, the blue and white being cut square.

½ anna, red glazed paper.

SELANGOR.—Mr. Gwyer informs us that the vertical surcharges measuring respectively 21 (italic caps) and 17 mm. are found on the same sheet, there being 54 of the first and 6 of the second. The present surcharge is in Roman capitals 20 mm. in length.

SHANGHAI.—Mr. Gwyer sends the following: "By some error the Chinese figures of value on the new 15 cents read '5' instead of '15'; the present stamp is on unwatermarked paper; the next supply, now on their way from England, will be on the watermarked paper."

ENVELOPES.

BAMRA.—There is an envelope to accompany the adhesives. Size, 117x66 mm.

1 anna, black.

CANADA.—Maj. F. J. Grenny has sent us a registered package envelope which is quite similar to the one used by our own Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A "Jubilee" envelope has been issued. Stamp, as on post cards, in upper right corner; V R with rose, shamrock, and thistle in upper left corner. In the centre between the above is a four horse coach laden with mail bags; below this the inscription, *The North Mail Making for Highgate, 1790, at 8 miles an hour*. At the foot of the envelope is a mail train with the inscription, *The North Mail, 1890, approaching Carlisle at 48 miles an hour*. Under the V R is a postman of 1840 and the *Rates, 4d., 8d., 1-2, 2-6*. Under the stamp a postman of 1890 and 1d. At the top of the envelope, in four lines, *Post Office Jubilee—of—Uniform Penny Postage—at South Kensington Museum, 2nd July, 1890*. Size, 134 x 105 mm.

1 penny, blue on white.

These envelopes, of which only a limited number were issued, were sold at a shilling each, the surplus going to the "Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund." A card with a medallion portrait of Sir Rowland Hill was contained in each envelope. The plate has been destroyed, as per certificate given elsewhere.

WRAPPERS.

ARGENTINE.—A French paper notes the current wrapper with the stamp on the left end and *impresos* on the right. We judge this to be an error in cutting up the sheets.

MEXICO.—The wrappers no longer have the corners clipped.

POST CARDS.

AUSTRIA.—Mr. Lohmeyer sends us specimens of some more of the new cards.

2 x 2 kreuzer, light brown on buff.
2 " " " " (Ruth).
2 " " " " (Böhm).

BULGARIA.—The *Post Card* has received a new reply card quite similar to the 1885 issue. The top line is 59½ mm., long instead of 50½ mm., and the instructions at the bottom are in upright letters instead of slanting.

5 x 5 stotinki, green on white.

DUTCH INDIES.—The *Revue Philatelique* announces a new card 138 x 91 mm., with white reverse.

5 cents, blue on bluish.

FRANCE.—A new card was issued July 1. The only change is in the color of the card, which is an improvement.

10 centimes, black on buff.

Cards have been offered lately which bore the inscription *Prix pour la France et l'Algerie, 5 centimes pour la meme ville. 27-14 Decembre, 1876.* These were prepared in anticipation of a reduction of the rate which failed to be approved, and the cards should be considered as essays.

ITALY.—The surcharged cards are out.

10 cents, brown on gray.

LUXEMBURG.—In consequence of the size of the 5 and 10c. cards being from 3 to 5 mm. larger than the Postal Union regulations allow, they have been reduced in size and now measure 140 x 90 mm.

5 cents, green on buff.

10 " red "

NEW ZEALAND.—A new card for Australasian use is announced by *Le Timbre*. The inscriptions are as follows:

New Zealand
Inland and Australian
Post (arms) Card.

The address only to be written on this side.

The stamp is of the old type and there is no frame.

1 penny, blue on buff.

NEVIS.—There is a new card of a similar design to the 1½ penny.

1 penny, carmine on buff.

RUSSIA.—The *American Journal of Philately* notes two new cards for the interior of a similar design to the 3k. Postal Union cards. The inscriptions are in red on one card and black on the other.

3 kopecs, red and black on buff.

3 " " red "

WURTEMBERG.—The *Post Card* notes a card 142 x 94 mm., no frame, *Postkarte* in centre at top in capitals 60½ mm. long, envelope stamp of 1875 in right upper corner, two long and two short dotted lines, *An* above first, *in* before the third, heavy line under the third dotted one.

5 pfennig, violet on buff.

LETTER CARDS.

SAN MARINO.—The letter card noted by us a short time since is 163 x 144 mm., and is inscribed *Biglietto Postale—Da 20 Centesimi*, etc.

TELEGRAPHS.

AUSTRIA.—Mr. Lohmeyer sends us two new cards. *K. k. Post- und Telegraphen-Verwaltung*—*C. k. postovska a telegrafni sprava* at top. Below this are three lines of German inscription and four of Bohemian. There is a coupon at the right and stamp similar to the current postage stamp at the left.

1 florin, violet and black.

The second one has no Bohemian inscriptions, the lower part having five lines of German.

3 florins, violet and black.

They measure 99 x 59 mm. inside the frame.

REVENUES.

UNITED STATES.—E. F. Gambs recently came across a 3 cent Proprietary (3d issue) with the head missing. This variety has never been noted before, we think.

M. Steffan sends the following silk paper document stamps of the first issue that are not found in sterling:

Proprietary 2 cents, blue.
" 3 " green.
" 4 " brown.
Foreign ex., 3 " green.

POSTAL DOCUMENTS.

Honduras.

American Bank Note Company.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1890.

This is to certify that in accordance with instructions contained in despatch No. 525-17, from the *Direccion Gral. de Rentas*, dated April 8, 1890, the following postage stamp plates of the Republica de Honduras, have this day been canceled in the presence of General Don Jacob Baiz, Consul of Honduras.

1 plate of 160 stamps, 1c.
1 " 160 " 2c.
1 " 80 " ½c.
1 " 80 " 1r.
1 " 80 " 2r.
1 " 80 " 4r.
1 " 80 " 1p.

[SEAL.] [Signed] T. H. FREELAND,
Secretary and Manager.

V^oB°, JACOB BAIZ,
Consul-General.

Great Britain.

Jubilee of Uniform Penny Postage—Destruction of the Special Jubilee Envelope.

The following certificate is published for general information:

The printing of the limited supply of the specially prepared Penny Postage Jubilee Envelope having been completed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of Bunhill Row, we, whose names are undersigned, attended, this 28th day of June, 1890, at the works of this firm, and witnessed the destruction of the plate, as authorized by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

[Signed]

S. A. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary of the Post-Office.
JAMES WHITEHEAD,
Chairman Guildhall Jubilee Committee.
F. E. BAINS,
Chairman of South Kensington
Jubilee Executive Committee.
ROBERT HUNTER,
Solicitor of the Post-Office.
JAMES J. CARDIN,
Receiver and Accountant-General,
General Post-Office.
J. S. PURCELL,
Controller of Stamps, Inland Revenue.
S. RAFFLES THOMPSON,
Colonel Twenty-fourth Middlesex Rifles.

We certify that the plate produced is the actual and only plate from which the Jubilee Envelope has been printed.

[Signed]

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.,
ALEX. RICHARDSON,
Head of Stamp Department.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, C. B. CORWIN, 108 Water St., New York.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.*International Secretary*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Exchange Superintendent*, E. B. STERLING, Box 294, Trenton, N. J.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.*Counterfeit Detector*, A. E. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, R. WUESTHOFF, New York.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, Gr. Stove, near Rostock, I. M., Germany.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. L. HOLMAN, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.*Fourth Purchasing Agent*, CHAS. MUECKE, 468 Broome St., New York.*Librarian*, C. R. GADSDEN, Grand Crossing, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, H. N. TERRETT, Woodside, N. Y.; AUG. DEJONGE, Staten Island; J. W. SCOTT, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.*Literary Board*, R. C. H. BROCK, Box 1153, Philadelphia; W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.; W. A. MACCALLA, Philadelphia.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

AUGUST, 1890.

Full reports of the proceedings of the last Convention will be found in other columns of the Journal. It will be found to be very interesting reading, and I trust every member will consider it his duty to read the action taken there, notably some important changes which were made in the Constitution and By-Laws, and which will be published in full in my next Report.

Dues from Sept. 1, 1890, to Sept. 1, 1891, \$2.50, will be due and payable on the 1st Sept. Cards will be issued only to Sept. 1, 1891, immediately upon receipt of dues. I hope that no further notice will be necessary, and that members may respond promptly. The Association is in need of funds to carry on its work, and I trust that my appeal will find a ready and willing response.

The following resignations are accepted with regret:

- No. 851. E. A. RIDENOUR.
- No. 61. H. A. MALIN.
- No. 690. MR. J. J. HENNA.
- No. 654. HENRY W. CATTELL.
- No. 769. HORACE E. HAYDEN.
- No. 911. CUTHBERT C. ADAMS.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

F. L. STONE, 50 Union Square, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

JOHN DE WITT PELTZ, 298 State st., Albany, N. Y.

Name of Dr. Phillip J. A. Iserum, in list of members should be DR. J. A. JESURUN, Salbke Westerheisen a/e Saccharin Fabrik, Germany.

HOWARD P. BOYLE, 1719 L st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

OTTO KESTLING should be KIESSLING.

GEO. G. KIESSLING should be GUS. G., both to 439 E. 19th, N. Y. City.

FRED. J. CARPENTER, 867 E. 137th st., N. Y. City.

WILLARD E. ROBINSON, High st., Malden, Mass.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS.

HUDSON, C. I., 36 Wall st. N. Y. City. References, George H. Watson, Chas. Gregory.

HAHN, FR. WM. H., P. O. Box 74 Louisville, Ky. References, Henry Gremmel, J. W. Scott.

BUCHHEY, L., care Fried. Wehner, Beyrouth, Syria. References, Jos. Rechert, Henry Clotz.

STOCK, ERNEST, Engel Ufer 16, Berlin, Prussia. References, Jos. Rechert, Henry Clotz.

GROYER, S. E., Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Singapore, India. References, M. Chawmont, Henry Sylva.

KAHLE, GEORGE L., 508 N. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo. References, G. D. Mekeel, N. W. Chandler.

KOENIG, FRANK, 122 Kearny st., San Francisco, Cal. References Wm. Sellschoff, E. F. Gambs.

WILLIS, J. D., 133 Bourne Ave., Flushing, L. I. References, J. W. Scott, Erik Enequist. Guarantor, W. P. Willis, his father.

GINTY, ALFRED C., 215 So. Salina st., Syracuse, N. Y. References, Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.

TOPPELL, THEO., 230 E. Houston st., New York City. References, Aug. Lehmann, Jr., C. H. Mekeel.

LEHMANN, JOHN, 635 Main st., Paterson, N. J. References, C. H. Mekeel, Aug. Lehmann, Jr.

S. W. SCOTT, 1046 Iowa st., Dubuque, Iowa. References, H. Flachskamm, C. Stegmann.

BLAIR, R. M. Box 927, Painesville, O. References, C. N. Stockwell, C. H. Mekeel. Guarantor, F. A. Sears.

LEDERMANN, C., JR., Wien 1 Kleeblattgasse 9, Vienna, Austria. References, A. Lohmeyer, Millard F. Walton.

JACOBS, D. MONTAGUE, P. O. Box 151, Port Elizabeth, So. Africa. References, R. R. Bogert, Arthur E. Tuttle.

PODGER, JOHN EDWARD, 27 S. Martins Church st. Salisbury, England. References, Wm. Brown, Guy Stemple.

WOIKE, HERMAN, Metz, Germany. References, C. Witt, Jos. Rechert.

VIGNON, J. L. TH. HELDEWIER, Curacao, W. I. References, H. C. Calman, Henry Collin.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

July 10, 1890.....	683
New members.....	—
Reinstatements.....	3
	686
Resignations.....	6
Expelled.....	1
	7
Number of members Aug. 10, 1890.....	679

MILLARD F. WALTON,
Secretary.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

	JULY, 1890.
Sheets sold.....	163
Covers, large.....	6
Covers, small.....	6
Hinges.....	25,000

Received the following filled sheets and covers:

127 sheets valued at.....	\$447.51
10 covers " ".....	31.41

Total, 137.....\$478.92

From the following sources:

Middletown branch.....\$44.72

INDIVIDUALS.

Jno. T. Partello.....	\$140.53
C. A. Townsend.....	41.36
S. C. Smith.....	31.32
V. Gurdji.....	28.89
J. D. Frost.....	27.62
Nine others.....	164.48
	434.20
Total.....	\$478.92

This next month will in all probability close up my receipts of filled sheets, as no doubt my successor will be appointed in charge of the Exchange Department September 1st.

My desire has been for some time to devote my personal attention to my much neglected stamp business, and I now hope to soon be able to give my attention to the same.

To my successor I hope the result of the last two years will prove of advantage, as the credit system has been tried and has been a dead letter. The Sales Department should be adopted and rules for the prompt settlement of all sales on the cash basis only allowed. No doubt much good will result from the Convention, and the next year will prove a still more advantageous one to both the buyers and sellers in the Sales Department.

Boston is at last making the effort to raise a Circuit, and I hope the collectors in that city and suburbs will all join in the movement.

My annual report will be found in the closing of the Convention, and I trust will be read with

Interest by those connected with the Exchange Department.

Respectfully,
E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editors American Philatelist.

Sirs: Permit me to express to you my disgust at the action of the recent Convention in regard to yourselves and our official organ, and my anger at the way in which my proxy was, unknown to me, used to accomplish this. I shall not consent to this disgrace, and have written to President Tiffany to demand, in common with many other members, a submission to individual vote of this question. I remain, gentlemen,

Yours, very respectfully,
P. THIELE,
No. 455.

The following Circular has been sent to all members of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1890.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Association:

The Convention of the American Philatelic Association lately held, abolished the "American Philatelist," and accepted an offer from the "Metropolitan Philatelist," to publish the Officers' Reports and other official documents, for fifty cents per member, amounting to about \$300 at the present membership, and increasing at the rate of \$50 for each additional 100 members.

The undersigned have heard much dissatisfaction expressed with this action of the Convention, on the ground that with a Literary Board of five members, as provided by the Constitution, the "American Philatelist" could be carried on at not much, if any more, expense than the above sum; that so large and important a Society as the "American Philatelic Association" should not give up their own independent journal, which has been so successfully published for the last four years, without better reason than the possible saving of a few dollars—that this would be considered a retrograde step by the Philatelic world and that there would almost certainly be a considerable falling off in membership, as a large number of our members already receive the "Metropolitan Philatelist."

Apart from the above, we think such an important step should be left to the vote of the members themselves and not passed upon by a proxy vote in Convention.

Should you agree with us in this, please sign the enclosed post card and forward at once to Mr. Henry Clotz.

Do not neglect this as it is important.

Very truly yours,

HENRY CLOTZ, HENRY GREMMEL,
JULIUS ADENAW, J. V. B. VREELAND,
Signed, R. R. BOGERT, R. WUESTHOFF,
C. WITT, ALVAH DAVISON,
CHAS. MUECKE, H. E. DEATS,
M. C. BERLEPSCH, GEO. H. RICHMOND.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

*** THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy.*

Second Purchasing Agent's Department.

STAMPS FOR SALE.

Numbered by Scott's Catalogue.

UNITED STATES.

90c., purple, block of four, the block for..... \$1 00
No. 1319, \$1.30, 2d issue, revenue..... 1 25
1322, \$1.90 " " 1 00

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

No. 23, 5c., bright red, rouletted..... 3 00
All communications to be addressed to

ALFRED L. HOLMAN,
Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.

Exchange Department.

This department should be the main feature of the Association, and the present Superintendent intends that it shall be. Members having duplicates to dispose of should avail themselves of all its privileges at once. Good stamps priced in proportion to their quality are in demand, and I am prepared to increase the business of this department to its fullest extent, and invite the co-operation of all members of the A. P. A. to that end.

Sheets and covers will be promptly placed on circuit and returns made soon as books and boxes are returned to the department.

Members of the A. P. A. (only) can participate in this department, and they can procure the following by remitting cash with order:

Exchange sheets (each) 5c.
Small covers (each) 5c.
Large " 5c.
Large mailing envelopes, patent fasteners (each).... 2c.
Paper hinges, good quality and cut to the required size, per 1,000..... 10c.

All the above will be mailed postage paid.

P. O. Box, 294. E. B. STERLING,
Exchange Superintendent, Trenton, N. J.

I AM AT LAST ABLE TO NOTIFY A change in my address, which I trust may be a lasting one. I am always grateful for descriptions of unchronicled varieties, etc., and glad to answer questions, or give any information in my power, but I must ask my correspondents *not* to send me mixed assortments of stamps for exchange, as I only collect those of a very few countries.

I have a limited number left of the autotype illustrations of United States envelope stamps—price, post-free, 50c. per set, or \$2 for five sets, in 1c. or 2c. stamps, or in notes. When the present edition is exhausted it is most improbable that I shall ever publish another.

EDW. B. EVANS,
78 WEST HILL, Sydenham, England.

LOOK HERE!

Whoever sends me post cards, reply cards and wrappers of his country, except of Europe and U. S., will receive the same of Russia. Specimen copies, price lists and rules of societies are requested.

A. A. UCKSCHE,
CHARKOFF, RUSSIA.

E. A. Holton, United States

AND

Foreign Stamps,

No. 8 SUMMER ST., Boston, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

All stamps warranted genuine. An 8-page price list sent on application. A complete descriptive catalogue, illustrated, will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. One of the largest stocks in the country of rare and desirable stamps, containing a full line of U. S. Adhesives and Department Stamps, and stamped Envelopes. Also a fine assortment of Foreign Stamps, sets and packets. Over 10,000 varieties in stock. Approval sheets sent to responsible parties. A fine assortment of Albums always on hand. Collections and rare stamps bought for cash.

WANTED

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol. VII. and Vol. XII. Any price for Vol. VII.

WANTED, also, the following United States Envelopes, entire and in good condition:

H. 29, 29½, 30½, 42, 43, 44, 50, 52½, 61, 62, 67, 68, 69½, 70½, 71½, 72½, 80, 88½, 114.

Gilbert Harrison,

FERRIBY, BROUGH, YORKSHIRE.

UNITED STATES STAMPS.

We have just bought a fine collection of U. S. and Foreign Stamps, made in 1865. Over 600 varieties of U. S. and 2,400 varieties of foreign stamps, at 25 and 33 per cent. Sent on approval to reliable parties.

W. H. BRUCE,

P. O. Box 283. HARTFORD, CONN.

G. B. CALMAN,

Wholesale Dealer in

POSTAGE STAMPS,

299 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

My list is the largest and cheapest published, and will be sent free to dealers only, on receipt of a card.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. IV.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

No. 12.

THE ENVELOPES OF SAXONY.

Translated from the German of F. A. Schumann, in "Philatelist."

WHEN, in 1851, the postal administration of Saxony had become interested in the manufacture of stamped envelopes, the Royal Cabinet, on account of the considerable cost of manufacture of a machine for that purpose, decided to make special investigation in regard to the necessity of such envelopes, and, in 1852, advised the postal authorities that, for the present, no action should be taken in the matter of envelopes, but that, if such envelopes actually should become desirable for postal service, the administration might again refer to the matter.

Not before the year 1858 did the latter renew their application, and this time it was decided to immediately call for proposals for the manufacture of such envelopes. The Government Printing Office at Berlin had, since 1851, stamped and manufactured envelopes for Prussia, and Hanover had, since 1857, had its envelopes printed there. Negotiations were therefore opened with this office, and a contract was ratified similar to that with the Hanoverian administration. The Saxon cabinet authorized the proposal of its postal administration to have the envelopes made uniform with the Prussian ones in form and paper, to charge nothing for the envelope beyond the value of the impressed stamp, and to have manufactured for the present only envelopes

of the values of 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 ngr., but not of $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr.

Director-General of Posts von Schimpf was instructed to communicate personally with the Berlin printing office, and on December 3, 1858, the following contract was made:

"The Royal Government Printing Office undertakes the manufacture of the franked envelopes required by the Royal Saxon Postal Administration for an indefinite period.

"The stamped envelopes shall in general resemble in form the already introduced Prussian envelopes; in particular, they shall be manufactured:

"I. In the same two sizes and of the same paper, finished on both sides, as those:

"II. With a double line of pearl lettering, running diagonally across the left corner, and extending to the edges of the two corresponding inner flaps, reading 'Francocouvert,' and corresponding values in neugroschen, and printed in green:

"III. Also, in the left upper corner with a stamp containing the portrait of H. M. the King of Saxony, of the same size as the Prussian stamps, of oval form, with corresponding designation of value, and in the colors belonging to each value."

The details of these envelopes are no

doubt known to all collectors of envelopes. I will only mention that the cost of manufacture was :

7 ngr. 4 pf. @ 100 envs. small size.

8 ngr. 4 " " large size.

And, then, ye gods ! consider what *one* of them costs now ! and what the administration now asks *apiece* for the stock still on hand !

The Royal Prussian Government Printing Office was therefore instructed to furnish by or before March, 1,058,000 stamped envelopes of the values of 1 ngr. red, 2 ngr. blue, 3 ngr. yellow, 5 ngr. lilac, and 10 ngr. green, in two sizes, 148 x 85 mm. and 150 x 116 mm., and to furnish them with the so-called "Saxon" tress on the upper flap, and with *short* gum.

The sale of these envelopes began July 1, 1859. To show the quantities manufactured at short intervals and their proportionate rarity the following table may serve.

From the middle of March, 1859, to the middle of August, 1861, there were furnished by the Prussian printing office:

1,338,000—1 ngr. red, small size.
127,000—1 ngr. red, large size.
327,000—2 ngr. blue, small size.
68,000—2 ngr. blue, large size.
690,000—3 ngr. yellow, small size.
80,000—3 ngr. yellow, large size.
85,000—5 ngr. lilac, small size.
10,000—5 ngr. reddish lilac, small size.
22,600—5 ngr. lilac, large size.
16,000—10 ngr. green, small size.

(Of the 10 ngr., the large size was not ordered nor issued.)

When the next issue of envelopes—that of 1862, probably the rarest one—was ordered, the Berlin office was instructed to impress the stamp in the *right* upper corner, instead of the *left*. From January, 1862, to January, 1863, there were furnished :

445,000—1 ngr. red, small size.
29,000—1 ngr. red, large size.
137,000—2 ngr. blue, small size.
177,000—3 ngr. yellow, small size.
17,000—3 ngr. yellow, large size.
16,000—5 ngr. reddish violet, small size.

(2 ngr. and 5 ngr. envelopes of the large size were not ordered nor issued.)

This issue has become the rarest one by reason of its circulation of only one year.

The issue of 1863 follows next.

An embossed stamp bearing the Saxon arms had been proposed for a second issue in 1862, and when, in 1863, adhesives of similar design were issued, it was put into use, without any change of size or tress, the coat-of-arms of Saxony, embossed in white on colored ground, was impressed on the envelopes instead of the portrait of the king. The only change was in the color of the 3 ngr. envelope which now appeared not in *yellow*, but in *brown*. The diamond inscription remained in the *left* upper corner, but the upper flap now had *long* gum.

These envelopes were issued on July 1, 1863, and from March, 1863, until September, 1865, there were manufactured :

2,452,000—1 ngr. red, small size.
127,000—1 ngr. red, large size.
465,000—2 ngr. blue, small size.
47,000—2 ngr. blue, large size.
935,000—3 ngr. brown, small size.
77,000—3 ngr. brown, large size.
93,000—5 ngr. lilac, small size.

and only 3,000—5 ngr. lilac, large size.

In the meantime the desirability of an envelope for drop-letter postage had developed, and the administration had shown proof of its necessity. The Department of Finance therefore approved the issue of such envelopes of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., and thus there was created a fourth issue in June, 1865. The stamp shows the Saxon arms in an octagon, printed in orange ; in all other points, shape, flap, and gum, this resembles the third issue. Of these there were furnished in August, 1865, 1,550,000.

The fifth issue, that of 1866, came about without any direct governmental authority, by the Berlin printing office, without having received any instructions to that effect, manufacturing all newly ordered envelopes with the so-called

"German" tress. The Saxon postal administration permitted this change to pass unnoticed, and there were thus manufactured from December, 1865, to June, 1867 :

- 2,640,000 — $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr. orange, small size.
- 2,460,000 — 1 ngr. red, small size.
- 77,000 — 1 ngr. red, large size.
- 415,000 — 2 ngr. blue, small size.
- 12,000 — 2 ngr. blue, large size.
- 775,000 — 3 ngr. brown, small size.
- 29,000 — 3 ngr. brown, large size.
- 60,000 — 5 ngr. violet, small size.
- 3,000 — 5 ngr. violet, large size.

This last issue was withdrawn in 1868, and pasted over with the stamps of the North German Confederation.

I may add the money-order envelopes, which were issued in 1865. They were of the larger size of the stamped envelopes, of green paper with *Saxon* tress and long gum, showing on the side of the address the arms surrounded by a band, below this, "Postanweisung. Thl. —, ngr. —, pf. —," etc. Of these there were furnished, in 1865, on *green* paper, no value indicated, 370,000.

Of these envelopes, a second issue was ordered on *yellow* paper for free business, to distinguish that from paid business. Of this there were furnished, under the designation of "Official Postal-order Envelopes," with *German* tress, 55,000.

There also exists a third issue of these envelopes, that of 1866, resembling the

first, except that it is printed on lighter colored green paper, and has the *German* tress. Of these there were printed 391,000.

Postal-order cards were printed as essays on rose and blue cardboard by Giesecke & Tevrient, at Leipzig, but the order was countermanded.

It is perhaps worthy of mention that I have discovered a point in the stamp of the 10 ngr. green envelope by which the authenticity of a specimen may be ascertained, viz. : There is a small white spot in the narrow green oval, over the second "S" in "Sachsen," on the left side.

This is said to be the result of a defect in the male die, where this small piece is lacking. I have always found this defect in all my envelopes.

Reprints exist neither of Saxon stamps nor envelopes, for all of the original male and female dies for stamps and seals were, on November 28, 1867, delivered to the department and rendered unfit for further use by crosscuts. They now repose in innocuous desuetude in the royal archives ; thus, at least, serving the purpose of saving us from further reprints.

Note.—The so-called *Saxon* seal is Mr. Tiffany's No. 6 (*vide* AM. PHIL., Vol. iii, No. 4). The *German* seal is Mr. Tiffany's No. 5 (*vide* AM. PHIL., Vol. iii, No. 5).—TRANSLATOR.

NEW ISSUES.

W. C. STONE.

The Editors will be pleased to hear from our readers, of any new issues, changes of colors, etc., as well as discoveries. Kindly send full description at earliest moment to W. C. Stone, Box 1028, Springfield, Mass.

ADHESIVES.

ANGOLA.—The sheet of the 20 reis contains one stamp of the value of 40 reis.

40 reis, carmine.

ANTIOQUIA.—The *Philatelic World* reports a new set of provisionals. Value at top and bottom, R. de Colombia—D. de A.—Provisional in

three lines in centre ; rectangular type set frames differing for each value. Perforated.

2½	centavos, black on buff.
5	" " yellow.
10	" " buff.
10	" " rose.
20	" " yellow.

ARGENTINE.—We are indebted to H. L. Calman

for a sight of the new 25 cent stamp. It is said to be the last one of the lithographed set which will be issued. The design is almost identical with that of the 30 cent of the same set; the head is that of General Belgrano. Perforated 11½.

25 centavos, purple.

It was prepared in 1888, but was not issued until June 20th of this year.

On July 3d was issued the engraved 50 cent stamp. Head of General Mitre in double oval; REPUBLICA at left, ARGENTINA at right; 50 CENTAVOS, 50 above, CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS below. Perforated 11½.

50 centavos, orange.

AZORES.—M. Moens has the 2 reis with a second surcharge reversed on the upper part of the stamp. This second surcharge is a trifle longer than the ordinary one, which makes us regard this as a little fishy.

BOLIVAR.—A correspondent of the *Philatelic Record* reports that the dated series are used indiscriminately. Also the following half stamps are being sold at the Cartagena post office, the stock of 5 cents being all sold.

5 cent, lilac (¼ of 10c., 1880).
5 " " (¼ of 10c., 1882).

BRAZIL.—The dies of the new set have been touched up. The stars are badly shaped; there are no curved lines of shading in the inner oval at the left, and other points easier to see than to describe. The ink used now is oily and the surface of the stamps is white instead of being tinted as before, in consequence of the glycerine ink. Two values have so far appeared.

100 reis, crimson.
200 " purple.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.—This new applicant for philatelic honors has utilized two of the current English stamps by surcharging them in black with BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY across the top in three lines and with a new value across the bottom.

1 anna, on 2 p., green and carmine.
4 " " 5 p., blue and violet.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Norman A. Foster sends us two new provisionals. The *Demerara Chronicle* of July 16th says as follows concerning them: "From yesterday, in consequence of the new issue of one cent stamps being exhausted, the Stamp Commissioners temporarily meet the demand by issuing one dollar Inland Revenue stamps specially altered, with the words 'one cent' printed in red across them, and the '1 dollar' deleted. We understand that a new supply of stamps will be received about September."

The next day, the 17th, at a meeting of the "Court of Policy," Mr. Jones, referring to the recent issue of \$1 stamps as cent stamps, said that the issue of stamps of that kind was so small that as soon as they were issued they became a matter of traffic to the stamp collectors of the world. The result was that the whole issue of 60,000 cent stamps issued recently was bought up in a few days by the stamp collectors.

* * * * *
"The Colonial Receiver General was under-

stood to say that it was a long time since they had had a demand for a supply of cent stamps, and that they should not be out of them if 60,000 were requisitioned every day. As regarded the similarity of the 2 and 8 cent stamps, he thought an alteration might be made in the next issue."

July 26th, the following item appeared in the *Chronicle*:

"As illustrative of the extraordinary prevalence of philately in this colony, it may be mentioned that the whole of the provisional issue of 120,000 one cent stamps has been exhausted by the demands upon the Stamp Commissioners. As a consequence, there is now being issued from the Chief Commissary's office a second provisional issue with 'one cent' printed in red across the stamps formerly of the face value of \$2. So far as our observation goes * * * very few of these stamps have yet got into circulation, and the older issue continues to meet the ordinary postal requirements. The presumption is * * * that the provisional issues have been entirely bought up and held for future speculation by stamp collectors."

* * * * *

In the *Chronicle*, and the *Argosy* of August 2d, are communications and editorials pitching into the Stamp Commissioners. The *Echo* of August 6th has a very spicy editorial on the same line and mentioning the fact that the one, two and three dollar stamps had been surcharged. Thanks to Mr. Forster, we have received specimens of these three provisionals. The surcharge is in two lines measuring respectively 9 and 11 mm. The first letter of each word is a capital and the original value is erased by two horizontal bars.

1 cent, red on \$1, black and green.
1 " " \$2, " "
1 " " \$3, " "

There are still the \$4 and \$5 stamps to be drawn upon. We shall probably have to note them before long.

In the *Chronicle* of July 26th is a letter from A. P. A., 938, suggesting that 2 cent stamps should be cut in half and used until the new issue arrives. There is also a notice from the Stamp Commissioners calling attention to Sections 17 and 18 of the Stamp Ordinance, which read as follows:

17. If any person, whether licensed to deal in stamps or not, hawks or carries about or offers for sale or exchange any stamps, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding Twenty-four dollars over and above any penalty to which, if unlicensed, he may be liable for dealing in stamps without a license. * * * * *

18. Every person who, not being duly appointed to sell or distribute stamps, or duly licensed to deal in stamps, deals in any manner in stamps in any part of the colony, * * * * * shall, for every such offense, forfeit a sum not exceeding Twenty-four Dollars.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—The *Philatelic World* says that the 3, 8 and 10 cents are reported with the surcharge POSTAGE AND REVENUE. As the 3 cents has had that inscription since 1887 and the other two values were announced several months since, we are at a loss to account for the surcharge.

CAUCA.—The *Philatelic Journal of America* announces a type set provisional inscribed in four

lines, CAUCA—VALE 5 CTVS.—PROVISIONAL—P. DE A. The whole enclosed in a fancy oblong frame. Unperforated.

5 centavos, red.

CHILI.—The following clipping from a Chilean letter in the New York *Tribune* will be of interest to our readers:

"The law regulating and authorizing the tariff of export and import duties, the postal rates, the stamping of paper for official documents and other public service became void on July 2. The Congress having refused to frame a bill regulating custom duties, etc., until President Balmaceda accedes to its demands, places Chili in as helpless and ruinous a position as the most complete war blockade.

"The law regulating postal rates being null, no stamps are sold and letters must go free. At present correspondence to any part of Chili is gratis. The foreign mails pay the usual rates. It strikes one as curious to see letters coming in without any stamps. The State is certainly kind and Chili is probably the only country in the world where letters are carried so cheaply."

COLOMBIA.—The Almaguer provisionals recently chronicled are said by the *American Journal of Philately* to be a speculation on the part of the postmaster, for which he was provided with board and lodging at the State expense. They were not recognized by the officials, and all letters prepaid with them were treated as unpaid.

ECUADOR.—The *American Journal of Philately* has received information from government officials that the OFICIAL surcharges given below are authentic:

1881-3 issue.	1 centavos, brown.
2	" lake.
5	" blue.
10	" orange.
20	" slate.
50	" green.
1887 issue.	1 " green.
2	" carmine.
5	" blue.
80	" gray.

FINLAND.—Ragnar J. Bruzelius informs us that the unification of the grand ducal post with the imperial is not yet accomplished. The consent of the Riksdag or parliament has not been obtained. This information is in direct contradiction with the law promulgated June 22d. We await developments.

FRANCE.—The 75 centimes has been reissued in the colors of the 35 centimes which has been withdrawn. Mr. Rechert, to whom we are indebted for the information, says also that the 5 francs will be also changed.

75 centimes, violet on orange.

—LEVANT.—The 50 centimes has been surcharged 2 PIASTRES 2, since June.

2 piastres, on 50c., rose.

FRENCH COLONIES.—The *Metropolitan* says the color of the paper has been changed in the 15c.

15 cents, blue on pink.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Philatelic Record* says that plate 13 of the sixpence has been found in yellow brown instead of gray.

GREECE.—There is to be a new set of stamps, Mr. Rechert informs us, with Praxiteles' Mercury. There will be two new values, 2 and 4 drachmae.

HELIGOLAND.—A great rush for stamps was reported the last few days of the English occupation. The postmaster was almost swamped with mail deposited by persons who were desirous of obtaining used specimens.

HOLKAR.—THE shade of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. has been changed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, brown violet.

ITALY.—The surcharged stamps are at hand.

20 cmi. on 30c., brown.

20 " " 50c., violet.

JHALAWAR.—The jumping jack stamp is replaced by another of a similar design, somewhat larger and enclosed in an octagonal frame.

1 piasa, green.

MONACO.—The *Revue Philatelique* announces that Prince Albert thinks that new stamp dies will cost more than they are worth, and consequently after January 1st the French stamps will be used. He is truly, as our contemporary says, "a man of good sense."

SIRMOOR.—Official stamps are announced being formed by surcharging the general issues S. S. ON S. in red. The three Ss stand for SIRMOOR STATE SERVICE.

3 piès, orange.

6 " green.

1 anna, blue.

2 " rose.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—There is a new fourpenny stamp of the same design as the 4 cent. Mauritius. Watermarked, Crown S. A. Perforated 10.

4 pence, violet.

SWEDEN.—German dealers are advertising reversed surcharges on the official stamps.

TURKEY.—Two more values of the new set.

2 piasters, yellow on gray.

5 " flesh on "

WEST AUSTRALIA.—Two more values of the new set are announced.

The design of the 1 penny noted in June is not that of the 3 p., but that of the 1 p. post card. The 2 p. resembles the STAMP DUTY issues of Tasmania with the platypus. The swan, of course, takes the place of the "beast with a bill." The 4 p. has the swan in an oblong oval inscribed with the name above. The value in block letters extends across the bottom of the stamp below the oval. Watermarked, Crown C. A. Perforated 14.

1 penny, carmine.

2 " grey.

4 " red brown.

ENVELOPES.

UNITED STATES.—W. H. Bruce informs us that new dies have been prepared for our stamped envelopes, to agree with the heads on the adhesives. They will probably not be issued before October, as the new contract does not take effect until then.

BAMRA.—There are two envelopes, one of sack form with stamp on the flap, and the other with stamp at right.

6 pies, black on gray, 185x64 mm.
6 " " " " 113x67 mm.

CEYLON.—We have received from Pemberton, Wilson & Co. three sizes of a 15 cent envelope, which we trust will be supplied in sufficient quantities to render further surcharging unnecessary.

15 cents, rose. Sizes, F, G, H.

FINLAND.—Two more sizes of envelopes of the new type are announced in addition to those noted in our April list.

20 penni, yellow on white, 153x120 mm.
25 " ultramarine on white, 153x120 mm.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It is announced by several European papers that 250,000 of the Jubilee envelopes were issued.

HUNGARY.—The color of the 5 kreuzers has been changed.

5 kreuzers, orange red on white. Size, ?

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Both the 3 cents and 5 cents exist on the two sizes of envelopes, 120x94 and 140x78 mm.

SWEDEN.—Ragnar J. Bruzelius, of Stockholm, informs us that new envelopes of the values of 4 and 5 öre are soon to be issued. The 4 öre is to be used for visiting cards and will be of small size with ungummed flap.

WURTEMBERG.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* reports an official envelope 350x140 mm., but does not state of which type the stamp is.

5 pfennig, green on buff.

Both of the official money order envelopes now have the stamp in the new color and the date 189.

15 pfennig, violet on buff.

WRAPPERS.

BAVARIA.—The wrapper was issued in its new color some time in July. The watermark consists of close, horizontal, wavy lines.

3 pfennig, brown.

POST CARDS.

AUSTRIA.—Mr. Watson has received the 5 kreuzer with frame.

5 kreuzers, red on buff.

The *Revue Philatelique* says that the single and double 2 kr. cards are out for all the provinces.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Mr. Watson has a 1 cent card, the stamp of which is inscribed POSTAGE AND REVENUE instead of Postage. Otherwise it is like the regular issue. Two copies only are known, the other being owned in England.

1 cent, orange on white.

BULGARIA.—The current 5 stotinki card has been found with impressions on both sides.

The 10 stotinki is now orange red instead of rose.

10 stotinki, orange red.

CANADA.—*Le Timbre Poste* says that the 1 cent is now gray green. M. Moens has probably gotten hold of half of a reply paid card.

FINLAND.—The reply paid card now comes with the new stamp.

10+10 penni, rose on white.

Also the return receipt.

10 penni, rose on white.


GERMANY.—The 5 pfennig is now dated 590.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We were in error when we gave the number of Jubilee cards issued as 15,000; only 10,000 were printed. They are quoted by a leading London dealer at £1. 1. 0.

HAWAII.—The reply cards are no longer perforated at the fold.

HUNGARY.—The 5 kreuzer is of the same shade as the envelope.

5 kreuzers, orange red.

ITALY.—The surcharged cards are illustrated by LETIMBREPOSTE. The numerals of value are erased by  and figures denoting the new value are placed at either end of the line; above the value line is surcharged VALEVOLE ANCHE PER L'INTERNO. On the reply half the word RISPOSTA is erased by a single line and the above mentioned surcharge (VALEVOLE, etc.,) is in much smaller type.

10 on 15 centesimi, brown on gray (first half).

10 " 15 " " " (second half).

The 10 cent "interior" card now has PROVINCIA DE in the lower left corner instead of A.

10 centesimi, carmine on cream.

The rate for postal packets having been raised to 60c., the 50c. is utilized by adding a 10c. stamp; the 75c. cards are withdrawn.

JAPAN.—*Le Timbre* gives the following warning: "The Japanese postal cards of the second issue (comparatively rare already) have been imitated lately. These imitations are of Japanese origin. The fraud consists in this, that the very common card of the third issue has been furnished with the inscription POSTAL CARD in Japanese with a brush and in a color easily erased. As the card of the third issue bears between the branches the Japanese inscription POSTAL CARD, and not POSTAL STAMP, as do those of the first and second issues, the fraud is easily recognized with a little care."

MONTENEGRO.—*Le Timbre Post* describes what is called a "sheet of accompaniment," and desires information as to its use. It is inscribed in both Russian and French. COUPON—OFFICE DE CONSIGNATION—CONSIGNATAIRE; FEUILLE D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT, POUR; VALEUR FLOR. SOLD, etc. At the right is a postage stamp and at the left the national arms.

5 novitch, blue on green.

5 " black on buff.

NORWAY.—Mr. Watson has received a 3 öre card of the same design as No. 34 in his list, but printed in very pale yellow instead of reddish orange.

3 öre pale yellow on white.

SERVIA.—The double 5 para card has been

altered; the arms are now at the left instead of under the first line. There are four lines for the address and the frame is in carmine.

5+5 para, gray green and carmine on rose.

The *Post Card* gives the following list of varieties of the 5 para :

- A. Distance from the stamp to frame vertically 16 mm., horizontally $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
 B. Distances 16 mm. and $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
 C. Distances 13 mm. and 6 mm.

Also of the 10+10 para :

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----|--------------------|
| A | { | 1st half. | Distances | 14 mm. | and | $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. |
| | | 2d " | " | $13\frac{1}{2}$ " | " | $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. |
| B | { | 1st " | " | $14\frac{1}{2}$ " | " | $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. |
| | | 2d " | " | $14\frac{1}{2}$ " | " | $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. |
| C | { | 1st " | " | 13 " | " | $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. |
| | | 2d " | " | 13 " | " | 4 mm. |

The body of the card is said to be printed at the same time as the rest of the text and the stamp, so that these varieties are not due to the careless feeding of the sheets to the press.

TURKEY.—The tint of the cards are now slightly different from those used during 1889.

20 paras rose on bluish white.
 20+20 " " " creamy "

WURTEMBERG.—*Le Timbre Post* illustrates a card bearing a stamp of the type of the current envelopes and inscribed POSTKARTE in Roman capitals, 59x5 mm. It is said to be printed to order.

5 pfennig, violet on buff.

The Money Order Card is now dated 189.

20 pfennig, blue on buff.

LETTER CARDS.

UNITED STATES.—Series 5 of the letter sheets is in use. Both right and left cross perforations can be found, we presume.

ARGENTINE.—Several months ago, according to the *Timbre Poste*, a card was issued for the use of one of the Ministry. At the right is the stamp with head of RIVADAVIA to left in a circle with REPUBLICA at the left and ARGENTINA at the right; CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS above CINCO 5 CENTS below. The card measures 245x127 mm. and is inscribed at the top OFICIO POSTAL; in the lower left corner are the national arms and REPUBLICA ARGENTINA—Ministerio de Justicia, Culto,—e Instruccion Publica. The inscriptions are in black and the card has a white reverse.

5 centavos, red on blue.

M. Moens has also seen a 4 cent card of the current type inscribed in the lower left corner in the color of the stamp. Vice-Presidente—de la—Republica.

4 centavos, brown on white.

Now that President Juarez Celman is out of office (?) will Dr. Pellegrini's portrait be substituted on the letter cards?

HUNGARY.—The color of the 5 kreuzer card has been changed.

5 kreuzers, orange red on yellow.

TELEGRAPHS.

UNITED STATES.—*California*.—The *Revue Philatelique* announces the discovery of a stamp of the 1870 type, dated 1873.

Frank stamp, black and red.

City and Suburban Telegraph.—Can any of our readers supply us with a tracing of the design of these stamps? Also, particulars as to where and when they were used.

AUSTRIA.—We received from Mr. Lohmeyer a short time ago a telephone card inscribed in German and Bohemian. The stamp is of the current type and is in the left hand corner. The inscriptions are in black.

1 florin, lilac.

CANADA.—*Northwestern Telegraph Company*.—A stamp recently issued by this company was exhibited at the New York Convention by H. L. Hart, of Halifax. It is about the same size as the C. P. R. stamp and had "1890" in each of the upper corners with name in arch below; under the arch is DE CANADA—FRANK—No. ; COMPLIMENTARY at the bottom, with facsimile autograph of H. P. Dwight, the Vice-President, above.

Frank stamp, dark blue; 1890.

REVENUES.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Holton showed us at the Convention a copy of the 4 cent Ayers Pills, printed lilac.

4 cents, lilac.

ARGENTINE.—*Province of San Juan*.—Arms in oval; PROVINCIA DE SAN JUAN—LEY DE SELLOS around; CENTS. MDA. NAL. at top, numeral of value in circle at bottom. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 5 centavos, | violet. |
| 20 " | rose. |
| 40 " | pearl gray. |
| 60 " | yellow green. |
| 5 pesos, | yellow. |
| 8 " | red. |
| 10 " | blue green. |
| 15 " | gray. |
| 20 " | olive. |
| 5 centavos on 5 p., | black on yellow. |

The earliest cancel mark is Nov., 1888.

Province of Santiago del Estero.—Arms in center in heart shaped shield in circle inscribed SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO—CENTAVOS (or PESOS); PROVINCIA above; LEY DE INSIGNACION at top, NACIONALES at bottom, numerals in lower corners. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 4 centavos, | carmine. |
| 75 " | violet. |
| 1 peso | dark brown. |
| 2 " | green. |
| 3 " | light brown. |
| 5 " | blue green. |
| 10 " | red. |
| 20 " | ultramarine. |

Province of la Rioja.—Arms in center, PROV.

INCIA de la Rioja in arched band above, LEY DE SELLOS below, CENTAVOS ^(numeral) NACIONALES at bottom. Perforated 11½.

5	centavos, vermilion.
10	" green.
15	" brown.
25	" dark blue.
40	" orange.

COLOMBIA.—*L'Ami du Timbre* says that the 20c. 1884 has been surcharged 0.25 CENT in gray black.

25c. on 20c., vermilion.

Panama.—The current peso has been surcharged TIMBRE ESPECIAL DEPTO DE PANAMA in an oval. In the center of the oval is a large star.

1 peso, violet on vermillion.

PERAK.—One of the Straits Settlement REV. ENUE stamp has been seen surcharged PERAK in capitals, 16x3 mm.

3 cents, lilac.

ROUMANIA.—The *Romania Timbru* series are beginning to appear on paper watermarked with the national arms.

10 bani, rose.

POSTAL DOCUMENTS.

France.

By Ministerial decision of July 17, 1890, the 35 centimes postage stamp is suppressed and the 75 centimes stamp which was suppressed by a Ministerial decision of March 7th last, is restored.

The new 75 centimes stamp will be printed in dark violet on orange ground, like the present 35 centimes stamp, and it will be put in circulation October 15 next.

(*Monthly Bulletin No. 7 of the Posts and Telegraphs for July, 1890.*)

(From the *Federal Australian Philatelist*.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
SYDNEY, 18th January, 1871. }

PREPAYMENT OF TELEGRAPH MESSAGES BY STAMPS.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st February next Stamps

for the Prepayment of Telegraphic Messages may be obtained from the Station Masters at all the Telegraph Stations in the Colony.

It is desirable that in all cases, where practicable, the prepayment for Telegrams should be made by Stamps.

When the system is fairly in operation, it is intended to make provision for the purchase of these Stamps at the several Post Offices throughout the Colony and to render the prepayment of Telegrams by Stamps compulsory.

[Signed] JOSEPH DOCKER.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
SYDNEY, 30th September, 1885. }

In accordance with the provisions of the 6th Section of THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ACT, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the following regulations in regard to the payment of Telegrams by postage stamps, viz.:

1. The charges on Telegrams are to be prepaid by stamps, and the public will be required to affix them to the message form just as they are required to affix them to letters. No "collect" messages will be accepted unless in answer to a "reply paid" or Press.

2. Stamps are to be sold by the officers who may receive the telegrams and are to be cancelled by an obliterating stamp. Combined offices will use their Post Office date stamps for this purpose.

* * * * *

To date from the 1st October next.

[Signed] JAMES NORTON,
Postmaster-General.

SEYCHELLES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

It is announced that Seychelles postage stamps of the values of 2c., 4c., 8c., 10c., 13c., 48c., 96c., and post cards of 4c. and 8c. can be purchased at the Seychelles Post Office.

Three months after this date the stamps of Mauritius will not be accepted.

Persons having Mauritius stamps in their possession can exchange them for the Seychelles stamps and are urged to do so.

[Signed] GEO. HOLLIER ROULLET,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Seychelles, April 5, 1890.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

- President*, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 108 Water St., New York.
Secretary, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.
International Secretary, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.
Superintendent of Sales, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23d St., New York.
Superintendent of International Sales, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York.
Literary Exchange Superintendent, H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 616, St. Joseph, Mo.
Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
Assistant Counterfeit Detector, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York.
First Purchasing Agent, WM. SELLSCHOPP, San Francisco, Cal.
Second Purchasing Agent, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.
Third Purchasing Agent, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York.
Librarian, L. H. DRURY, 447 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Board of Trustees, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Phoenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; PHILIP H. DILG, 1530 Diversey St., Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.
Literary Board, W. C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

SEPTEMBER, 1890.

At a meeting of the official board held on September 11th, the following officers were appointed:

- Trustees: { A. L. HOLMAN, Chicago, Ill.
 { PHIL. H. DILG, Chicago, Ill.
 { J. W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.
Librarian, L. H. DRURY, Chicago, Ill.
Superintendent of Sales, H. L. CALMAN, New York City.
Superintendent of Foreign Sales, HENRY CLOTZ, New York City.
First Purchasing Agent, WM. SELLSCHOPP, San Francisco, Cal.
Second Purchasing Agent, HENRY O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.
Third Purchasing Agent, A. R. ROGERS, New York City.
Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, Boston, Mass.
Literary Exchange Superintendent, H. C. BEARDSLEY.

A majority of the voting members, having requested a mail vote to be taken upon the question of abolishing the AMERICAN PHILATELIST and substituting the *Metropolitan Philatelist* as the official organ of the society as enacted at the late convention, the President was authorized to call for said mail vote upon the amendment as passed, and which will be submitted to the members in a very short time.

The following were appointed resident Vice-Presidents for their several districts in foreign countries:

- Major E. B. EVANS, London, for Great Britain.
 GUSTAV BEIL, Paris, for France.
 PAUL ASCHER, Lima, for Peru.
 B. BLAUHUTH, Dresden, for Germany.
 DR. EMILIO DIENA, Modena, for Italy.
 A. D'ANDRADE, Port of Spain, for Trinidad.
 F. J. GRENNEY, Brantford, for Canada.

The following letters explain themselves:

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1890.

Mr. MILLARD F. WALTON, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir: I have received your favor giving me information of my appointment as *Assistant Counterfeit Detector*. I duly appreciate the honor conferred on me by the official board, and accept the office.

[Signed]

Yours,
HENRY COLLIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1890.

Mr. MILLARD F. WALTON, Secretary.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 17th, notifying me of my appointment as *Superintendent of Sales*, is duly to hand, and with due appreciation of the honor conferred, I accept the office. I can assure the members of the association that my best endeavors will be bent to making a success of my administration, and, if I receive the proper co-operation, I feel certain that the department will give satisfaction to all who may have dealings with it.

Yours respectfully,

[Signed]

HENRY L. CALMAN.

As stated in my report for August, I promised to give the changes in the Constitution and By-Laws, and submit the following changes, to wit, namely:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Article 2, Section 3, now reads—

Whenever charges against any member of the association shall be addressed in writing to the trustees, the trustees shall investigate and determine the matter under such rules as they may prescribe, and may, in their judgment, suspend or expel such member, and their action shall be final and binding upon all parties. Should the trustees be unable to decide the matter they shall present it for consideration to the next convention of the association.

Article 3, Section 3, now reads—

No elective officer or trustee of this association shall be permitted to act for or vote as proxy for any other member of the association.

Article 4, Section 1, now reads—

The officers of the association shall be a president, a first vice-president, a general secretary, an international secretary, a treasurer, a librarian, two superintendents of sales, three purchasing agents, etc.

Article 4, Section 2, now reads—

The president, first vice-president, general secretary, international secretary, and treasurer shall be elected by the association and shall constitute the official board. The official board shall appoint one resident vice president for each city or county in the United States, containing ten or more members and for such foreign States or countries as they may deem advisable, and shall appoint all other officers provided for by the constitution. The terms, etc.

Article 4, Section 4, now reads—

A general election for elective officers of this association shall be held every alternate year and they shall serve until the close of the second annual convention following their election and until their successors shall have qualified. The elective officers shall be chosen by ballot under the direction of the board of trustees and the polls of such elections shall close at noon of the first day of the annual convention taking place in the year of the general election. Votes for officers shall be cast in sealed envelopes inscribed 'ballot,' and addressed to the board of trustees, such envelopes to be opened only at the time the official count is made, and in presence of a majority of the board qualified to conduct the election. At all such elections a plurality of the votes shall elect, but no vote by proxy shall be counted.

Article 5, Section 2, addition to clause relating to duties of resident vice-president—

He shall call a meeting of the members in his district at least four times a year, for the discussion of matters of interest to the association, and a report of such meeting shall be published in the official journal.

Article 5, Section 7, now reads—

Superintendent of Sales instead of Superintendent of Exchanges.

Article 5, Section 10, now reads—

The Literary Board shall perform such duties as are required of them by this constitution, the by-laws, or the association.

Article 9, Section 1, now reads—

The constitution and by-laws of this association may be altered or amended by the assent of two-thirds of the members of the association voting on such alteration or amendment, provided that a majority of all the voting membership of the association shall have voted. The voting shall be by ballot, under direction of the board of trustees or in open convention.

Article 9, Section 2, now reads—

Any by-laws of this association not in conflict with this constitution, may be made or amended by the official board. Any by-laws passed by the official board or amendment to the constitution or by-laws passed in convention shall be submitted to a general vote in case a majority of the voting members shall so request.

Article 9, Section 3—Stricken out entirely.

BY-LAW V.

Superintendents of Sales. Duties—This department shall be called the Sales Department of the American Philatelic Association. All stamps, envelopes and post cards taken from sheets or covers must be paid for upon their removal, in cash, to the superintendent of sales or branch manager, who, in turn, must pay over the cash so received, to the owners or branch managers, at the end of each quarter. The superintendent of sales shall conduct the sales business of the association under the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Applications.—The superintendent of sales shall send filled books and covers only to such members or branches as shall apply for them. No member is to be compelled to receive or furnish filled sheets or covers, but all members are urged to avail themselves of the advantages of these departments.

2. Sheets and Covers.—Blank sheets for adhesive stamps and cut envelopes and suitable covers for entire envelopes and post cards, will be furnished by the superintendent of sales at five cents each, and only these sheets and covers will be accepted by the superintendent.

3. Arranging Sheets.—Sheet and book numbers are for the superintendent's use, and will be placed thereon by him. The spaces provided on the sheets for the owner's name, name of the branch to which he belongs, and the value of the sheets, must be properly filled out by the owner. Members must remove the paper from the back of stamps and attach them to the sheets with gummed paper hinges, so that they may be examined for watermarks, etc., and must mark the price of each stamp upon the proper place legibly in ink. They may also note description of stamps, such as watermarks, etc., if necessary.

4. Arranging Covers.—The covers for entire envelopes and post cards must not contain more than twenty pieces each, and the spaces provided for the owner's name, list of contents and price of each piece must be filled out by the owner. A number in pencil can be placed on the back of each piece to correspond with the number in the list of contents, on the outside of the cover.

5. Forwarding Sheets and Covers.—Members having prepared their sheets and covers for circulation, will mail or express them, postpaid, to the superintendent, who will make them into books and packages at his discretion, placing the sheets and covers of each member in separate books or packages by themselves. Members belonging to a branch shall deliver them to the manager of their branch, who will forward them to the superintendent.

6. Examination.—No sheet or cover shall be put into circulation in any circuit, unless, in the opinion of the superintendent, the value of such sheet or cover is at least two dollars, and not less than five dollars worth of sheets and covers will be received at any time from any member. All books and covers, before being put into circulation in any circuit, must be sent by the superintendent of sales to the assistant counterfeit detector, in order that he may remove all counterfeits, etc., as provided by Article VII. of the By-Laws.

7. Circulation of Books and Covers.—Each package shall be known by its serial number, and

the superintendent shall not send more than twenty books, or fifty covers in a single package to a branch, and not more than five books and twenty covers to an individual member. Each package must contain a list of the branches or members composing the circuit, and the necessary settlement blanks for the use of its members. The circuit list as prepared by the superintendent, must be strictly adhered to. Each branch must decide for itself the order of choice for its own members. The superintendent must see that each sheet and cover shall reach at least three branches or twelve individual members before being returned to the owner, and, with this in view, shall place the books and covers upon new circuit routes, until, in his judgment, their further circulation would be inadvisable.

8. Time.—Each branch is allowed to retain each package of books two days, and each package of covers five days, for each member actually participating, and three additional days for the manager to make up his account. In individual circuits each member must forward each package of books within two days, and each package of covers within five days after its receipt, to the next on the circuit.

9. Fine.—A fine of ten cents a day shall be imposed, by the superintendent for each day the package is kept beyond the allotted time.

10. Responsibility.—Branches and individual members are responsible for the value of all packages sent to them from the time of receipt to the time of forwarding, and for any difference that may arise during that time, but the association, and not the branch or member by which or to which the package is sent, shall be responsible for the accidental loss or destruction of a package in transit, if, after investigation, the trustees shall ascertain to their satisfaction that the sender was not at fault. Packages valued at more than ten dollars must be sent by registered letter or express, value declared, otherwise the sender will be held responsible in case of loss.

11. Expenses.—The sender must, in all cases, prepay all expenses of forwarding each package.

12. Settlements of Members.—Every member removing a stamp from a sheet, or a piece from a cover, must place his name plainly in the square from which the stamp is taken, or in the space provided therefor on the cover. After each book or cover is so marked, the member must fill out properly one of the Settlement Blanks which are furnished with each package, and forward this blank with a remittance for the amount he has taken, to the Manager of his branch; or, if such member is on an individual circuit, to the Superintendent of Sales, and shall forward the package to the next participant, his branch manager, or the superintendent, as the case may be. If when a package is received a name or specimen is missing on any sheet or cover, it shall be the duty of the receiver to notify the sender of the fact, and note the error on the sheet or cover over his signature. Failure to so note such an error will make the last party responsible.

13. Duties of Managers.

The manager of each branch must furnish the Superintendent of Sales with a list of the officers and members of his branch, and the full address of each member, and notify the superintendent of all changes therein. He shall receive and duly enter on his books all sheets and covers of the members of his branch and shall send them to

the Superintendent of Sales. He shall see that each package of books and covers received by him from the Superintendent of Sales is duly circulated among the members of his branch, as provided for in rules number 8 and 9, and that all settlement sheets and moneys are remitted to him, as provided for in rule number 12. As soon as all the books and covers composing each package are returned to him by the members of his branch, he shall verify them with the settlement sheets, adjust all differences and forward the package to the next on the circuit. He shall at the same time fill out a settlement sheet for the entire branch as one, and forward it with a remittance in full for the amount taken to the Superintendent of Sales, together with a notice of the time and manner of forwarding the package. He shall return all sheets and covers, returned to him by the Superintendent of Sales, to their owners, and distribute all cash received by him from the superintendent to the parties entitled thereto immediately.

14.—Duties of Superintendents.

The Superintendent shall keep a sheet and cover book, wherein must be entered each sheet and cover received by him, stating the owner's name, the value, the dates when received and returned, and the amount sold from each. He shall number each sheet, as well as each book and cover. The Superintendent shall keep a circuit book, wherein each package as sent out is specified, and the circuit to which it is sent, and wherein a full account is kept of the money received from its circulation. The Superintendent shall also keep a cash book, in which he shall enter all sales of sheets, covers, hinges, etc., and all expenses paid by him. On the withdrawal of each book or cover from circulation the sheets or covers must be returned to their owners, or the proper branch manager, with cash settlement for what has been sold. The Superintendent must refuse the privilege of his department to any member or branch not remitting at once, and must report the delinquent to the Trustees at the expiration of ten days. The Superintendent is not allowed to remove any stamps or entire specimens except after return of circulation.

15.—Compensation of Superintendents.

The Superintendent shall deduct on all sales 10% as an equivalent for his work and the labor employed by him to facilitate the affairs of his department. He is allowed to circulate his own sheets and covers free.

16.—Deficit.

Any deficit in the expenses of the sales departments not covered by the sale of sheets and covers, shall be paid by the Superintendent out of the commission which he receives on such sales.

17.—Bond.

The Superintendent shall give a bond to the Trustees in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

18.—Trustees.

The Trustees shall decide upon all cases of misunderstanding which may arise in this department.

19.—Other Regulations.

All regulations relating to the Sales Department not provided for in this By-Law must receive the approval of the official board before going into effect.

20.—International Sales.

All stamps, envelopes, postcards, etc., sent by or intended for sale to members, branches or societies in foreign countries shall be sent to the Superintendent of International Sales, who shall conduct the business of his department under the same rules and regulations, numbers 1 to 19, as are provided for the Sales Department.

By-Law 8 was amended to—

8. Literary Board.—Duties. The Board shall prepare for publication all official reports and other matter that may in their discretion be of interest to members, and furnish the same on or before the 23d day of each month to the editor of the official journal to be printed in the next number.

They shall cause to be mailed to each applicant for membership a copy of the number of the official journal containing his application.

They shall edit all essays, reports, etc., sent to them by members, and shall use their best judgment in accepting or refusing such articles.

All expenses of this department shall be charged against the general fund of the Association.

The METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST shall be the official journal of the Association.

All the remainder of the By-Law as printed was stricken out.

By-Law 11 now reads—

The dues of all the members of the Association resident in the United States and Canada shall be two and a half dollars (\$2.50) per annum, and in all other countries shall be one dollar per annum. Second paragraph word "treasurer," stricken out and "secretary" inserted.

The Official Board have adopted the following amendment, as offered by Mr. Corwin, to By-Laws in regard to resignations.

Amendment to By-Law 9—

All resignations from membership in this Association shall be referred to the Board of Trustees, who shall cause a list of the same to be published in the next number of the official journal, and in case no objections are raised to any of said resignations within one month of date of publication, they shall be duly accepted by the trustees, to take effect from the date of their receipt.

Changes in address:

W. H. HOLLIS, 1709 Buchanan street, San Francisco, Cal.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, 56 So. Main street, Providence, R. I.

W. J. PARRISH, 1408 Johnson avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

HOWARD P. BOYLE, 1719 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

F. W. PICKARD, Brunswick, Maine.

CHARLES BEAMISH, JR., 1105 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Resignations received on or before September 1st, and accepted:

14 JOHN M. HUBBARD.

63 EUGENE DILL.

94 W. K. JEWETT.

121 F. B. STEBBINS.

217 J. V. B. VREELAND.

242 J. K. MENDENHALL.

247 J. K. GARRETT.

267 G. DE LA CHASSE.

528 GEO. A. SWIRTFAGER.

579 FRED. DOUGHTY.

638 GEO. A. BULLARD.

643 GORDON PEARCE.

657 D. S. MCARTHUR.

664 A. B. MERRILL.

700 BERNARD MAIER.

710 A. A. BRINSMADE.

730 T. R. JOHNSTON.

750 W. F. R. JACKSON.

761 C. L. ZIMMERMANN.

796 ARTHUR P. HOSMER.

892 C. P. M. RUMFORD.

897 JUSTINA HARRISON.

904 GEO. R. STANNARD.

982 M. MORGENTHAU.

NEW MEMBERS.

1052 KOTOFF, FRD. NIC., Prescrashensh street, Moscow, Russia.

1053 MAYER, MORRIS, 37 South Grant avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

1054 WALSH, THEODORE B., 705 Second avenue, Lansingburgh, N. Y.

1055 COPPET, F. DE, 50 Broadway, New York City.

1056 HUDSON, C. I., 36 Wall street, New York City.

1057 HAHN, FR. WM. H., Box 74, Louisville, Ky.

1058 BUCHEY, L., care Fried Wehner, Beyrouth, Syria.

1059 STOCK, Ernest, Engel Ufer, 16, Berlin, Prussia.

1060 GROVER, S. E., Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Singapore, India.

1061 KAHLE, George L., 508 N. Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

1062 KOENIG, Frank, 122 Kearney street, San Francisco, Cal.

1063 WILLIS, J. D., 133 Bourne avenue, Flushing, L. I.

1064 GINTY, Alfred C., 215 So. Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.

1065 TOPPELL, Theo., 230 E. Houston street, New York City.

1066 LEHMANN, John, 635 Main street, Paterson, N. J.

1067 SCOTT, S. W., 1046 Iowa street, Dubuque, Iowa.

1068 BLAIR, R. M., Box 927, Painesville, O.

1069 LEDERMANN, C. Jr., Kleeblattgasse 9, Vienna, Austria.

1070 JACOBS, D. Montague, Box 151, Port Elizabeth, So. African Republic.

1071 PODGER, John Edward, 27 So. Martins Church street, Salisbury, England.

1072 WOIKE, Herman, Metz, Germany.

1073 VIGNON, J. L. Th. Heldewie, Curacao, W. I.

APPLICATIONS.

SPENCER, R. M. Nordhoff, Cal. References, C. Stegmann, H. Flachshkamm, Guarantor, R. M. Spencer.

TYSON, John D., Bank of Africa, Pretoria, So. African Republic. References, Joseph Reheri, Henry Clotz.

RALL, H. W., Haledon, Passaic Co. N. J. References, Emil J. Rall, Millard F. Walton.

REED, E. J., Box 13, Spring Valley, N. Y. References, Henry Gremmel, Millard F. Walton. Guarantor, Theodore F. Reed.

CHAPIN, F. N. 93 Main street, Hartford, Conn. References, Willard H. Bruce, J. W. Scott.

Members, last report.....	679
New members.....	22

Resignations.....	701
	24

Number of members, 9/23/90.....	677
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MILLARD F. WALTON.
Secretary.

EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR AUG. AND SEPT.

AUGUST, 1890.

Sheets sold.....	113
Small covers sold.....	7
Large covers sold.....	3
Hinges sold.....	1,000

SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Sheets sold.....	165
Small covers sold.....	1
Hinges.....	13,000

Received the following filled sheets and covers.

AUGUST, 1890,

160 Sheets valued at.....	\$1,820.02½
Covers " ".....	

160 Total.....	\$1,820.02½
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Which were contributed from the following sources:

BRANCHES.

San Francisco Branch.....	\$101.99
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INDIVIDUALS.

W. F. Curtis.....	\$895.35
A. A. Bartlett.....	274.52
D. T. Higginson.....	149.22
J. Lossau.....	101.27
F. J. Staunton.....	95.31
S. B. Boyd.....	70.08
C. L. Kersting.....	53.43
Forty others.....	78.85
	1,718.03

\$1,820.02

Received the following filled sheets and covers:

SEPTEMBER, 1890.

66 filled sheets valued at.....	\$399.39
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Contributed from the following sources:

D. J. Higginson.....	\$130.30
J. W. Schaeffer.....	97.12
A. A. Bartlett.....	93.10
Five others.....	78.87
	\$399.39

This closes up my report of filled sheets and covers, as my successor Mr. Henry L. Calman will assume charge of the Exchange Department from September 20th, and all filled sheets and covers for circulation should be sent directly to him.

I am now returning to the owners all the sheets that have passed over the various circuits and will settle with their respective owners as fast as possible.

Respectfully,
E. B. STERLING,
Superintendent.

SALES SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Association:

In the present number of the official journal, the members of our Association will be informed of my appointment as superintendent of sales, and I consider it my duty to outline, as far as it is possible, the methods I intend to pursue in the conducting of my department.

In the first instance, I shall take special care that every member shall, in his proper turn, have an opportunity at a first selection, thus assuring to each one an equal chance. In order to accomplish this, managers of branches should place themselves in the same category, with regard to first choice, as the last convention has placed the superintendent, and they should take their turn with all the other members who constitute their respective branches.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the enormous length of time that it has taken to realize money on sales made from sheets, and whenever it is possible, I shall make remittances on account of sales, at least once in three months. However, as the sheets may still be in circulation at the expiration of a quarter and as there may be inaccuracies in the accounts rendered to me by the managers of branches, or by individual members participating in the department, I shall always reserve a part of the amount which has been reported to me sold, in order to insure myself and the Association against loss. In order that members may not be burdened by the examination of large lots of stamps that possess no interest in their eyes, I would urgently request that every collector of specialties inform me immediately of his specialty or specialties and in the making of the circuit routes I shall duly consider these preferences.

It is impossible for me at present to enter further into the details of my department, as I have not as yet fully assumed the duties of it, and am not yet familiar with all its workings.

By the appointment of Mr. Henry Collin as counterfeit detector for my department, all members have a guarantee that every stamp that will be circulated by me is a genuine original, and no fear need be had that any counterfeits will enter their collections through the Sales Department of the American Philatelic Association.

In conclusion, I ask for the hearty co-operation of the members in my effort to make the department a greater success than it has ever been, and if this is accorded to me, I feel sure that I will justify my selection by the Official Board.

HENRY L. CALMAN,
Superintendent of Sales.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Since my last report I have been successful in establishing exchange with the Oesterreichischer Philatelisten Club in Vienna, and Mr. Henry Clotz has ordered sheets to be made for this and the Berlin Society.

From Berlin Mr. Clotz has received a very nice selection of stamps, which is now on the circuit, and as he intends to send out as soon as possible to both the above societies our exchange, it would be well if those intending to participate in the ex-

change would address him for sheets. There are some very good stamps sent us by the Berlin Society, and at moderate prices, too.

At the New York meeting of the Official Board, held in September, several resident vice-presidents residing abroad were appointed in accordance with the amended constitution. I have been notified by the following gentlemen of their acceptance:

Major E. B. Evans, London, for Great Britain.
Dr. Emilio Diena, of Modena, for Italy.
Gustav Beil, of Paris, for France.
F. J. Grenny, of Brantford, Ont., for Canada.
B. Blauhuth, of Leipzig, for Germany.

The above gentlemen have expressed in their letters of acknowledgment the greatest interest for the welfare of the American Philatelic Association; and, together with appointments made but not yet heard from, the staff of resident vice-presidents abroad will no doubt be of great benefit to our association.

JOSEPH RECHERT,
International Sec'y.

To the Members of the A. P. A.:

The coming Fall and Winter will be a lively one to the collector who seeks for bargains at auctions, as in New York there will be held that I know of now ten auctions of stamps, besides others that I have not been informed of. This will put upon the market many choice and rare stamps, besides thousands of cheaper stamps that you may wish some of also to complete your sets. There is no way that I know of to buy good stamps cheaper than at these auctions. At a late sale I bought for a collector twelve lots of stamps for which the bid he sent me was \$60.50, and all I had to pay for them was \$37.65, and they were choice stamps.

Now, a little advice to the collector who has not learnt by experience about sending bids for auctions. First examine very carefully the catalogue, as there are many good stamps mixed up among poorer ones, and all sold in a lot at so much for the lot or so much apiece; mark a check against the various lots you wish, and then consult some reliable price list, and if the stamp is marked in the catalogue Fine or Very Good, it is worth nearly the full catalogue price, and in some cases where it is Ex. Fine, more; mark along side the number in the catalogue, for instance,

198 Lot 431, PROVIDENCE, 5 c., with period after cents; V. Fine.

The \$4.00 is the catalogue price, the figures below, your bid. This is an instance of where there is only one stamp in that lot (431). When there are several, and the sale is so much per stamp, as for example:

198 Lot 18, UNITED STATES, 1851-56, 1, 3, 10, 12, used.

You find that they are catalogued at \$1.21 for the four, and as they are not marked Fine they are in good condition, and you figure that they are worth 80 cents to you, which you divide by four, and your bid will be 20 cents each.

As a rule you can rely upon the catalogue as to the condition of stamps, but even they sometimes

contain mistakes, and do not notice a slight tear in the stamps. *Never buy torn stamps.*

In making up your list to send to the Auction Buyer of the A. P. A. the following form is a good one:

"217 W. 129 st., N. Y. City.

MR. A. R. ROGERS,
75 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.

DEAR SIR: Please purchase for me at Mr. — next sale, to be held on the — day of —, 189—, the following lots:

Lot 18.—20 cents each is my limit.

Lot 430.—\$3.75 is my limit.

Lot 600.—10 cents each is my limit.

Buy as cheap as you can.

If the lots are not as catalogued, do not purchase at any price.

Please send me statement, with your commission and postage added, and I will send you money order for the same, and request that you will send the stamps, on receipt of my money order, by registered mail.

Very respectfully,

CLARENCE BLOSS."

The third purchasing agent of the A. P. A. (auction buyer), charges according to the by-laws, 5 per cent, and postage on all purchases made, which amount to \$5 or over, and on any amount less 25 cents and postage, which is one-half the commission charged by dealers.

It is advisable in bidding to make your bid an odd number. For instance, you wish to bid \$1 on a lot, if you make it \$1.05 you stand a much better chance of securing it, as the majority of the bids that are sent are on the even figure. Be sure and send your bids as early as possible.

By sending 25 cents I will mail you catalogues of all auctions held in New York for the season 1890-91.

Yours very truly,
A. R. ROGERS,
Third Purchasing Agent A. P. A.,
75 Maiden Lane,
New York City.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Editors American Philatelist:

Sirs:—I have had the opportunity of reading the report of the Convention from one of the copies of the stenographer's notes. While I was not at the Convention my proxy was, and was voted with Corwin's proxies for the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, and against the best interests of the American Philatelic Association, and I do protest against the action taken at that time.

Think of two men soliciting proxies and then using them to advance their own selfish interests, by abolishing the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and having their own paper appointed the official journal. This is what Corwin and Scott are guilty of.

If they suppose the men whose proxies they held are to be silent and submit to such actions they are mistaken.

If a majority of the members demand that the matter be submitted to a general vote of the Association it will be done.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST has only cost the Association \$33.73 per month for the last ten months, and the *Metropolitan Philatelist* asks for

fifty cents a year for each member, so any one can see that with our increasing membership no money is to be saved.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST is well established and it is sheer folly to suspend its publication to gratify the private interests of Corwin and Scott. This paper will be self supporting within one year.

Those who wanted to make the change claimed that the cost of publishing it was greater than it should be. If these claims were made with HONEST intentions, why did they not try to remedy the case in a rational way, and thereby profit the Association. No, they use this as a means to GRAB the whole thing. I say "STOP THIEF" and appeal to the sense of justice of every member of the American Philatelic Association, whether they approve the action of these men or not, to submit the matter to a vote of the members.

Those who would do this should write as

follows to the President, Hon. John K. Tiffany, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir:—Whereas the President of the A. P. A. shall submit any amendment to the Constitution passed in convention to a popular vote, upon request of a majority of the members, I respectfully request that all the amendments to the By-Laws and Constitution in regard to the official organ or journal be submitted to the members, with the purpose of determining whether it be their wish to continue the AMERICAN PHILATELIST or to abandon same and adopt the *Metropolitan Philatelist* as the official paper.

Signature.....

A. P. A. No.

Every member should be willing to have the matter settled fairly and squarely, even though they are willing to see our AMERICAN PHILATELIST dropped.

Long live the AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

* * *

Auction Buyer.

Stamps bought at all Auctions at 5 per cent. commission on orders for \$5.00 or over, 25 cents on less than \$5.00.

HALF THE RATE CHARGED BY DEALERS.

Send 25 cents to pay expenses and I will send catalogues of all auctions for the year 1890.

No charge if stamp is enclosed for information in regard to condition, etc.

Address,

A. R. ROGERS,

75 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. CITY.

Third Asst. Purchasing Agent, A. P. A.

EXCHANGE

wanted with collectors all over the world.

Specialties: Swedish Stamps, Cards and Envelopes. Common U. S. Stamps are not accepted.

ERNST FÆGERSTEN,

STOCKHOLM,

GREFTUREGATAN 50 A. SWEDEN.

EXCHANGE wanted in postage
Stamps all over the
World. Correspondence in English and German.
Please send duplicates to

JOHN REIMERS,

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THE
AMERICAN PHILATELIST

VOLUME V.

DECEMBER, 1890, To DECEMBER, 1891.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 13, 1891.

No. 1

THE PURCHASING AGENCY OF THE A. P. A.

TIME being money and the hours flying by most of the collectors of stamps have something more serious to do than devote their precious moments hunting for their little pets, and they would rather spend the time which they can spare from business in collecting the old issues and rare specimens, and leave the gathering of the new ones for somebody else to do for them.

For this reason the A. P. A., following in the wake of the great societies of Europe, has deemed it necessary to create a department which should do this last named work for its members. But to make this branch work for the best advantage of everybody it is necessary besides good and effective management, that those interested therein should know exactly how it is worked, and to what purpose it, "the first purchasing agency," has been instituted.

It is true that since my appointment as first purchasing agent I have had occasion in the several reports which I submitted to my fellow-members, to give some more or less exact information about this office, but from frequent questions addressed to me about this subject, I am led to believe that a large part of the members of the A. P. A. do not know very much about it, and so I will try in the following pages to give an exact picture of:

What the first purchasing agency of the A. P. A. really is, how it is managed and what the members have to do to get the most favorable returns from this agency.

According to our by-laws the first purchasing agent shall make arrangements to obtain at as little expense as possible unused specimens of all newly issued stamps, envelopes, postal cards, etc., of all countries, etc., etc.

"PURCHASES."

The purchasing of the new issued stamps, etc., is done by the agent in most cases direct from the issuing country through private correspondents, postmasters, etc., and only in cases where he cannot get the stamps in this way, he may buy them from wholesale dealers. It is very difficult sometimes to find direct correspondents in far-off small colonies; often also are these gentlemen not so very punctual in the filling of orders even though—as is usual—the cash accompanies the order, and sometimes, happily very seldom, despite the greatest care taken in selecting the agents, neither money nor stamps are ever seen again. For these reasons a delay in the delivery of new issues is often not to be avoided. The rarer provisional issues, which as a rule are out of use before an order can reach the issuing country, can very seldom be procured in this way, and therefore are generally to be bought of a large wholesaler even at prices which exceed the face value several times.

The agent purchases all new issues only once, and mostly only as many of them as his department has members, so that new members cannot obtain through him any issues which had been ordered before the date of their joining.

PRICES.

All stamps, etc., which are received by the agency are advertised monthly, with price in our official journal, and here it may be said at once that it is entirely useless for persons not members of the department to order stamps according to this report, as it is not the price-list of a dealer, but only an announcement for members, so as to

enable them to figure the cost of their purchases later on.

The prices give the net cost of the stamps, etc., laid down at the agency (San Francisco), rounded to whole and $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The gain from smaller fractions is transferred to the postage account.

COMMISSION.

Besides this price and the postage from San Francisco to the members, there is to be paid by them according to our by-laws, a commission up to 10 per cent., half of which is the compensation of the agent, and the rest goes for covering all expenses of the department such as postage to foreign countries, stationery, etc., and unforeseen losses. As so far these expenses have only amounted to 2 per cent., the total commission is fixed at 7 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. until further notice.

MEMBERS.

Every member of the A. P. A. has the privilege to join the department, and for this has to give a deposit of \$5.00 or \$10.00 according to the class to which he desires to belong; at the same time he has to inform the agent of those countries, etc., which in his class he does not choose to collect. Orders for new members will be filled as soon as the deposit is in the hands of the agent.

But before joining this department every interested member should consider that the collecting of unused stamps, especially that of the higher values (Class I), is rather expensive, so that gentlemen who are not so situated that they can spend at least \$5.00 as monthly average for this part of their collection would do better to join class II.

CLASSES.

The first purchasing agency is divided into the following classes:

Class I. Members who want all stamps, envelopes, cards, etc., up to 5 shillings English face value.

Class II. Those who want all stamps, envelopes, cards, etc., up to 1 shilling English face value.

Ia, IIa. Same as I, II, but for adhesives only.

Ib, IIb. Same as I, II, adhesives, envelopes, wrappers, but no cards.

Class III. Envelopes, wrappers and cards, but no adhesives.

If any members wish to receive all stamps up to 20 shillings instead of 5 shill-

ings, they can get them by stating this desire. This Class is called AI, AIa, AIb.

Inside of these classes can be made limitations in regard to the countries desired only; that is the members can except from their orders certain countries or whole continents, also certain kinds of stamps as officials, etc.

All others, such as classes up to \$1.00, 50 cents or 10 cents face value. envelopes only one shape, etc., etc., are inadmissible. All such limitations would only contribute to make the hard work of the agent still harder. Should a member sometimes receive a stamp or an envelope which he does not collect, it will be ever so much easier, considering the cheap price, to sell same with profit than to send a long complaint about it to the agent.

FORWARDINGS.

As soon as sufficient omissions have arrived at the agent's, he forwards same to the members, which generally occurs every two or three months—even with the quickest work and the very best commodities, such as forwarding for sixty members—that is, the dividing of the stamps, the writing of statements, packing and addressing of the letters takes at least 12 to 14 hours, and it is, therefore, impossible to make the shipments more frequently.

STATEMENT.

A statement is sent to each member with every forwarding giving exact information about his account. The schedules used for this purpose are known to every member of the agency. To make it more clear and easier to understand, a new schedule will be used after the old ones are gone.

Herewith I submit a sample of such a statement: Mr. D. has joined the department for Class I in full; has paid \$10.00 deposit and receives now his first forwarding; 17 stamps, value \$3.50, and 6 envelopes, cards, etc. (why do we not have one word like the German, "Gauzsachen?") value 61 cents, with postage and commission this makes \$4.54, and leaves him a credit of \$5.46, which is the basis for the next statement. But at the same time the stamps ordered for him, but not yet received by the agent, amount to about \$5.00, reducing his deposit in the hands of the agent to 46 cents. As soon as this deposit is reduced to less than \$2.00 (for Class I, \$1.00 for Class II), it has to be paid up, therefore Mr. D. must pay \$9.54.

PROFORMA—STATEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, October, 1890.

5th forwarding.

Dear Sir: Inclosed please find the postage stamps, etc., purchased for you and arrived since the last forwarding:

17 stamps.....	\$3.50	
6 envelopes, wrappers, cards, etc.	61	
Net cost at San Francisco.....	\$4.11	
Commission (according to the by-laws) 7 per cent.....	29	
Postage of to-day's remittance....	14	\$4.54
Share for stamps ordered but not yet received.....		5.00
		<u>\$9.54</u>

Your credit as per last account....	\$—	
Payment of August 1st.....	\$10.00	\$10.00

Surplus (or deficit)	46	
----------------------------	----	--

As you have not longer a surplus—as your surplus has diminished to less than \$2.00, I request you to increase the amount to \$10.00, as otherwise I can neither fill orders for you nor forward stamps to you.

Your actual account with the First Purchasing Agency reads as follows:

Debit.		
To amount of to-day's remittance	\$4.54	
To credit balance for next statement.....	5 46	
		\$10.00
		Credit.

By balance as per last statement.		
Payment.	\$10.00	
		\$10.00

No. 38. Respectfully yours,
Mr. D— W. S.

All figures in Roman letters are written, all others are printed.

I hope this shows to satisfaction, why prompt payments are necessary as soon as they are requested. Many members seem to think that they do enough by at once paying the stamps which they receive, but they forget that in the meantime already a large amount of stamps has been ordered, and paid for, for their account which sometimes does not arrive for three or four months.

At this moment the department has about \$530.00 outstanding, and the treasury amounts to less than nothing, so that new stamps cannot be ordered (if not for the agent's private money) before more remittances are forthcoming. What the department is mostly in need of are two things, Correspondents in all the foreign countries; those will be found by the agent by and by, and members who will take advantage of this branch of the A. P. A., and who by prompt payments will help the agent in his work. It is to be hoped that many such members may be found when this article

has been published, and when gentlemen who are able and willing to regularly invest some money in their stamp collections are convinced that the first Purchasing Agency is one of the most useful institutions of the A. P. A.

Before closing this explanation, I would like to submit in the following lines some extracts from the correspondence with members containing some expressions pro and contra the department.

"I have just added up the value of the '84 adhesives I have received, and they amount to \$20.00 by the latest catalogue issued; the 70 envelopes, etc., probably amount to as much more. As they only cost me \$13.00 (both lots together) through your agency, I should think any one would see the advantage of joining the 'A. P. A.'"

Yours truly,
W. C. STONE.

"I wish to close my account with your 'branch, it doesn't pay me."

Yours, etc., GUY SEMPLE.
(England.)

"Am well pleased with what you sent me 'for that amount.'"

GEO. H. WORTHINGTON.

"I think it is about time that the different 'departments of the A. P. A. were man- 'aged in a business-like manner or else they 'better shut up shop.'"

Yours truly,
EMIL GLOGAN.

"Was more than pleased with last con- signment."

Yours truly,
G. R. LUMSDEN.

I hope that this article may help a little to build up and enlarge the first purchasing agency and at the same time the A. P. A., and with the assurance that my best attention shall always be directed towards making my department a success in every respect, I am, most respectfully yours,

W. Sellschopp.

If one has a taste for collecting stamps, there is no reason why he should be discouraged by high prices, long catalogues, or stories of philatelic wealth. He will be surprised at the pleasure and profit he will gain, even if his time and means are small; he will wonder at the opportunities that will offer and at the sources from which unexpected assistance will come.—JOHN K. TIFFANY, in the *Standard Philatelist*.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

A Descriptive List of all Known Varieties.

COMPILED BY WM. C. STONE.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 1, 1871.—Allegorical figure representing Time seated on a pedestal beside which is an hour glass. The figure is holding a crown in the right hand and a second crown is falling from it, while a zig-zag flash of lightning passes behind it; in the right hand is a sickle, and in the space beneath the pedestal is the inscription "N. S. Wales" in white letters on a black ground. The groundwork behind the figure is filled up with intersecting wavy lines, and the whole design is enclosed in an uncolored circular band, inscribed "Electric" above and "Telegraphs" below, in plain capitals. Numerals of value at top, and value in words below. Watermarked N. S. W. vertically; perforated 12½.

1.	1 penny, brick red and black,	(16,750)	—	—
2.	2 " " blue " "	(13,000)	—	—
3.	6 " " Indian red " "	(3,000)	—	—
4.	1 shilling bright blue " "	(9,500)	—	—
5.	2 " " brown " "	(7,500)	—	—
6.	4 " " violet " "	(4,500)	—	—
7.	6 " " carmine " "	(1,000)	—	—
8.	8 " " lilac " "	(1,000)	—	—

The imperforate 4 penny stamp which is listed by some is probably only an essay. The figures in brackets represent the number issued. They were in use only a little over a month it is said.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 15, 1885.—Stamp Duty stamps surcharged "Postage."

9.	5 shillings, black, green and violet,	\$3.00	—	—
10.	10 " " " carmine " "	5.00	—	—
11.	10 " " " blue " "	5.00	—	—
12.	1 pound black " " " "	10.00	—	—

These stamps are generally classed among the postal issues but were prepared more especially for use on telegrams. Of the 5 shilling 16,400 were furnished according to the requisition book. The 10 shillings and £1 although prepared have not as yet been issued as telegraph stamps. Ordinary postage stamps are now used it is said.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

ISSUE OF JULY, 1885.—Postage stamps surcharged "Tele—graaf" in violet, in two lines. Perf. 14.

1.	1 penny, violet on red brown	.15	—	—
2.	3 " " " blue	.30	—	—
3.	6 " " " pink	.50	—	—
4.	1 shilling, " " orange	.70	—	—

This last is uncertain. It is reported to have been issued but I have met with no specimen.

ISSUE OF — 1886.—Revenue stamp of 1878 surcharged as above.

5. 1 shilling, violet on violet brown.... — —

ISSUE OF 1888.—Surcharge altered to "T. F."

6. 3 pence, black on blue..... — —

7. 6 " " " pink..... — —

Revenue stamp of 9 shillings surcharged "T. F." and "Een shilling" with original value barred by a line.

8. 1s. on 9s. black on bistre..... — —

PERU.

ISSUE OF JULY 1, 1876.—Arms in diamond within rectangle. *Telegrafo—Nacional* above on scrolls, numerals of value and value in words below. Perforated 12.

1.	5 centavos, blue-lilac.....	.06	—	—
2.	20 " " green.....	.15	—	—
3.	50 " " brown.....	.10	—	—

These stamps are now out of use.

PHILIPPINES.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1874.—Crowned arms in oval, *Filipinas Telegs, 1874 y 75*, above. Perforated 14.

1. 1 peseta, 25 cent, gray..... .60 —

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1876.—Head of Alfonso XII. to right in oval. *Telegrafos* above, emblems in angles.

2.	250 mils de peso, chocolate, (imperf.)	.40	—	—
3.	250 " " " (Perf. 14)	.30	—	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1880.—Similar to last issue; no emblems in angles. Perforated 14.

4. 25 cent de peso, ultramarine..... .40 —

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1881.—Same as last issue. Perforated 14.

5.	1 peso, bistre.....	.80	.50	—
6.	2 " " green.....	1.60	1.50	—
7.	5 " " ultramarine.....	4.00	.60	—
8.	10 " " pink.....	5.00	—	—

ISSUE OF JULY, 1881.—*Derecho Judicial* stamp surcharged *Habilitado para Telegrafos* in oval in black. Perf. 14.

9. 2 reales, blue..... 1.00 —

ISSUE OF — 1882.—Similar to 1876 issue. Perf. 14.

10. 250 cent de peso, ultramarine..... .50 —

for a means of communication between its students and their homes, in all quarters of Europe. Yet in the last twenty years or so, Egyptologists have discovered that a system of delivering communications existed among the Egyptians as far back as the time of the early Pharaohs, and that it had reached a high stage of development when Egypt was conquered by the Persians under Cambyses. Indeed, one enthusiastic philatelist has gone so far as to assert (without naming the authorities for his statement) that, on several of the letters and rolls pictured upon the walls of the temples and palaces, drawings of postage stamps (!) may be seen. In all probability this gentleman, in his eager desire to discover a remote antiquity for the postage stamp, has mistaken the clay seals with which the documents were sealed for postage stamps. But it is certainly true that a regularly established chain of relays of couriers and horses existed throughout the more populous portions of the empire.

In examining the bas-reliefs sculptured on the tombs of the ancient empire, you will constantly notice scribes engaged in some business connected with the art of writing. Some were employed as book-keepers in the counting-houses of Thebes and Memphis, or as stewards on the farms along the fertile banks of the Nile. Others were to be found at the gates of the temples or on the corners of the busier streets, who, for a small consideration, would read or write a letter for some unfortunate whose education was defective in those important arts. For their paper they used fine leaves of papyrus. But as papyrus was an expensive luxury to those whose pockets were usually slender, they substituted for it fragments of pottery and pieces of wood. This was a resource which allowed the poor to keep up their correspondence and to enrich their library at the expense of their kitchen and wood-bin. If, however, the letter was to be forwarded to a superior in rank, the sender secured the use of any economical substitute, on account of politeness, and recopied on papyrus the contents of his board or pottery. The missive was then duly rolled up, bound tightly by a cord and sealed with the stamp of a clay seal. Upon the back some hieratic signs were written, which indicated the name of the person to whom it was to be sent, together with all of his civil or religious title.

The preparation of the letter having

been duly finished, there were many ways of forwarding it to its address, if not promptly, at least safely. The state, as I have already mentioned, employed relays of couriers to deliver the reports, orders and other communications of the government; the rich sent slaves, or other employes of their house; the common people had recourse either to the good will of a noble who condescended to forward their letters with his, or to the kindness of a friend, who was setting out on a journey and would charge himself with their business.

But few remains have survived of this correspondence. One part destroyed by the ancients themselves, served to make pasteboard; the rest has undergone the common lot of all literature, still remains enough have survived from all of these dangers to show us the character of their official and personal correspondence. We possess business letters, official orders, reports, blundering despatches, notes of travel and of invitation. Sometimes these letters have been found intact in the cases which have been found to be used as libraries or on the bodies of the persons to whom they were addressed. For a long time lost, they now come out of their venerable oblivion to disclose the secrets of the state or of particular individuals; to give us intimate details of private or public life; and to place before our eyes the daily thought and action of the greatest people of antiquity.

And now I will close with a few words as to the influence of the Egyptian mail establishment upon other ancient nations. When the Persians conquered Egypt in 525 B. C., the excellence of the post as a means of centralization became at once apparent to the Asiatic monarch, and under Darius we find the Persian post fully established. Alexander the Great and his successors constantly used the post to forward their official despatches. And lastly, when Augustus created the empire of Rome he likewise founded a post that the doings of his lieutenants in all parts of the vast Roman empire might become specially known at the seat of the court. It is for this purpose of centralization that the post has, in all ages, been used. And yet, when our modern governments enlarge the workings of the postoffice department of their respective countries, how little do they ever dream that this political institution was founded by the Pharaohs of Egypt thou-

sands of years ago, as many others of our political departments have been. At every step we take into the history of Egyptian civilization we perceive more and more clearly that we, who are accustomed to regard ourselves as the most highly civilized nations of the ancient or modern world, are

but little further advanced toward perfection than the long since departed inhabitants of the valley of the Nile, whose records and memorials have recently been laid bare by the activity of our modern explorers.

Charles R. Bump.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.*

ADHESIVES.

Argentine.—(IV. 293) several new varieties of the engraved set are at hand. The $\frac{1}{4}$ cent. has a full-face portrait of Gen. Jose Maria Paz, with "correos y telegrafos" above and "centavo ($\frac{1}{4}$) centavo" below; "Republica—Argentina" at sides in curved labels. Perforated, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{4}$ centavo green.

The surcharged $\frac{1}{4}$ on 12c. exists in black as well as red.

$\frac{1}{4}$ centavo black on blue.

The 10 cent. has a portrait of ex-president — Avellaneda, with "correos y (10) telegrafos" above, "Diez—centavos" below, "Republica—Argentina" at sides. Per. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

10 centavos, bistre.

Azores.—(IV. 294). The surcharge for this Dependency is to be abandoned after January 1st it is announced. They must have heard of the formation of the A. S. A.

Austria.—(IV. 284). Nearly all of the new issue have come to hand as well as the surcharged set for the Levant.

10 paras on 3k, black and green.

20 " " 5k, " " rose.

1 piaster on 10k, " " blue.

2 " " 20k, " " olive.

5 " " 50k, " " violet.

Bamra.—(VII. 285). The stamps noted in our August chronicle have given place to a new set. At the left side is BAMRA; at the right, STATE; above "Feudatory;" at the bottom the value in words; in the center in three lines "Postage"—a scroll—and a native inscription. There are numerous varieties, the sheet being composed of twenty stamps. The most noticeable error, which occurs in all values, is "Feudatory."

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black on rose-lilac.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " " green.

1 " " yellow.

2 " " rose-lilac.

4 " " rose.

8 " " rose-lilac.

1 rupee, " "

Bhopal.—A new value of a new design is the latest from the domains of the Begum. The usual Hindustani inscription is in the center in a circle with "H. H. Narvat Shah Jahan Becam," around it. Around this in turn is a laural wreath; in the four corners in small circles are the letters "B. L. C. I." Below the circle in a small oblong oval is the value.

8 annas, dull blue.

The retouched 4 annas noted last year (IV. 165) now comes on wove paper.

4 anna, yellow; wove paper.

The following newly discovered varieties are noted by the *Philatelic Record*:

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue-green; imperf.

Errors; NWAH—SAH—NAWA and JANAN.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, yellow-green; perf.

Errors; NWAB—NAWAA—NAWA—NWA—

BA and BEGAAM—NWABA.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, deep green; perf.

Errors; Same as last.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red; perf.

Errors, SAH—NAWABA.

2 annas, blue; imperf. and perf.

Errors; BEEGAM—NAWAH.

8 annas, dull blue; perf.

Errors; HAH—JABAN.

There are twenty-four new types of the 2 annas.

Brazil.—(IV. 294). The missing high values of the series of Jornaes stamps of the first design have at last turned up.

200 reis, black.

300 " carmine.

500 " green.

700 " blue.

1000 " brown.

Of the set announced on page 170 of last year, we have only heard of two values that have been seen. The full set was to be as follows:

10 reis, grey-blue.

20 " green.

50 " olive.

100 " carmine.

200 " violet.

300 " dark blue.

500 " red-brown.

700 " violet.

1000 " yellow.

One value of still another design has come to hand. In the upper part is the Southern Cross with "Correo" above, and "e. u. do. Brazil" below in curved lines. Below this is "Jornaes," at the bottom in the center "Reis," with numerals of value on either side of it.

10 reis, blue.

Two new sets for general use are soon to appear it is said. One will have the effigy of the Republic, and this will in turn give way to the Brazilian eagle.

British East Africa Co.—(IV. 294). To the two surcharges noted should be added a third.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 1 penny lilac.

*NOTE.—We give this month a chronicle of the new issues that have been discovered since the issue of the last number of this paper so that our list may be complete. We shall in future give in brackets after the name of each country the volume and page of the last previous mention.

The surcharged set has been replaced by a new series of quite a pretty design. In the center of the stamp is a crowned sun encircled by a horseshoe band inscribed "Imperial British East Africa Company." At the top,—"Postage—Revenue;" and below, "Light and Liberty." The value is at the bottom in a straight line. Perforated 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, bronze-green.

1 " green.

2 " vermillion.

4 " brown.

8 " blue.

1 rupee, pink.

2 " brick red.

3 " light purple.

4 " light blue.

5 " green.

The 8 annas and 1 rupee are also issued in gray for revenue purposes, although it is said that they would be received for postage if presented. They probably will be. The entire set is said to be on sale at face value at the London office of the company. Mr. Sellschopp will please take notice.

British Guiana.—(IV. 294). The \$4.00 revenue has been surcharged like the \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

1 cent, red, on \$4; green.

The list of the revenues used for postage given by us (III 333 and IV: 123) is not quite correct. A correspondent of the *Philatelic Journal of America* gives the full list as follows:

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 40, 72 cents, black and purple.

2 cents, red and black and purple.

\$1, \$2, \$3, black and green.

Some changes of colors and denominations are said to be in prospect.

British North Borneo.—(IV. 224). The new varieties of the "Postage and Revenue" type.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent, rose.

1 " orange.

4 " carmine.

The 25 cents is said to have been surcharged "eight cents," but we wait for more light before listing it.

Bolivia.—The 5 and 10 cent of the current set are now perforated 12 instead of being rouletted. The 5 cents, for a specimen of which are indebted to Mr. Corwin, is in a new shade.

5 cent, ultramarine.

10 " orange.

The above are from the plate of the nine star issue, and not the current die.

Curacao.—(IV. 92). There is a 3 cent of the numeral type.

3 cents, bistre.

Cape of Good Hope.—(IV. 123). The 4 penny now has the fowl anchor watermark.

4 pence, blue; wmk anchor.

Der Philatelist has the 6 pence surcharged One Penny in red with fowl anchor watermark instead of Crown C. C. Is it a fraud?

Cashmere.—(IV. 165). The post office officials have gone into the stamp business on so large a scale that they have had to get up new plates for the early circular and rectangular sets.

Cyprus.—The 30 paras on 1 piastre, and a number of revenue stamps have lately turned up with Postal Surcharge in two lines in black. They are said to have been used for unpaid letter stamps.

Postage, 30 paras on 1 pi. carmine.

Revenue, 8 pence, lilac and brown.

" 1 shilling, green and black.

" 2 " " " blue.

" 5 " " " violet.

" 10 " " " carmine.

" 1 piastre, lilac.

" 2 " " "

The 30 par. on 1 pi., also exists with the initials J. A. B. or I. A. B. written in black ink. This is also said to be a due stamp.

30 paras on 1 pi., carmine.

Columbia.—(IV. 295). There is a 20 cent, of a similar design to the 2 cent, and a new 5 cent stamp with arms in circle.

5 centavos, blue.

20 " light violet.

There is also a new 1 cent stamp with arms in oval inscribed Republic de Columbia; numerals in upper corners, value below. Perf. 13.

1 centavo, green on greenish.

Dutch India.—(IV. 385). Two new stamps of the numeral type.

3 cents, lilac.

5 " blue.

Diego Suarez.—(IV. 166). Three new surcharges.

15 cents, on 1c, black on gray.

15 " " 5c, green.

15 " " 10c, black on lilac.

Also four ugly provisionals of local manufacture. The 1 cent has a sailing vessel, the 5c, two heads to left (one a negress), the 15c also two heads to left, the 25c a head of Minerva.

1 centimes, black.

5 " "

15 " "

25 " "

Chamba.—(III. 71). More varieties of the current type.

6 annas, yellow brown.

12 " brown on red.

Service; 3 annas, orange.

" 6 annas, yellow brown.

" 12 " brown on red.

Hayti.—(IV. 229). Surcharged "Deux—2—Cent" in red on current 3 cent stamp.

2 cent, on 3c, red on blue.

Finland.—(IV. 295). The set of the new design is now complete.

1 mark, gray and rose.

5 " green and red.

10 " brown and red.

Hong Kong.—(III. 301). The following new issues are reported, the \$5 stamps being surcharged on revenue stamps.

10 cents, brown violet on red.

30 " sea-green.

48 " lilac.

20 " 30c, sea-green.

50 " 48c, lilac.

1 dollar, 96c, brown violet on red.

5 " on \$2, sea-green.

5 " \$3, pale lilac.

5 " \$10, brown-violet on red.

Italy.—(IV. 295). The 1 and 2 cent, Segnatassa stamps have been surcharged for use as 20 cent stamps.

20 cent on 1c, yellow and carmine.

20 " " 2c, " " " "

It is reported that the recently issued 5 lire is also to be altered to a 20 cent. value.

The packet stamps have been surcharged for use as two cent postage stamps. "Valevole—per le Stampe" in two lines at top, Cmi—2 at bottom.

2 cent on 10c, olive.

2 " " 20c, blue.

2 " " 50c, red.

2 " " 75c, green.

2 " on \$1.25, orange.

2 " " \$1.75, brown.

Jeypore.—(IV. 93). The four values noted by us a year ago are out of use. The surcharge existed in both black and red.

Leeward Islands.—These stamps came into use about Nov. 15th. The design resembles that of the Leychelles, except that the head is in an octagon, and the side inscriptions read "Postage & Revenue." Perf. 14, watermarked Crown C. A.

½ penny, green and violet.

1 " " rose " "

2½ " " lilac " "

4 " " orange " "

6 " " violet " "

7 " " brown " "

1 shilling, rose and green.

5 " " blue " "

Exit Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher and Virgin Islands.

Mexico.—(IV. 285). Mr. Mekeel has received from Vera Cruz a rectangular stamp with a large T in the center, "Falta de Porte," and value below which it is said has been issued for unpaid letters.

20 centavos, red and light blue.

Netherlands.—(IV. 150). King William III died Nov. 23, and we may soon look for stamps with the portrait of ten year old Queen Wilhelmina.

New South Wales.—(IV. 212). We have the following service stamps.

O. S. 1 penny, red; wmk N. S. W.

" 5 pence, green; wmk crown, N. S. W.

" 1 shilling, purple-brown; wmk crown, N. S. W.

Only 1,000 of the 5 pence are said to have been issued.

New Zealand.—(IV. 166). There are several new values of the railway newspaper stamps.

1 penny, violet.

2 " " yellow.

3 " " brown.

4 " " red.

6 " " green.

Norway.—(IV. 229). There is a new value of the unpaid set.

20 ore, ultramarine.

Newfoundland.—(III. 20). We hear of a new three cent stamp, but know nothing as to the design.

3 cents, slate.

Paraguay.—(IV. 105). Two high values are announced by a Paris exchange.

5 pesos, blue.

10 " " carmine.

Queensland.—A 2½ pence and a ½ penny stamp have been engraved. The first has the head of Vic-

toria as in the current issue, with Queensland, in white letters above; numerals of value in lower corners, "Twopence half-penny" between all in white. The color is to be red.

The ½ penny will be oblong, and printed light green. The head will be in an oval with name above and "½" in circles at either side, Half being under one circle and Penny under the other. The above information is from a Brisbane paper of Oct. 25th.

Roumania.—(IV. 229). The 50 bani is in use.

50 bani, orange.

The 25 bani has been seen in slate-brown and the 10 b. in rose. "Errors" probably.

Russia.—(IV. 229). The 3½ and 7 roubles now come with thunderbolts.

3½ roubles, gray and black.

7 " " orange and black.

Saint Vincent.—(IV. 58). There is a new provisional 2½ penny.

2½ pence on 4½ claret.

Surinam.—(III. 273). A new value of the numeral type. Perf. 12½.

3 cents, green.

Travancore.—(IV. 167). The 2c. now has the new watermark. (See IV. 106).

2 chuckrums, orange.

Victoria.—The *Melbourne Argus* gives the following description of a series of postage due stamps which were to go into use November 1st. "In the center is a large circular panel in blue, on which is impressed the price of the stamp, and the panel stands out well on a background of redish-brown color. The different denominations are:"

1 penny, red-brown and blue.

2 " " " " " "

4 " " " " " "

5 " " " " " "

6 " " " " " "

10 " " " " " "

1 shilling, " " " " " "

2 " " " " " "

5 " " " " " "

Western Australia.—(IV. 295). There is a shilling stamp like the new four pence.

1 shilling, olive-green.

Zululand.—(IV. 58). The 6 penny Natal has been surcharged for use in this colony.

6 pence, violet.

ENVELOPES.

Argentina.—(IV. 231). The 8 cent has been surcharged 5—5 over the old value. Two varieties exist; the numerals measure 8½ x 4 mm. in one and 7 x 3½ mm. in the second.

5 on 8 cent, red on straw; .151 x .86 mm.

Austria.—(IV. 190). The new envelope stamp has the head of Franz Josef to left in an arched frame.

5 kreuzers, carmine on white; 133 x 107 mm.

5 " " " buff; 157 x 130 mm.

Cape of Good Hope.—(III. 273). Size F of the registration envelope now has De la Rue & Co.'s imprint.

Columbia.—An envelope has been issued for the

railway postal service. The stamp is rectangular and has the national arms in a circle with numerals in the upper corners, and value below; below the stamp is "Servicio Postal Ferres."

5 cents, black on pink; 148 x 81 mm.

Costa Rica.—Two envelopes with oval stamps containing embossed arms in oval inscribed "Correos de Costa Rica," and value. Numerals at side. Size 150 x 88 mm. White paper.

5 centavos, orange.

10 " violet brown.

Dominican Republic.—(IV. 190.) Two new envelopes of the 1883 type have been discovered.

2 centavos, rose on blue; 139 x 77 mm.

25 " violet on white; 186 x 96 mm.

Great Britain.—(IV. 296). Numerous varieties of compound envelopes with a 10 penny stamp has been seen, but the authorities deny having ever issued any! Some employe is supposed to have used the die secretly.

New Republic.—(II. 13). An envelope dated 4 Jan. 1887, has been found on blue paper.

2 pence, violet on blue; 222 x 112 mm.

New Zealand.—The treasury department has been supplied with an official envelope being a rectangular stamp with crown in center and N. Z.—Treasury above and Free below.

No value, black on white.

United States.—(IV. 295). There will be no change in our envelopes at present, except in the watermark which will be a monogram U. S., but differing from the current issue in having the S turned around the right hand arm of the U. Several new sizes are to be issued, but we have as yet received only the following specimens:

1 cent, blue on white; size 3.

1 " " " " " 4½.

1 " " " manila; size 6.

2 " " " white; size 3.

2 " " " amber; size 3.

2 " " " oriental buff; size 3.

Victoria.—(IV. 231). We have two new sizes of the envelopes on white, and hear of one on blue.

1 penny, red-brown on white; 133 x 105 mm.

1 " " " " 222 x 96 mm.

1 " " " " blue; 137 x 79 mm.

Wurtemberg.—The *Monthly Journal* has received 38 three pfennig envelopes, thirty-seven five pfennig and ten ten pfennig on various colors.

3 pfennig, brown.

5 " green.

10 " rose.

WRAPPERS.

Austria.—The stamp on the wrapper corresponds to the new envelope. For most of our Austrian novelties we are indebted to Mr. A. Lohmeyer. Size 380 x 75 mm.

2 kreuzers, brown on buff.

Costa Rica.—There is a wrapper bearing a stamp with large numerals in circle; size 378 x 125 mm.

2 centavos, green on yellowish gray.

Russia.—(IV. 231). The 2 k. now has a couple of lines of instructions below the stamp.

2 kopeks, yellow-green on buff.

POST CARDS.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, all post cards are on buff cardboard.

Austria.—(IV. 296). Of the cards with frame and stamp of the eagle type, we have not listed the following before:

2	kreuzers, brown;	Illir.
2	" "	Ital.
2	" "	Pol.
2	" "	Rou.
2	" "	Ruth.
2	" "	Slav.
2 x 2	" "	Pol.
2 x 2	" "	Bohm.

20 paras on 5 kr. red.

Of the new type (head in arch) we have the following:

2	kreuzers, brown.	
2	" "	Bohm.
2	" "	Illir.
2	" "	Slav.
2	" "	Rou.
2	" "	Pol.
2	" "	Ruth.
2	kreuzer, brown;	Ital.
2 x 2	" "	Bohm.
2 x 2	" "	Pol.
2 x 2	" "	Ruth.
5	"	carmine.
5 x 5	" "	"

20 paras on 5 kr. carmine.

Bavaria.—(IV. 190). The 10 x 10 pf. has been seen with the error "Baviere" on each half.

Bośnia.—(I. 32). *La Carte Postale* says that the 2 k. is now printed on stout cream colored card.

Bulgaria.—(IV. 296). We have heard of two new cards with the new stamp.

5 stotinki, green.

10 " red.

Ceylon.—(IV. 59). Two new surcharges are announced. Three cents in two lines on the head with bar over original values.

3 cents on 5c. blue.

3 " " 10c. brown.

The three cent card is reported to have been issued without the word To.

Costa Rica.—Two new cards have been issued with stamp of same type as the wrapper noted this month.

2 centavos, green.

3 " carmine.

France.—(IV. 287). The 10 cent card came on pale brown as well as yellow buff.

Germany.—(IV. 296). The following varieties have been seen of the current cards that we have not noted:

5	pfennig, green;	690.
5	" "	790.
5	" "	890 i.
5	" "	990 a.
5	" "	990 d.
5 x 5	" "	1289.
5 x 5	" "	990 f.
M.O. 20	"	blue; 690.
20	"	890.
20	"	990.

India.—(III. 274). The unstamped official card of

the 1881 type is now issued on buff, according to *Le Timbre Poste*.

—yellow-green on buff.

Italy.—(IV. 206). A set of nine money order cards was issued October 1st. They bear a 10, 15, 20 or 25 cent stamp in the upper right hand corner, and are inscribed "Ammistrasione delle poste—Cartolina Vaglia No. ..." and the facial value of the card. There are perforated coupons at the right and left ends, except for the lowest value which has none at the right.

- Under 1 lire, red on orange; 10c stamp.
- 1 " " " red-buff; 10c stamp.
- 2 " " " rose; 10c stamp.
- 3 " " " green; 10c stamp.
- 4 " " " blue; 10c " "
- 5 " " " yellow; 10c stamp.
- 10 " maroon; 15c stamp.
- 15 " yellow; 20c stamp.
- 20 " blue; 25c stamp.

Some authorities say that the 15 and 20 lire have 15c stamps, but *Der Philatelist* gives them as above.

The following are now dated 90, and have ("Provincia de —") in the lower left corner.

- 10 cents, red-brown on white.
- 7½ x 7½ cents, carmine on rose.

The surcharged cards can be found with the bar over "Risporta," measuring 32 or 34 mm.

Jamaica.—The one penny has been surcharged "Half Penny" in black.
½ penny on 1 p, blue.

New South Wales.—The penny card now has the upper inscription in a straight line, and the card measures 161 x 90 mm. The three penny has had "and for France" added below the right hand inscriptions.

- 1 penny, violet.
- 3 " green on white.

Leeward Island.—Just as we go to press we hear of four cards having been issued for these islands. We presume the type is the usual colonial one.

- 1 penny, carmine.
- 1 x 1 " "
- 1½ " brown.
- 1½ x 1½ " "

Roumania.—There are two stamps in upper right corner containing numeral in oval.

- 5 bani, black on rose.
- 10 " " on gray.

Russia.—(IV. 287). The reply paid 3 kopecs is now found with the impression entirely in the color of the stamp.

- 3 x 3 kopecs, red.

San Marino.—Six postal packet cards resembling those of Italy were issued last April. They bear the republic coat of arms, and a stamp of the post card type.

- 25 centesimi, blue on salmon,
- 50 " " white.
- 75 " " rose.
- 1 lira, 25c, " green.
- 1 " 75c, " yellow.
- 2 " 70c, " gray.

Servia.—(IV. 296). We have the single 5 paras of the same type as the reply card card noted in our last.

- 5 paras, green on rose.

Spain.—(IV. 107). We have a new card with the "baby" stamp at left, and "Tarjeta Postal" over the arms in the center.
10 centimes, red-brown.

Switzerland.—(III. 48). The notices on the 5 cent. card now measure 40½ and 46 mm. instead of 37 and 44 mm. The 10 cent. has VII. 90—720,000 in the lower left corner.

- 5 cent, black.
- 10 " rose.

Turkey.—(IV. 297). The "Post Card" notes the following:

- 20 x 20 paras, lilac, rose on bluish white.

Western Australia.—There are two new cards with stamp like the adhesives.

- 2 pence, rose on white.
- 3 " green on buff.

LETTER CARDS.

Argentina.—(IV. 297). There are more of the official cards it seems.

- 2 centavos, blue; "Vice-Presidents."
- 5 " red on blueish; "Minis de Hacienda."
- 5 " " " "Minis del Interior."

Austria.—(IV. 151). We have the following with the new type of stamp:

- 3 kreuzers, green on green.
- 3 " " " Bohm.
- 5 " carmine on gray.
- 5 " " " Bohm.
- 5 " " " Poln—Ruth.
- 5 " " " Slov.
- 5 " " " Ital—Illir.
- 15 " blue " " —blue.
- 1 piaster on 10 kr, blue on gray—blue.

Russia.—(IV. 231.) There are numerous varieties of these cards formed by the omission of the perforations on one or more sides. The perforations are now curved in the corners instead of crossing each other.

- 5 kopecs, violet on white.
- 7 " blue on yellow.
- 10 " " " gray.

Servia.—There is an official card used by the Municipal Council of Belgrade. They bear the Servian arms surrounded by an inscription in a circular handstamp.

—blue and black on yellow.

Cards for the public were promised January 1st.

Sweden.—(IV. 213). The card now has the stamp like the current adhesive, says the *Monthly Journal*.
10 ore, rose on olive.

Victoria.—(IV. 78). The card is now inscribed "Price ½ per dozen," instead of "Price three half-pence."

- 1 penny, blue on gray.

Wurtemberg.—The *Monthly Journal* also has a card with colored surface impressed with the envelope stamp. 142 x 105 mm.
10 pfennig, rose on yellow.

TELEGRAPHS.

Argentina.—(IV. 231). Another value of the "Transandean" series has just come to light.
40 centavos, orange.

Austria.—(IV. 297). We have the following stationery from Mr. Lohmeyer:

Letter card, 15 kreuzers,	red-violet on rose.
Card, 10 "	blue on blue.
Envelopes, 15 "	red-violet on rose.
Receipt, 5 "	carmine on buff.
Message blank, 2 "	brown on buff.

Buenos Ayers.—(IV. 151). There are two stamps which came out July 1st.

1 centavos, blue.
2 " red.

Ceylon.—(IV. 213). Four more surcharges. Bars at top and bottom, large numerals in center, value in one line at top and bottom.

20 on 50 cents, blue.
40 on 50 " "

Bars at top and bottom and across central value, value in one line at top and bottom.

60 on 1 rupee, brick-red.

Similar to the first variety above, but with double bars.

80 on 2½ rupees, gray.

Porto Rico.—(IV. 125). The following varieties of the first type of municipal stamps are noted by M. Moens:

2 cent, bistre on green.
3 " red on yellow.
10½ " mauve on buff.
21 " red on salmon.
50 " brown on white.

"—Juncos." Of the second type (without signature) the following is given.

3 cent, red on yellow.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In obedience to the mandate of the members of the Association, *THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST* once more stands before you as the official journal of the Association. But the Literary Board wish to remind the members that the paper will be in the future just what they make it. The editors cannot of course furnish all the matter needed to make the paper a success. The members, and especially those who voted to re-establish the paper, will be expected to contribute articles, either original or translated from the foreign papers, notes of interest, reports of society meetings that may be of more than local interest, auction sales, etc., etc. From our foreign members we especially desire monthly letters on philatelic events in their locality. While we are unable to publish full reports of all philatelic societies, we will print those of societies whose entire membership is composed of A. P. A. members. Other reports the Board will be obliged to condense, omitting those items which in their opinion are not of general interest.

The business management of the paper will be in the hands of Messrs. Bradt and Leland, and all communications relating to subscriptions and advertisements should be sent to the latter. All other matter, except Official Reports, to the Chairman of the Literary Board, 384 Union street, Springfield, Mass.

We are very happy to be able to announce to our readers that Monsieur J. B. Moens will soon begin the publication of the seventh edition of his catalogue. It will be issued in parts of about 150 pages each and will be about a year publishing. There will be about 8,000 illustrations. The subscription price for the first 400 copies will be 30 francs (6.00); after that number is received it will be increased. It is safe to say that every collector who has a copy of the sixth edition will cheerfully testify to the great value of the work. It is a priced catalogue to be sure, but it is also an encyclopaedia. We have found

it to be of inestimable value in our own investigations.

As a companion volume M. Moens proposes to issue illustrations of entire sheets of stamps from those countries which present more than one variety on the same sheet. Afghanistan, Bhopal, Bamra, Mauritius, New South Wales, etc., are some of the countries that will be so treated. For the detection of forgeries these will be of great value. The first 400 subscriptions will be received at 10 francs (\$2.00), after which the price will be raised.

THE 51st edition of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s stamp catalogue makes a book of about 300 pages and is far ahead of any former edition. The illustrations are scattered throughout the text making it very easy to refer to them. Several pages of water-marks are a new feature which adds greatly to the value of the book.

Subscriptions will be continued so that all will receive the 12 numbers they are entitled to. If any have missed certain numbers they should address the Business Manager.

WHILE we cannot absolutely guarantee all our advertisers we will endeavor to use the utmost caution in accepting advertisements from unknown parties. Those which appear to bear a fictitious firm name will be rejected, and the advertisements of "Companies" will not be inserted unless we are first informed in regard to who comprises the "Company."

BILLS for advertising will be mailed immediately after publication, and prompt payment of the same is expected. We shall also send out bills quarterly in advance for all advertisements under two inches, it being a waste of postage for both parties to settle monthly. Accounts remaining unpaid after 60 days from publication will be referred to the Board of Trustees. We trust none of our advertisers will render this course necessary.

(Continued on page 16.)

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, J. K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 108 Water St., New York.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York.*International Sec'y*, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23d St., New York.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, care of C. & N. W. Ry. Milwaukee, Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, 412 Superior St., Chicago, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; PHILIP H. DILG, Sec'y, 1530 Diversey St., Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.*Literary Board*, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LELAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

The following persons being in good standing have sent in their resignations, and under the rules governing such cases, the resignations will be accepted one month from the date of this publication:

- 911 ADAMS, CUTHBERT C.
- 721 BABCOCK, WM. A.
- 711 BENARI, MRS. LIZZIE T.
- 964 BLANPAIN, EUGENE.
- 710 BRINSMADE, A. A.
- 638 BULLARD, GEO. A.
- 840 CONYNHAM, HERBERT.
- 247 GARRETT, JACKSON KEMPER.
- 897 HARRISON, JUSTINA.
- 769 HAYDEN, HORACE E.
- 205 HILL, P. H.
- 309 HOENECKE, REV. A.
- 14 HUBBARD, JOHN M.
- 94 JEWETT, W. K.
- 730 JOHNSTON, T. R.
- 367 LACHASSE, GUSTAVE de.
- 828 LIMONGI, FELIX.
- 564 MCARTHUR, D. S.
- 682 MCHENRY, WM. R.
- 700 MAIER, BERNARD.
- 61 MALIN, H. A.
- 242 MENDENHALL, REV. J. K.
- 664 MERRILL, A. B.
- 809 MONTGOMERY, ROBERT H.
- 382 NEUMANN, GEO. F.
- 733 PATTERSON, MISS MARY N.
- 643 PEARCE, GORDON.
- 401 PEARL, C. W.
- 429 PREBLE, W. P., JR.
- 705 READ, H. Z.
- 851 RIDENOUR, E. A.
- 892 RUMFORD, C. P. M.
- 904 STANNARD, GEORGE R.
- 121 STEBBINS, F. B.
- 527 STENGER, EMIL.
- 340 STOCKDALE, MRS. J. P.
- 528 SWERTFAGER, GEO. A.
- 193 WOOD, GEO. H.
- 761 ZIMMERMAN, C. L.

The Trustees beg to state that several other resignations have been received, but the persons sending them not being in good standing, action has been deferred.

ALFRED L. HOLMAN,
Chicago, Jan'y. 8, 1891. *Chairman.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

November and December, 1890.

The official Board have made the following appointments:

Literary Board:

Chairman—W. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.
Business Manager—S. B. Bradt, Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Leland, Chicago, Ill.
R. S. Hatcher, Lafayette, Ind.
E. F. Gambs, San Francisco, Cal.

Superintendent of Literary Exchange:
R. Thiele, Milwaukee, Wis.

Librarian: C. J. Kuchel, Chicago, Ill.

I announce with pleasure the acceptance of all the above gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. E. F. Gambs; he is contemplating retiring from the ranks of Philately on account of weak eyes, and I have no doubt he has the sympathy of all of his fellow Philatelists in his affliction, and regret that I am compelled to note his disinclination. The vacancy will be filled by the Official Board at the earliest opportunity, and I will no doubt be able to announce the appointment in my next report.

I have been officially informed by the Trustees and President of the vote upon the question of rescinding the action taken at the last convention in regard to the abolition of the *American Philatelist*, as follows:

CHICAGO, Nov. 4, 1890.

Official:

MILLARD F. WALTON, ESQ., Secretary A. P. A.:
Dear Sir: The Board of Trustees convened Nov. 3d, 1890, at 3 P. M., to count the votes to reconsider

the action, etc., and to restore, etc. (as per ballot blanks) with following result: Total votes cast, 416.
To reconsider 381
Not to reconsider 35

Majority 346 to reconsider.
To restore 378
Not to restore 38

Majority 340 to restore.

Respectfully,
(Signed) PHIL. H. DILG,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

ST. LOUIS, November 5, 1890.

To the Members of the Official Board:

GENTLEMEN—Having this day received from the Trustees the official report of the result of the vote on the *American Philatelist*, I beg herewith to communicate the same to you. The vote was as follows:
To reconsider 381
Not to reconsider 35

Total 416

To restore the Constitution and the A. P. 378
Not to restore the Constitution and the A. P. 38

Total 416

As a majority of the members have voted, and more than two thirds have voted in the affirmative, the Association has voted to continue the publication of the *American Philatelist*.

Very truly,

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

The following amendment to By-Law 9 has been adopted by the Official Board:

"Prior to any general or special election it shall be the duty of the Trustees to call for nominations to the office or offices to be filled, and to announce the same at least thirty days prior to the closing of the polls. In all cases where an election or general vote of the Association has been called by the Trustees, they shall reject at the counting of the ballots all votes cast by members who are in arrears to the Association up to one week before the closing of the polls."

Death has again entered the ranks of the Philatelic devotees, and I announce with sorrow the death of two of our members—

ARCH BIRGE, Paris, France, member No. 857—who passed away in September last.

C. F. GRETH, 34 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., member No. 388—died Nov. 26, 1890.

I also announce the death of F. S. GOLDSBURY, Barre, Vt., a former prominent member of our Association and well known as a philatelist.

The efforts of our International Secretary, Mr. Jos. Rechert, in gaining new foreign members and appointing Res. V. President so rapidly is certainly to be commended, and I take pleasure in noting the fact.

CHANGES IN ADDRESSES:

RALPH P. SPOONER, 37 West 32d street, N. Y. City.

W. H. BRATT, Hackensack, N. J.

LAWRENCE BARR, 24 Little Block, Cambridge, Mass.

E. F. GAMBS, No. 4 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

EDWARD SCHURMANN, 6 Odd-Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.

M. V. SAMUELS, 1624 Ontario street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. F. A. WILLIAMS, Room 514, Pioneer Building, St. Paul, Minn.

CHAS. J. BARTON, care Chas. E. Moody & Co., 75 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

DR. W. H. DANFORTH, 19 Leicester street, Worcester, Mass.

ROBERT S. SNEAD in "List of Members." should be ROBERT J. SNEAD.

ALBERT HERZOG, 361 Decatur street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRED NIC KOLOFF, Preobrashensk street, Moscow, Russia.

H. B. WILBER, White Gravel, McKean Co., Pa.

LIEUT. J. M. T. PARTELO, 64 Dnisberger strasse, Dusseldorf, Germany.

J. W. LOWRY, Box 107, Phoenix, Arizona.

G. A. CAMP, Graham, Tazewell Co., Va.

I regret to announce the following members dropped for non-payment of dues:

862 ALLEN JOHN N., care Illinois Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.

709 ANDREWS, GEORGE W., 55 Fifth avenue, Cleveland, O.

230 APPELL, J. H., Fort Davis, Texas.

609 ASSELM, EMIL, Decorah, Ia.

3 ABE, GUSTAV, 419 E. 15th street, N. Y. City.

856 BABCOCK, CHARLES, 90 College avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

942 BARIO, JOHN H., Meriden, Conn.

948 BARNWELL, J. B., 27 Johns street, Savannah, Ga.

462 BATCHELDER, M. D., 935 South Water street, St. Louis, Mo.

288 BAUER, ROBERT R., N. Y.

562 BELLIS, WILLIAM H., Flemington, N. J.

996 BILLAW, J. LOUIS, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

256 BIXBY, J. S., 835 W. Main street, Decatur, Ill.

1030 BRATT, W. H., Hackensack, N. J.

691 BROBST, C. A., 727 Crawford street, Cleveland, O.

543 BRUMBY, SALLIE, Delhi, Richland Parish, La.

675 CRAWFORD, JOHN W., Lynchburg, Va.

693 CROSS, GEORGE W., Box 574 Springfield, Mass.

944 CROWTHER, H. H., Akron, O.

878 CURTIS, WILLIAM T., 80 State street, Boston, Mass.

762 DEAN, H. G., New Bedford, Mass.

694 DORSEY, DANIEL L., Lafayette, Ind.

356 DOUGLAS, JOHN M., Jr., Middletown, Conn.

459 DREW, CHARLES C. W., 214 W. Twenty-fourth street, New York, N. Y.

947 ECKWARD, PROF. CHARLES, 2½ Hopkins street, Cincinnati, O.

536 EMORY, W. L., 85 High street, Fitchburg, Mass.

765 ENGEL, E. S., 1930 Larimer street, Denver, Colo.

865 EVANS, STANLEY P., Box 313 Austin, Texas.

171 FARRELL, T. B., Ottawa, Ill.

726 FRANK, J. H., Washington, D. C.

458 GALLAGHER, C. C., 51 Penn street, Camden, N. J.

480 GARRETT, PHILIP, JR., Box 39, Hackissin, Del.

842 GREEN, CHARLES W., Box 424, Portsmouth, N. H.

767 GREGORY, W. F., Katonah, N. Y.

746 GUSTUE, H. K., Kellmaster, Mich.

896 GYLE, J. C., Tehama, Cal.

924 HALL, CHARLES G., 321 Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.

22 HAMBLETON, DR. R. S., 458 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

729 HARPEL, JESSE E., 1638 N. Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

- 678 HASSLER, ROY D., 1569 Tenth street, Washington, D. C.
 137 HENBEST, CHARLES O., Marshall, Ill.
 197 HILDENBRANDT, E. A., 610 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
 680 HURD, GEORGE C., 437 W. North street, Decatur, Ill.
 742 JILLSON, W. F., 437 S. Tenth street, Brooklyn, E. D. N. Y.
 511 JOHNSON, P. S., 26 Winter street, Salem Mass.
 652 JONES, OLIVER A., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
 699 KELLER, CARL T., 162 Park street, Newton, Mass.
 239 KERSHAW, THOMAS G., Tacoma, Wash.
 931 LIMRIC, A. E., Akron, O.
 934 MCGREGORY, J. F., Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.
 831 MILLER, HARRY H., Burlington, Kans.
 755 MINES, L. F., 333 W. Twenty-ninth street, New York, N. Y.
 870 MISCALLY, RAND, 176 Taylor street, Savannah, Ga.
 214 MITCHELL, T. J., 348 Fulton street, Chicago, Ill.
 381 MOLLER, CAPT. C. W., care French, Edye & Co., S. William street, New York, N. Y.
 602 MOODY, H. C., Malden, Mass.
 803 MUELLER, G., Room 15, 155 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.
 933 NASH, F. W., Cleveland, O.
 100 NICHOLSON, W. V., 2002 Sassafras street, Erie, Pa.
 1004 PAYNE, BURD W., Ashland, Pa.
 186 PEARCE, R. K., Box 200, Philadelphia, Pa.
 850 PHELPS, E. A., 838 S. Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 705 PHELPS, E. S., Worcester, Mass.
 715 QUIGLEY, A. B., 135 W. Sellers street, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
 622 RISDON, I. W., 69 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.
 872 ROBERTSON, J. S., Box 364, St. Thomas, Ontario.
 163 RODGERS, T. B., 3535 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.
 789 RUHL, FRED, care B. Fischer & Co., Greenwich and Duane streets, New York, N. Y.
 569 SEYMOUR, GEORGE E., 75 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 592 SHARP, LEEDOM, 100 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.
 80 SPARR, C. W., Eureka, Kans.
 995 SENSENIG, H. B., Lancaster, Pa.
 990 SHEPHERD, H. A., Baltimore, Md.
 997 SPOFFORD, EDWARD C., New York City.
 215 STEIN, GEO. F., Troy, N. Y.
 40 STEVENS, GEORGE W., Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
 1033 STONE, F. L., Fond du Lac, Wis.
 905 STORY, FRED, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
 487 STRAUSS, LOUIS, 88 W. Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 898 TALCOTT, F. L., 408 Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 493 VIDAL, J. P., 438 W. Harrison street, Chicago, Ill.
 599 WAGNER, ADOLPH H., 2971 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 836 WARD, GEORGE B., Lock Box 170, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 300 WATTENBURG, F. A., 703 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
 955 WEBER, WILL. F., Pawnee City, Neb.
 371 WILLIAMS, A. E. Killarney, Manitoba.
 999 WEED, EDWARD F., Box 137, S. Norworth, Conn.
 Any of the above can be reinstated by the Secretary, upon payment of back dues.
 NEW MEMBERS:
 1079 BURNHAM, CHARLES W., 32 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.
 1080 HOLT, JOHN M., 3 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1081 RICKEN, JOH., 2 Hanna strasse, Bremerhaven, Germany.
 1082 KONING, JOHAN K., Amsterdam, Holland.
 1083 THOMPSON, CHAS. D., Port Carbon, Pa.
 1084 HARRISON, GILBERT, Ferriby near Brough, Yorkshire, England.
 1085 HIRSH, WM., 213 Grand street, New York City.
 1086 REYNOLDS, C. A., 17 McGill College avenue, Montreal, Canada
 1087 BROWN, WALTER LINCOLN, 16 Front street, Worcester, Mass.
 1088 WATERS, W. D., Tombstone, Arizona.
 APPLICATIONS:
 HEATH, GEORGE F., M.D., Monroe, Mich.
 References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.
 GLOSEWALD, A. E., Gossnitz, S. Altb, Germany.
 References: C. Witt, Jos. Rechert.
 SCHONIG ALBERT, Bienert str. 22 I., Dresden, Plauen, Germany.
 References: C. Witt, Jos. Rechert.
 PETER EARNEST, 14th str. 15, Dresden, Striessen, Germany.
 References: C. Witt, Jos. Rechert.
 QUINCY, C. F., 705 Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.
 References: A. L. Holman, Ph. H. Dilg.
 STEWERT JOHN, Moscow, Russia.
 References: Jos. Rechert, C. Witt.
 HOHCSTRASSER, C., Trebizonde, Asia Minor.
 References: Jos. Rechert, C. Witt.
 RUTTY, A. H., Middletown, Ct.
 References: Richard C. Fagan, A. B. Hubbard.
 CABOT, JOHN, M.D., 159 W. 48th street, N. Y. City.
 References: Henry L. Calman, Millard F. Walton.
 KOPECKY, T., Captain Bulgarian Navy, Kustschuk, Bulgaria.
 References: C. Witt, Jos. Rechert.
 FERREIRA, A. P., Georgetown, Demarara, B. G.
 References: Jos. Rechert, Henry Clotz.
 HERMANN, LUDWIG, Gezzendorf, Bavaria.
 References: Gustave Beil, Joseph Rechert.
 The following Resignations should be added to those accepted prior to September 1st.
 629 REV. W. G. CAIRNES.
 682 WM. R. MCHENRY.
 Max Morgenthau, who was published as resigned in September report, has withdrawn his resignation.
 The following is the standing of the Association numerically:
 Number of members last report..... 682
 Gain, New Members..... 10
 Gain, Re instated..... 01
 693
 Loss, Suspended..... 87
 " Resignation..... 02
 " Deaths..... 02
 91
 Total members January 1, 1891.....692
 MILLARD F. WALTON, Secretary.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

New members of the agency:

- 10 A. H. Koenig, San Francisco, Class Ia.
 22 Oscar Herrman, San Francisco, Class Ia.
 31 John J. Spencer, Saginaw, Class Ia except unpaid, officials, Afganistan, Indies, Straits, natives, French Col. surcharges.
 38 H. E. Deats, Flemington, Class I, American and Sandwich only.
 64 Chas. E. Cameron, Hartford, Conn., Class Ib.

The following stamps arrived since my last report:

Argentina, 1/2 on 12 black surch, 10 cts	Price	12 cts
25, 50, 60 cts		123 "
Russia		11 "
U. S. envelopes, 10 cts., 4 varieties		44 "
N. S. Wales cards, 1, 3 p.		10 "
Queensland, 2 sh. brown		50 "
South Australia, 4 pence		8 "
Victoria, 1 penny		2 "
New South Wales O. S., 5 p.		10 "
(1) N. S. Wales, O. S., 2, 4, 6 p. 1, 5 sh.		175 "
France, 75 cts		16 "
Serbia, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 100		45 "
Seychelles, 2, 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 cts		32 "
2)		93 "
*Salvador, 1889, 1-2 cts. with and without bar.		16 "
*Antioquia provis, 2 1/2, 5, 10 cts. for Class I only.		
Cuba, postal cards, 2 cts.		5 "
Mexico, " 2, 3, 5 cts.		10 "
*Great Britain jubilee envelope, 1 p.		50 "

(1) only 20 sets arrived, but more can be ordered if members state their wishes at once.

(2) Only a very few sets arrived, but more are on the way.

Last forwarding (fifth) took place in October; next forwarding will be made early in December, and will be a pretty big one.

Very respectfully,

W. SELLSCHOPP,
 First Purchasing Agent.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

(Continued from page 12.)

IN the business department of the paper Mr. Bradt will attend to all the mechanical details of printing and issuing the Journal, and Mr. Leland will keep the accounts of the Board, receiving and disbursing all moneys.

We desire our exchanges to pay particular attention to the instructions given on second page of cover. We desire to exchange with all, but in order to re-

ceive the requisite advantage from our exchanges they must be addressed as directed.

It has been suggested that we run a dealer's directory in our columns. If we find that enough of our advertisers desire it, we will start such a column in our next issue. Rates, \$2.50, in advance, for 12 insertions.

It is quite likely that some errors may be made in mailing this issue, owing to the change in the management and the suspension of the Journal for the last three months. We trust that both members and subscribers will aid us in correcting any such.

ALL reports of officers of the Association should be in the hands of the Business Manager, Mr. Bradt, by the 3d of the month at latest. Some of the reports did not reach us until the 6th this month, and consequently delayed the appearance of this issue.

THE following notice may prove of interest as a specimen of postal regulations seventy years ago:

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—No credit will be given at this Office after the first day of April next. The inconvenience and loss sustained by the Post Master in collecting bills of postage compels him to give this notice. Change will be amply provided for every contingency and the annexed instructions of the P. M. General will in every instance be rigidly complied with. "No Credit is to be given for postage unless at your own risk." It will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive papers thro' your office at the commencement of every quarter to pay the amount of one quarter's subscription in advance; not to deliver them any newspapers even tho they tender you money for them singly.

WM. A. McLEAN, P. M., Palmyra, (N. Y.)
 March 1, 1820.

NOTICE.

Members of the American Philatelic Association residing in this district are hereby notified that there will be a meeting held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on Thursday evening, January 22d, at 8 o'clock, p. m. All residents of this district are requested to be present.

JOHN W. PALMER,
 Res. Vice President, Cook Co., Ill.

—A. P. A.—

Second Purchasing Agent's Department.

STAMPS FOR SALE,

NUMBERED BY SCOTT'S CATALOGUE.

UNITED STATES.

- No. 15. 10c Strips of 4 unused originals.....\$20.00
 No. 107. 90c, purple, block of 4, fine 1.25
 No. 287-291. Reay, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90c, on white, cut square, fine unused..... 14.00

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- No. 28. 5c, vermillion, rouletted, used..... 2.50
 No. 28. 5c, " " very fine..... 3.00

N. S. WALES.

- No. 165. 1838, Letter Sheet, white wove paper, very fine, 42.50
 No. 166. 1838, " " bluish laid " " 37.50

WURTEMBERG.

- No. 13. 1857, 18k, blue, silk threads, used 2.50

All communications to be addressed to

HENRY O. HARRIS, 2d Pur. Agent, Doylestown, Pa.

Sales Department.

Members having duplicates to dispose of should avail themselves of all the privileges of this Department.

Sheets and covers will be promptly placed on circuit and returns made soon as books and boxes are returned to the department.

Members of the A. P. A. only can participate in this department, and they can procure the following by remitting cash with order:

- | | |
|--|------|
| Exchange sheets, each | 5c |
| Small covers, each | 5c |
| Large covers, each | 5c |
| Large mailing envelopes, patent fasteners, each | 2c |
| Paper hinges, good quality and cut to the required size, per 1,000 | 1.00 |

Any of the above will be mailed postage paid.

H. L. CALMAN, Exchange Superintendent,
 12 East 23d St., New York, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 10, 1891.

No. 2

EARLY ENGLISH REVENUE.

There are no traces of taxation in the modern sense of the word in the history of Ancient Britain until the same came under the dominion of the Romans in B. C. 55.

It did not take the shape of stamped or embossed paper and parchment for duties until the year 1694, when, in consequence of King William's war with France, additional duties were levied and the system of stamp duties inaugurated.

This system was on the model of the tax in Holland, where it was obligatory to use for legal documents paper stamped with the impression of the greater or lesser seal of the states, according to the importance of the transaction.

In that country the stamped paper was a monopoly of the government; but under the system established in England the use of government paper was not compulsory; the required stamp or stamps might be obtained on presenting parchment or paper for stamping at the government stamp office.

Six different stamps were brought into use. One to designate a payment of 40s was required for royal grants of lands, presentations to ecclesiastical benefices and certain instruments of that class, and one of the five smaller stamps of 5s, 2s 6d, 1s, 6d and 1d for a multiplicity of other legal instruments, which are found specified in the act—that of statutes 5 and 6 of William and Mary, c. 21. The majority of the paper used seems to have been of a blue color. This act was for four years, and during that period the revenue was £200,000.

In 1698 additional duties were charged and in 1702 the annual revenue from this source was £94,000.

In 1712 a tax was imposed on newspa-

pers and pamphlets, and was collected by means of stamps, and was known as the Tory stamp act. The tax on newspapers continued in force until 1855.

The early specimens of stamps as found affixed to deeds and other legal documents were fastened by some liquid agent, and were, as stated, in a majority of instances of blue paper, that alone being embossed. Later the instrument or document was embossed with the stamp, and for an additional security in adhering there was run through the stamp and document a narrow ribbon of foil, which was embossed in the pressure, and to further assist in the operation a small printed label was pasted over the foil on the back of the document.

The design of the stamps was an arrangement of borders, garters, &c., enclosing the rose of England, royal arms, or values, surmounted by a crown, with an occasional use of the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

W. H. Watkins.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR. An extensive, although by no means complete, list of these stamps can be found in Charles Roussin's catalogue; Moens does not list them, as he considers them merely stamped paper.

The earliest issues are as follows:

William III.,	6 pence, bluish gray.
Anne,	6 " " "
	6 " blue.
	6 " red.
	40 shillings, bluish gray.
George I.,	6 pence, blue.
	6 " red.
	1 shilling, bluish gray.
	2s 3p, blue.
	2s 6p, "
	5 shillings, blue.

Since George I. there have been issues during each reign, the full list of which would fill several pages of this journal.

The values run as high as £250 and £500, which denominations the editor has in his collection, both being on one strip of paper.

NOTES FOR U. S. PHILATELISTS.

ACCORDING to Mr. Hazen, our able Third Assistant Postmaster-General, the United States of America is by far the largest consumer of stamped envelopes of all the nations of the world. He says, in his report which has just left the press, that we "United States-ians" used up the colossal number of five hundred millions of them during the last fiscal year. In Great Britain the issues for 1888 consisted of 29,000,000 stamped envelopes and 164,000,000 newspaper wrappers (what is known as second-class matter mailed at pound rates in this country is sent under newspaper wrappers in Great Britain). For Germany the issues for the same year were 686,200 large envelopes and 1,861,000 small envelopes, or 2,547,200 in all. In France the issues of envelopes were 16,178,300; in Russia, 11,000,000; and in Austria, 3,176,000 envelopes and 8,397,500 letter-sheets. The total of envelopes (not including newspaper wrappers and letter-sheets) in the five countries named was about 62,000,000, or less than one-ninth the quantity used in this country.

In the new contract for the manufacture of United States stamped envelopes and wrappers, it is stipulated by the Government that they must be embossed with postage-stamps of such denominations, styles and colors as the Postmaster-General may require, the embossing to be done in the highest style of the art, and all the impressions to be clear, distinct and perfect, and furthermore, that they must bear such printing as the Postmaster-General may direct, of any desired style of type, the execution of which shall be clear and distinct, without smear or set-off, and otherwise free from imperfections.

It is also understood in the agreement that the ink used for embossing and printing shall be of such colors and quality as may from time to time be approved by the Postmaster-General, and the right is reserved to the Postmaster-General to change the colors of the ink at any time during the existence of the contract.

The special water-marked paper (made exclusively for envelopes and wrappers) which may be spoiled in the process of manufacture or condemned as unfit for use, shall not be used or sold by the contractor in its manufactured state, but shall be reduced to pulp or otherwise destroyed, un-

der such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, and without cost to the Government. Such spoiled and rejected paper shall not be made over for use in stamped envelopes or wrappers, and clippings and shavings from stamped envelopes or other papers shall not be again used in the manufacture of paper for stamped envelopes or wrappers, and the water-marked designs in the dandy-rolls shall be destroyed under the supervision of the Postmaster-General or his authorized agent, when no longer required for use in the manufacture of paper for stamped envelopes or wrappers.

In his last annual report to the Postmaster-General, the Third Assistant has this to say concerning the proposed new designs for the forthcoming postal cards:

"Following the adoption, in the new contract of 1889, of three different styles of postal cards, it was determined to change the designs for printing the cards. With the object of securing, if possible, appropriate and attractive styles, proposals were invited by advertisement of September 18, 1889, from artists, designers, and others, for such designs or drawings for printing postal-cards as bidders might wish to submit. The 6th of November was fixed as the time for closing the bids. One hundred and fifty-nine proposals were received, but upon examination by a committee appointed for the purpose none of the designs or drawings submitted were found to be suitable for the purpose, being in most cases too elaborate for practical requirements. The difficulty in the new contract for furnishing cards, to which allusion has been made, suspended preparations for the issue of the new sizes and designs. Later, the work of preparing the new designs was placed in the hands of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, and none of the efforts thus far made have proved fully satisfactory.

"Pending the approval of the new designs, the issue of the two additional sizes of postal cards has been deferred."

One hundred million cards of size No. 1 (two and fifteen-sixteenths by four and five-eighths inches), are to be manufactured at a cost of thirty-seven cents per thousand.

Two hundred millions of size No. 2 (three by five and one-eighth inches) are to be

made at an expense of thirty-five cents a thousand; of size No. 3 (the largest, measuring three and three-quarters by six and an eighth inches), one hundred million will also be put forth. These latter are much more expensive, as they cannot be made for less than fifty cents for every thousand. All of these postal cards are to be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates, and with ink of such quality and colors as may from time to time be approved by the Postmaster-General—the use of aniline inks, however, not being allowable; the cards shall be printed either with or without a border, as the Postmaster-General may at any time decide—the design to be such as he may select.

Postal cards are now always sent out by the department banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, bound on the corners and edges with cotton cloth, each box containing five hundred of the one-cent, or two hundred and fifty of the two-cent cards.

Size No. 2, called for in the present contract, is exactly the same size as the first postal cards issued by this Government, viz: on the 1st of May, 1873, they having been authorized by act of Congress of June 8, 1872. These cards were water-marked with the initials U. S. P. O. D. in monogram, and their design was thus officially described in a department circular, mailed to every postmaster in the Union at the time of their adoption:

"The face of the card is engraved on steel, surrounded by a border, in scroll work, one-eighth of an inch in width. The one-cent stamp, printed on the upper right hand corner, is from a profile bust of the Goddess of Liberty, looking to the left, and surrounded by a lathe-work border, with the words "U. S. Postage" inserted above and "One Cent" below. On the upper left hand corner are the words "United States Postal Card," with directions to "write the address only on this side—the message on the other." Underneath, and occupying the lower half of the card, are ruled lines on which to write the address, the top line being prefixed with the word "To." The back of the card, intended for the communication, is entirely plain, being devoid even of ruled lines. In color, the body of the card is light cream; the printing, velvet brown."

The two following paragraphs, taken from the same official circular wherein the Postmaster-General endeavors to enlighten the American citizen as to the uses of the postal card, seems at the present day to be excessively superfluous:

"The object of the postal card is to facilitate letter correspondence and provide for the transmission through the mails, at a reduced rate of postage, of short communications, either printed or written in pencil or ink. They may therefore be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price lists and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

"In their treatment as mail matter they are to be regarded by Postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, *except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writers or sent to the Dead Letter Office.* If not delivered within sixty (60) days from the time of receipt they will be burned by Postmasters."

It was also thought necessary at the time to introduce a clause relative to the counterfeiting of postal cards. This is the way it reads:

"All cards different from those herein described, with postage stamps printed or embossed thereon, and purporting to be U. S. Postal Cards, are COUNTERFEITS; and the manufacture of such cards, or the attempt to use the same, will subject the offender to a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for five years. (Sec. 178, Postal Code.)"

The special bonded warehouse stamp for grape brandy, and the special bonded warehouse stamp for re-warehousing grape brandy, hitherto existing only as "Series of 1878," have both had their plates re-engraved and are now issued with the inscription "Series of 1889." The former stamp bears the representation of a rural scene, which is also upon our stamps for opium. The other variety has a vignette, consisting of an American railway train, with locomotive, tender and five passenger cars, just emerged from a bridge over a stream, and steaming at full speed.

Although these two stamps are in actual use, they are as seldom seen as our stamps for exported oleomargarine (also in use at present), which bear a vignette of New York harbor, showing the statue of Liberty and the Brooklyn bridge.

A handsome memorial tablet of goodly dimensions, and cast in solid brass, has lately been placed in a conspicuous position upon the front of the seven-story brick structure occupied by offices and known as the "Boreel Building," at 115 Broadway, New York. As the inscription upon it is of interest to United States philatelists, I deem it appropriate to reproduce it in these columns. It reads: "The site of Lieutenant-Governor DeLancey's house, later the 'City Hotel.' It was here that the 'non-importation agreement,' in opposition to the 'Stamp Act,' was signed Oct. 31st, 1765." The tavern had many proprietors, by whose names it was successively called. It was also known as the 'Provincial Arms,' the 'City Arms,' and 'Burns Coffee House or Tavern.' This tablet is placed here by the Holland Society of New York, September, 1890.

The United States Government has recently had two each of every variety of the revenue and customs stamps now in use by it (including oleomargarine, snuff, opium, and all the other series of tax-pays), printed in proof condition, upon cards, and presented one entire set to the Government of China, and one to the Chinese Government.

Mr. Homer Lee, at the head of the well-known bank-note engraving corporation bearing his name, is authority for the statement that United States postal notes of the

same design as those first issued—in yellow—were for a time printed by his company in GREEN, and were actually delivered in that color to the postal authorities at Washington. Has any collector ever seen one of this variety?

The U. S. ten-cent blue proprietary stamp of the last issue (profile of Washington) is a scarce one, for several obvious reasons. Their use was confined almost exclusively to a few manufacturing perfumers in the East, and they were attached only to the largest and most expensive bottles of fragrant extracts—those selling at from two and a half to five dollars each. Not only was their use limited to a few proprietors, but they were not long current. They were officially approved of by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and issued in 1881 (not in 1882, as is frequently and erroneously catalogued), and as the proprietary law was repealed in the first few weeks of 1883, their career was the briefest of any of the general issue of proprietary stamps.

The scarce dollar values of the green 1871 United States proprietary stamps were used chiefly by wholesale importers of West India bay rum, although a large number of them was used by the Philadelphia proprietary medicine firm of Starkey & Palen.

The lock-seal stamps, bearing the head of liberty, have lately appeared printed in yellow, and others in purple.

Robert S. Hatcher.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

A Descriptive List of all Known Varieties.

COMPILED BY WM. C. STONÉ.

PORTO RICO.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1871.—Arms of Spain in oval, surmounted by royal crown; *Telegrafos* and date above, value below; perf. 14.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|------|---|
| 1. | 2 pesetas, lilac. | .60 | — |
| 2. | 4 " bistre. | 1.00 | — |

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1872.—Similar to last with Savoy cross added to arms. Dated "1872." Perforated 14.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|------|-----|
| 3. | 2 pesetas, blue. | .60 | — |
| 4. | 4 " green. | 1.00 | .40 |

The same unperforated.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|------|---|
| 5. | 2 pesetas, blue. | .60 | — |
| 6. | 4 " green. | 1.00 | — |

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1873.—Same as last, dated "1873." Perf. 14.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|------|---|
| 7. | 2 pesetas, blue. | .60 | — |
| 8. | 4 " mauve. | 1.00 | — |

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1874.—Same as 1871, but with mural crown; dated "1874." Perf. 14.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------|---|
| 9. | 2 pesetas, green. | .60 | — |
| 10. | 4 " rose-carmine. | 1.00 | — |

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1875. Similar to last, dated "1875." Perf. 14.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------|-----|
| 11. | 2 pesetas, black. | .60 | .40 |
| 12. | 4 " carmine. | — | — |
| 13. | 4 " bistre. | 1.00 | — |

The same unperforated:

14.	2 pesetas, black.....	.60	—
15.	4 " carmine.....	—	—

The 4p. carmine is given on the authority of M. Moens. We have never met with a specimen.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1876. Head of Alfonso XII. to right in oval; *Telegrafos 1876* at top and value at bottom. Perforated 14.

16.	2 peseta, blue.....	.45	—
17.	4 " pink.....	—	—
18.	4 " yellow.....	1.00	—
19.	4 " orange.....	.80	—

The same unperforated.

20.	2 pesetas, blue.....	.40	—
21.	4 " orange.....	.60	—

The same surcharged with a paraph in black. Perforated 14.

22.	2 pesetas, blue.....	2.00	—
-----	----------------------	------	---

The same remark applies to the 4p. pink as in the last issue.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1877. Arms of Spain, in laurel wreath, with the Bourbon *fleurs-de-lys* on shield of pretence; *P to Rico. Tels. 1877*, at top, value at bottom. Perf. 14.

23.	2 pesetas, yellow-green.....	.60	—
24.	4 " bistre.....	.90	—

The same unperforated.

25.	2 pesetas, yellow-green.....	—	—
26.	4 " bistre.....	.60	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1878. Same as last, but dated 1878. Perforated 14.

27.	2 pesetas, blue.....	.45	—
28.	4 " green.....	.90	—

The same perforated.

29.	2 pesetas, blue.....	.40	—
30.	4 " green.....	.60	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1879. Same as last, but dated 1879. Perforated 14.

31.	2 pesetas, rose.....	.50	—
32.	4 " gray.....	.90	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1880. Same as last, but dated 1880. Perforated 14.

33.	2 pesetas, gray.....	.50	—
34.	4 " rose.....	.90	—

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1881. Same as last, but dated 1881. Perforated 14.

35.	40 centimes de peso, rose.....	.60	—
36.	80 " " gray.....	1.00	—

Since 1882 postage stamps have been used for the prepayment of telegrams.

MUNICIPAL STAMPS.

These stamps, which were first chronicled by M. Moens in April, 1888, are still a puzzle to collectors. If any of our readers can give us any information as to their use we shall be very thankful. The designs are the same for all the municipalities, the name only being changed. The first type is 17 mm. in width and 30½ mm. in height. At the top is *Telegrafos* in a straight scroll, slightly rolled up at the ends; below this in

a curve is *Arbitris Municipal*; between this, in colored letters, is the name of the municipality, with *Vale () c. ofics.* At the bottom is a large label, with *El Alcalde* in the upper part and space for signature, etc., below. The second type omits this label entirely, being otherwise the same. All are perforated 11½.

Type I. 1888(?)

<i>Anasco.</i>	104.	9	cents ofics. red on blue-green.
	106.	21	" " orange.
<i>Cayey.</i>	116.	21	" " "
<i>Hato-Grande.</i>	122.	3	" " yellow.
	126.	21	" " salmon.
<i>Juncos.</i>	131.	2	" " violet on green.
	132.	3	" " red " yellow.
<i>Lares.</i>	142.	3	" " green " "
<i>Luquillo.</i>	152.	3	" " red " "
	156.	21	" " " salmon.
<i>Naguabo.</i>	161.	2	" " " green.
	166.	21	" " " rose.
<i>Vega-Baja.</i>	172.	3	" " " yellow.
	173.	6	" " " bluelilac
	176.	21	" " " orange.
<i>Yauco.</i>	181.	2	" " bistre " green.
	182.	3	" " red " yellow.
	185.	10½	" " mauve " buff.
	186.	21	" " red " salmon.
	187.	40	" " brown " white.

Type II. 1889(?)

<i>Juncos.</i>	201.	3	cents ofics. red on yellow.
	202.	21	" " " salmon.
<i>Naguabo.</i>	211.	3	" " " yellow.
	212.	21	" " " salmon.

As it seems not at all improbable that most of the values exist for each town, I have so numbered the above as to allow for future discoveries.

PRUSSIA.

ISSUE OF JUNE 15, 1864. Large numerals of value in circular band, inscribed **K. Pr. Telegraph. Marke.** above and *Silb. Gr.* below. Embossed on white paper; rouletted.

1.	8 silver groshen, black.
2.	10 " "
3.	12 " "
4.	15 " "

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1, 1867. Same design as above.

5.	2½ silver groshen, black.
6.	5 " "

ISSUE OF — 1868. (?) The same on bluish paper.

7.	2½ silver groshen, black.
8.	5 " "
9.	8 " "
10.	10 " "
11.	12 " "
12.	15 " "

It is said that these stamps were issued for use at the Berlin Bourse.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

ADHESIVES.

Antioquia.—(IV. 293.) The set of four values on colored paper which we noted some months since (IV. 76), have been supplemented by several high values of a similar design. In the 50 cent., 2 and 5 pesos the words *Republica de Colombia* are at the bottom of the stamp instead of at the top. Perforated 13½.

- 20 centavos, blue.
- 20 " brown.
- 50 " green.
- 50 " brown.
- 1 peso, vermilion.
- 2 " black on solferino.
- 5 " " vermilion.

The 50 centavos, brown, had one stamp of 20 centavos in the sheet, and in consequence the color was changed to green. The brown 50 cent. stamps are already for sale by New York dealers. The 2 and 5 pesos have been seen imperforate.

Argentine.—(V. 7.) The government has appointed a postal commission to regulate the stamp issues of the country. At the head of it is the well-known collector Marcus del Pont, who has written the *Philatelic Record* a letter containing many interesting facts. He promises that there shall be no more surcharges while he is on the commission. The 2½ centavo stamps, which were prepared but on account of the change of rates never issued, have all been burned as per the certificate on a following page. High value stamps, ranging from 1 to 50 dollars (pesos?) are being manufactured. They are about a third larger than the current issue. He further adds that the use of postage stamps for prepayment of telegrams will be stopped. As the stamps are all inscribed *Correos y telegrafos*, will this mean a new set?

Bamra.—(V. 7.) In the *Monthly Journal* for December appears an article on these stamps which we wish we were able to reproduce in our columns, but it would be of little value without the illustrations, which we are not wealthy enough to reproduce at present. Illustrations are shown of blocks and strips of the rare first issue and of the envelope. Of the ½ anna a strip of fifteen, two rows with eight and seven stamps respectively, and a block of five different from the above. Of the 1 anna a strip of four and a block of six. Of the 2 annas a strip of four, and pairs of the 4 and 8 annas.

A new error has been discovered, *Ramra* for *Bamra* in the ½ anna.

Bolivia.—(V. 8.) The whole nine star set are evidently to be re-issued, perforated 12. We hear of the following additional values:

- 10 centavos, light orange.
- 20 " dark green.
- 50 " orange.

British Bechuanaland.—(IV. 149.) The four-pence on the half-penny has been found with the surcharge reversed.

British East Africa Co.—(V. 7.) The values of 2 rupees and over are much larger than the rest of the set, measuring 24x26 mm.

British Guiana.—(V. 8.) We have received from Mr. Corwin a specimen of the new 8-cent stamp. The body of the stamp is in lilac, the upper and lower labels being in gray. Watermark Crown C. A., perforated 14.

8 cents, lilac and gray.

British North Borneo.—(V. 8.) The *American Journal of Philately* announces two new surcharges, one of which we mentioned last month under reserve, 2 cents on 25c., red on blue.

8 " 25c., " "

Canada.—(IV. 189.) We are indebted to Mr. Caldwell, of Toronto, for the new shade of the six cent stamp. It is a decided improvement on the old color.

6 cents, rich chocolate brown.

The *American Journal of Philately* has found a couple of copies of the three pence, on grayish wove paper, rouletted 13, with oblique parallel cuts.

Diego Suarez.—(V. 8.) We call attention to the official report of the destruction of the remainder of the local engraved set noted last month. The following figures show the quantity of each value printed and sold:

	Printed.	Sold.	Burned.
1 cent.....	4,000	4,000	—
5 "	6,000	6,000	—
15 "	15,000	11,454	3,546
25 "	15,000	8,097	6,903

Dutch Indies.—(V. 8.) *L'Amides Timbres* says that two new values of the numeral type have appeared.

5 cents, carmine.

12½ " gray.

We have not seen these personally, and cannot vouch for them. It is only a short time since the 5c. was issued in blue, and we are inclined to think there is some mistake.

Fiji.—(IV. 92.) *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* illustrates a design submitted in 1870 by Thomas Richards, of Sydney, then stamp inspector of New South Wales. In the center was the value *six pence* in two lines, in a crowned shield, with standing figures of King Cakomban and Britannia at the left and right respectively. At the bottom in a straight line was *Fiji Postage*.

Finland.—(V. 8.) The following extract from a St. Petersburg letter in the New York *Tribune* shows how the Russianization of the Finnish postal service was brought about by the Czar:

"He soon decreed that the Finnish postal system should be merged into that of Russia, and that the Finnish postage stamps should be forthwith replaced by Russian. He was led to this step by an incident which gave him great personal exasperation. While he was cruising in his yacht along the Finnish coast, he one day wrote a letter and stamped it with a Russian postage stamp which he had on his writing table. An officer was sent on shore with it, so as to insure it going by the first post, as it was important. Some hours afterward it was returned to the imperial yacht with the remark that Russian postage stamps were no good in Finland. This made His Majesty simply wild with rage, and he swore that there should thenceforth be nothing but Russian stamps in Finland. Accordingly the decree went forth that the Finnish postal service, in all its details, was abolished, and a purely Russian service substituted. Russians being sent to man all the offices. These men were ignorant of the Finnish language, and could not read the addresses on the letters, and so the whole service was demoralized. Not half the letters entrusted to the post was delivered, and when complaint was made the Czar replied, 'Learn Russian, then, and address your letters in it.'"

Great Britain.—(IV. 295.) The Jubilee fivepence has at last appeared with the surcharge for the Levant.

80 paras, on 5 pence, blue and lilac.

It is said by M. Moens that the 1 pound stamp is to be changed to green.

Gwalior.—(III. 248.) A. de Reuterskiold writes the *Stamp News* as follows:

"In the first variety the native inscription under *Gwalior* is 14 mm. long; in the second it is 15 mm. long, each letter being larger. Of the second variety I have come across the following:"

- 1 anna, black on brown.
- 2 " " on blue.
- 2 " red on blue.
- 1 " 6 p. black on bistre.
- 4 " black on olive.

Hawaii.—(IV. 229.) His Majesty David Kalakana died January 25th at San Francisco, and his sister, Mrs. Lydia Kamakacha Liliuokalani Dominis, became queen. As no portrait of her adorns the stamps at present, we may expect a change in some value ere long.

Hayti.—(V. 8.) The provisional two cent exists with reversed surcharge and with *deu* for *deux*. New stamps, bearing the national arms, with palms surmounted by a liberty cap, are said to have been issued January 1st. The following are the values and colors, according to *Le Timbre Poste*:

- 1 cent, rose.
- 2 " violet.
- 7 " blue.

Indo China.—(III.) From a perusal of the document reproduced elsewhere, collectors may see what we have just escaped, the Governor-General having stopped the surcharging in consequence of the arrival of a new supply.

Martinique.—(III. 326.) At it again! The *American Journal of Philately* gives two new surcharges of the usual type.

- 05 on 10c, black on lavender.
- 15 on 25c, " rose.

Newfoundland.—(V. 9.) The new 3 cents has a laureated bust of Victoria, as she appeared in her early girlhood, in a circle, with name above; in the upper corners and below the bust are numerals of value, *Three cents* being on either side of the lower numeral. Perforate 12.

3 cents, gray.

New Republic.—(II. 27.) Some new discoveries are reported by *Le Timbre Poste* of the set without date and with embossed arms.

- 2s. 6 pence, violet on yellow.
- 4 shillings, " "
- 5 " " "
- 5 " " "
- 6 " " "
- 10 " " "
- 1 pound, " "
- Arms reversed.
- 2s. 6 pence, " "
- 1 penny, " gray.

These values, except the 1 penny, belong more properly in our revenue stamp department, but we include them here as they are most likely of the "postage and revenue" family.

New South Wales.—(V. 9.) We learn from *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* that the new 2½ penny stamp has for a design a figure standing on a section of the globe, holding a banner with the motto *Advance Australia*, and looking out toward an ocean mail steamer in the distance; a pair of wings form the

corners, while the figure of value appears in the lower corners on shields with *Pence* between them. *New South Wales Postage* forms the remainder of the border. We are not told the color.

New Zealand. (V. 9.) The *Weekly Stamp News* illustrates the new 2½ penny. "The design is the Queen's head copied from a jubilee coin enclosed in an oval, the words *Postage and Revenue* being around it. At the base are the words *New Zealand*, while immediately below this appear the words *twopence halfpenny*, with the figures 2½ dividing them. On each of the upper corners there is an excellent representative of an ocean steamer."

Nossi-Be.—(IV. 77.) To keep up with the procession, the philatelic postal officials of this Franco-African settlement have surcharged the 20 and 75 cent and 1 franc stamps for use as 25-cent stamps in no less than three different styles, on each style giving nine varieties. Variety I. is surcharged N. S. B.—025 in two lines, with a fancy dash between; variety II. has N. S. B. in higher letters, with 25c below and a plain rule between; variety III. has N. S. B. in Roman capitals with 25 below and a frame of double lines around. This is the rarest of the three styles.

Type I.—25 cent, on 20c, bistre on green.

- 25 " 75c, carmine.
- 25 " 1 fr., bronze green.
- " II.—25 " 20c, bistre on green.
- 25 " 75c, carmine.
- 25 " 1 fr., bronze green.
- " III.—25 " 20c, bistre on green.
- 25 " 75c, carmine.
- 25 " 1 fr., bronze green.

Paraguay.—(V. 9.) The entire current set of stamps has been surcharged OFICIAL.

- 1 centavos, green.
- 2 " red.
- 5 " blue.
- 7 " chocolate.
- 10 " purple.
- 15 " orange.
- 20 " pink.

Prince Edward Island.—(II. 170.) H. L. Hart has just received an envelope addressed to Australia and franked with five and a half 3-penny stamps, making 16½ pence. This combination is something new, we think, and Mr. Hart is to be congratulated on his find.

Queensland.—(V. 9.) There have been discovered recently specimens of the 1882 series of high values on thick wove unwatermarked paper. The following are noted by *Le Timbre Poste*:

- 2 shillings, ultramarine.
- 5 " carmine.
- 10 " dark brown.
- 1 pound " green.

In addition, M. Moens has unearthed a 5 shillings of the same set with "Crown and Q." watermark of a new type and larger size.

5 shillings, carmine.

Roumania.—(V. 9.) Two new varieties to add to the already too long list.

- 10 bani, carmine.
- Unpaid 2 bani, green on buff.

St. Christopher.—(IV. 229.) From the *Philatelic Monthly* we learn of the existence of the lilac one penny, with Crown C A watermark.

1 penny, Crown C A.

South Australia.—(IV. 295.) It is reported that a 2½ penny stamp will soon appear.

Swaziland.—(IV. 190.) Three of the high value Transvaal stamps have been surcharged for use here.

2 sh. 6 p., yellow.

5 shillings, green.

10 " pale brown.

Tangier.—The French postoffice at this place is said to have been supplied with current French stamps surcharged, with the Spanish equivalents of their values.

5 centimes on 5 centimes, carmine on green.

25 " 25 " " rose.

50 " 50 " black on carmine.

1 peseta on 1 franc, black on bronze green.

United States.—(IV. 284.) Walter S. Kaye has called our attention to the fact that our 1 and 2 cent stamps are now slightly shorter and wider than those first in use. They are also in a lighter shade.

John M. Sheridan writes us: "I find that the 1870 issue of U. S. comes on ribbed paper, similar to the ribbed paper Canada's pence issues."

Victoria.—(V. 9.) We clip the following item from the Boston *Journal* of January 9th:

"Stamp collectors are demanding the new Victorian postage stamps. The new two and one-half pence stamp bears a medalion head of the Queen towards the right, and on the left of the medalion some fern fronds with a scroll labeled 'Stamp Duty.' The word 'Victoria' is printed above the ornamentation, and the words 'twopence—half-penny' underneath the head. The five pence stamp has the Queen's head in the center of the design, surrounded by an oval frame of laurel leaves. 'Victoria' is printed above the medalion, and 'five pence' underneath it."

We have not seen the above as yet, but are informed that the colors were to be as follows:

2½ pence, brown on yellow.

5 " " white.

ENVELOPES.

Argentina.—(V. 9.) There are six varieties of the surcharged envelope, instead of two. These are caused by the using of different sizes and styles of numerals.

Mauritius.—The 8 cent. has been surcharged 50 cents, and for an additional security the post office seal (*General Post Office Mauritius* and a crown in circle), has been impressed in red at the right with the postmaster's initials L. M. C. P. (Louis Martin Colonial Postmaster) in autograph. One thousand of these were issued November 5th.

50 cents on 8c, blue.

Sweden.—(IV. 296.) Two new envelopes have been sent us by Dr. A. Dahlburg. The stamp is of the old type, and both are on laid paper. Size 109 x 72 mm.

Fyra (4) ore, gray on white.

Fem (5) " green on blue.

United States.—(V. 10.) We have the following additional sizes, with the new watermark:

2 cents, green on white, size 5.

2 " " amber, " 5.

WRAPPERS.

Argentina.—(IV. 286.) A new one cent is in use bearing a rectangular stamp, with a bust of General J. A. Alvarez de Arenales. Size 244 x 160 mm.

1 centavo, green on manilla.

There is also a 2-cent wrapper, but not having seen it, we can only give the color.

2 centavos, bright violet.

United States.—We have both wrappers with the new watermark. They are some 27 mm. longer than before, measuring 266 x 140 mm.

1 cent., blue on manilla.

2 " green " "

POST CARDS.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, all post cards are on buff cardboard.

Austria.—(V. 10.) The money order card for taxes now has the new stamp.

2 kreuzers, black on green.

Brazil.—(III. 303.) *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* illustrates the new cards. In the left corner, in two lines, *Carte Postale—Union Postale Universelle*; in the center a marine view, with the Southern cross visible in the sky; at the right, on a bunch of palms, the stamp with head of Liberty to left in an oval, *E. U. de Brasil* above, *80 Reis* 80 below. A ribbon which is wound around the stems of the palms bears the date 15 November, 1890, the Independence Day of the republic.

80 reis, red and blue on ?

Cape of Good Hope.—(IV. 231.) Three specimens of the old 1 penny card, printed in black on very thin white paper, have recently been raked up in the Barkby East post office. Proofs probably.

Denmark.—(III. 47.) The inscription in the double 10-ore now reads, beginning with the third line:

Danmark.

Brevkørt, med forudbetalt Svar.

(Carte postale avec reponse payee.)

Paa denne Sidesknes kun adressen. (lote reserve à l'adresse.)

There is no notice below at the left.

10x10 ore, carmine.

Egypt.—(II. 150.) In consequence of a sudden change of rates, the 5 milliennas cards have been surcharged in two lines diagonally across the stamp, with 3 *Millimes* 3 and its Arabic equivalent. New cards are in preparation. We are indebted to Mr. Mekeel for this news.

3 milliennas on 5 m. carmine.

3+3 " 5+5m. "

France.—(V. 10.) The double 10 cent. (with four lines) has been seen with impressions on both sides of the first half, and none whatever on the second.

Germany.—(V. 10.) We hear of the following additional varieties:

5 pfennig, green, 990 b.

5 " " 990 c.

5 " " 1090 a.

5 " " 1090 c.

5 " " 1090 g.

5 " " 1090 i.

5 " " 1190 b.

5 " " 1190 f.

5x5 " " 690.

5x5 " " 890.

5x5 " " 890 f.

Italy.—(V. II.) The 75-cent. packet card has received the surcharge "60" upon the former numerals of value.

60 on 75 cent. brown on rose.

There is also a new card of the old type (except it has no coupon), of the value of 60c.

60 centesimi, brown on amber.

Attention is called to the decree published this month concerning official cards for the use of the Deputies. Have any of our readers seen these cards?

Reunion.—Two more varieties of unstamped cards are noted. The first is of the ordinary type, but with fleurs de lys in the angles. The second has a border composed of a chain of small pearls. M. Moens also says that the card which was first announced for Mayotte belongs to this colony. The inscriptions are similar to the ordinary colonial unstamped cards, while the border is altogether of a different type. An unstamped card, inscribed *Ile de la Reunion—Carte Postale—destinee a circuler a decouvert dans la circonscription—du meme bureau.—Prix: 5 centimes*, has recently come to light. It has a single line border.

- a. — black on white.
- b. — " " "
- c. — " " (bluish.)
- d. 5 centimes, black and white.

Switzerland.—(V. II.) The 5 cent. has been seen with a similar inscription to the 10 cent., noted a short time since.

5 centimes, black, IX. 90, 2,808,000.

Venezuela.—(II. 150) The double 10 cent. has the stamp with horizontally lined ground.
10+10 cents., green.

LETTER CARDS.

Denmark.—(IV. 213.) The lower inscription now reads *Man oabner Kortet red af frive Randen*.

- 4 ore blue.
- 8 " carmine.

Paraguay.—Letter cards are said to be in preparation for this republic.

France.—() Three varieties of the 25-

cent. are noted in the variety where the vertical perforations do not extend below the horizontal.

- a. without notice.
- b. with notice—pointillé.
- c. " " "

TELEGRAPHS.

Canada.—(IV. 297.) Secretary King, of the C. P. A., announces in the *Timbre Poste* that there was no C. P. R. stamp issued in 1888. We have been of this opinion ourselves for some time, having failed to get any news of any specimen, and are glad to be confirmed in our views by such eminent authority.

France.—(IV. 125.) The savings bank card has been replaced by a double sheet of paper 135x142 mm., with stamp at right and printed address.
30+30 centimes, black on buff.

Porto Rico.—(V. 12.) The first stamps listed last month were issued by the municipality of Yauco, the last by that of Juncos.

Servia.—(IV. 232.) There is a form on grayish paper 215x260 mm., with a 5 para stamp at left and the word *TELEG* in Russian characters below.
5 paras, black.

COUNTERFEITS, REPRINTS, ETC.

Mauritius.—The *Monthly Journal* announces some dangerous imitations of the Magenta Britannia stamps without indication of value. They have evidently been altered by chemical means from the blue stamps, the paper being similar.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We regret that in the confusion incident to the getting out of our first number that we omitted mention of Mr. Bernhard Blanhuth, of Leipzig, as European representative for this paper. He has been of great service to us in the past and we trust he will pardon the unintentional omission.

WHOEVER wants to be one of Moen's "Four Hundred" must send in their subscriptions for his new catalogue at once. He announces in the January *Timbre Poste* that two hundred have already been received.

THE "History of the Revenue Stamps of Mexico," compiled by F. G. C. Lundy, which has been running in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, now appears as a 48-page pamphlet, with a double page map of the republic. Mr. Lundy has treated the subject in an exhaustive manner and the collecting of these beautiful stamps will be sure to be given an impetus by the circulation of this list. It is a pity, however, that some explanation was not given of the uses of the different varieties of stamps. "Rente interior," "Especial de aduanas," etc., are not very intelligible to the uninitiated. The price of the book is 25 cents.

Vindin's Philatelic Monthly for October and November are at hand and contain numerous notes of interest concerning Australian philatelics. The latter number illustrates the Victorian unpaid letter stamps

and says that the post office folks will not sell them unused. A portrait and sketch of Frederick C. Hagen, the Vice-President of the Sydney Philatelic Club, forms the leading article.

THE *Stamp News* for December gives an exact reproduction of the lined background of the various types of the four and six rappen Zurich stamps. The Peruvian list is continued. To the Chilean list we can add the 20c. and 50c., both postmarked Lima.

JOSEPH TCHAKIDJI & Co., of Galata (Constantinople) have issued a 100-page catalogue of the "postage stamps of Turkey, the East and the Far East." It is printed in French and the prices are in francs and centimes.

THE *Essex County Philatelist* has blossomed out with a new cover and contains an article on the early British post-office, besides considerable post-card information. It is endeavoring to start a Post-Card Society of America. We wish it success.

THE *Figaro* is now the *Stamp Collector* and P. M. Wolsieffer occupies the editorial chair, Mr. Massoth attending to the publishing. It is quite a relief to find it free from the personalities with which it has been filled in the past. The fact that Mr. Wolsieffer is at the helm is a guarantee that it will be a first-class paper in the future.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News is the title of the latest venture of our genial Mound City hustler. It is a four page 12x16 inch paper and is full of news from the various philatelic centers. Long life to it.

HARRISON L. HART, of Halifax, has kindly remembered us with several photographs of the rare provincial half stamps on original letters which he has in his collection.

SECRETARY WALTON is hereafter to manage the *Quaker City Philatelist* and we are promised more reading matter than of late.

THE *Philatelic Record* presents a photograph of the Carlebotte brothers as a title page to the volume just ended. These gentlemen will be remembered as the authors of the exhaustive treatise on Mexican stamps which appeared some four or five years ago in the *Record*. Theo. Buhl & Co. will hereafter publish the magazine.

THE *Southern Philatelist* for December contains an article on the hand-stamps used in Charleston during the war, and a list of the post-cards of Italy.

THE *Eastern Philatelist* for January has 20 pages, less than half of which is devoted to "ads." It grows better and better every month.

The Metropolitan Philatelist.

The philatelic world was treated in January to a decided rarity—two entirely different editions of a magazine, both bearing the same name.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* was established last April as the "Official Organ of the National Philatelic Society, Staten Island Philatelic Society, and Brooklyn Philatelic Club," and it at once took a front rank in philatelic literature. It had a place to fill, and all was serene and successful till some of the managers grew more ambitious and sought to make it also the "Official Journal of the American Philatelic Association." The convention of August last voted to the magazine the coveted honor, but when the subject was laid before the members at large for a mail vote it was readily seen that the A. P. A. still wanted its own journal. In October the *Metropolitan Philatelist* blossomed out with the additional title, and for two months it contained all the official notices which we were accustomed to see in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST. The control of the publication still remained in the hands of the three Metropolitan Societies, one half being owned by the National Philatelic Society while the other half was divided between the Staten Island Philatelic Society and the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

At its meeting of November 11th the National Society passed a vote of censure on the managers because of certain articles in the November number of the magazine. This resulted in the immediate resignations of the managers. At its meeting of November 20th the National Society refused to accept the resignation of Mr. Bogert; at its meeting of November

19th the Staten Island Society refused to accept the resignation of Mr. Schumann, and at its meeting of November 18th the Brooklyn Club accepted with regrets the resignation of Mr. Gregory, who declined to serve longer, and elected Mr. Sheridan in his place. At a joint meeting of the three societies held November 25th Messrs. Hunter and Albrecht were elected editor-in-chief and business manager respectively in the places formerly held by Messrs. Corwin and Scott. The December number was published under the auspices of the new management.

During the month of December negotiations were in progress between Mr. Scott and the various societies, and at the end of the month it was hard to tell what was the exact status of affairs. At its meeting of December 9th the National Society voted to sell its interest in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* to Mr. Scott, but at the meeting of December 23d it reconsidered its action and voted that it recognize as its official organ the *Metropolitan Philatelist* as published under the management of Messrs. Hunter, Bogert, Schumann, Sheridan and Albrecht. At a special meeting held December 26th the Staten Island Society voted to sell its interest to Mr. Scott, while at its meeting of December 2d the Brooklyn Club had voted to make a similar sale. Thus the *Metropolitan Philatelist* seemed to belong half to the National Society and half to Mr. Scott, and each side took a hand in issuing a January number. The subscribers were decided gainers, for they received two magazines when they were entitled to but one. The first one received bears the imprint of the same board of managers that published the December issue, and this was followed in a few days by one bearing the imprint of John Walter Scott.

What would be the final outcome was a question that interested many. Happily for the good of philately, the differences have been settled, and at a meeting of the National Society, held January 9th, Mr. Albrecht reported that terms had been made, and that the interest of the society had been sold to Mr. Scott, a report which was accepted by the society.

Thus ends a dispute which seemed likely to arouse a good deal of bad feeling, but now that the affair has been settled, it is to be hoped that all former differences will be dropped.

Henceforth the *Metropolitan Philatelist* will be issued by Mr. Scott, with Mr. Corwin as sole editor. The National Society has decided not to publish its minutes in the magazine, so that the official character will be dropped. The AMERICAN PHILATELIST should be the organ of all branch societies, and with a return to the former custom an opportunity will be afforded to have the minutes properly published.

In many respects the philatelic public will be a gainer by the changes, and it is pleasant to see the *Metropolitan Philatelist* again flavored with Corwin spice, without which it seemed something like the play of Hamlet with the character of Hamlet omitted.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 108 Water St., New York City.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York City.*International Sec'y*, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, care of C. & N. W. Ry. Milwaukee, Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, 412 Superior St., Chicago, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; PHILIP H. DILG, Sec'y, 1530 Diversey St., Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.*Literary Board*, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL ELAND, Business Managers, Drawer 551, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

January, 1891.

Chas. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., has been appointed to the vacancy in the Literary Board and has accepted.

511 P. S. Johnson, published as *dropped* in last month's report, was an error. Mr. Johnson having paid his dues and was overlooked, and I hereby publicly convey to the gentleman my apology.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

RICHARD PETRO, Persh de Nevsky, No. 20, St. Petersburg, Russia.

L. BENJ. CLARKE, 426 King st., Charleston, S. C.

GEORGE T. ROCKWELL, 425 So. Orange ave., Newark, N. J.

FRED A. CRETEAU, 29 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAS. J. LEIMER, P. O. Box 105, Little Rock, Ark.

OTH OLSEN, Persgatan 41, Helsingborg, Sweden.

No. 663, MISS AGNES MARGRAF, change to Mrs. Robert Butler, No. 403 W. 57th st., N. Y. City.

REINSTATEMENT.

It is with pleasure I announce the following reinstatement:

878 W. T. CURTIS.

NEW MEMBERS.

1089 HEATH, GEORGE F., M.D., Monroe, Mich.

1090 GLASEWALD, A. E., Gossnitz, S. Altb., Germany.

1091 SCHONIG, ALBERT, Bienert str. 22 I., Dresden, Plausen, Germany.

1092 PETRITZ, ERNEST, 14th str. 15, Dresden, Striessen, Germany.

1093 QUINCY, C. F., 705 Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.

1094 SIEWERT, JOHN, Moscow, Russia.

1095 HOCHSTRASSER, C., Trebizonde, Asia Minor.

1096 RUTTY, A. H., Middletown, Ct.

1097 CABOT, JOHN, M. D., 159 W. 48th st., N. Y. City.

1098 KOPECKY, T., Captain Bulgarian Navy, Kustschuk, Bulgaria.

1099 FERREIRA, A. P., Georgetown, Demarara, B. C.

1100 HERMAN, LUDWIG, Gessendorf, Bavaria.

APPLICATIONS.

SCHMIDT, E., Bordeaux, France.

References: Jules Bernichon, Jos. Rechert.

NIESSEN, Brussels, France.

References: Jules Bernichon, Jos. Rechert.

DROUIN, GUSTAVE, Reims, France.

References: Jules Bernichon, Jos. Rechert.

LUFF, JOHN N., 410 Post st., San Francisco, Cal.

References: E. F. Gambs, H. B. Phillips.

BINGHAM, CHAS. W., 150 Water st., Cleveland, Ohio.

References: Irving A. Brown, Millard D. Walton.

EAKINS, L. G., U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

References: C. F. Rothfuchs, W. F. Lambert.

JOSSELYN, F. M., JR., 410 Columbus ave., Boston, Mass.

References: A. M. Hopper, Bruce V. Jenkins.

EDDY, A. L., 46 Gray's ave., Springfield, Mass.

References: Wm. C. Stowe, Harry L. B. Gray.

Guarantor: H. M. Eddy, his father.

Two applications have been received in improper form and have been returned to applicants for correction, and I regret that I am compelled to omit them from my list of applications. Will no doubt be able to publish their names in my next report.

Numerical standing to date:

Number of members last report.....602

Gain—New Members.....12

Reinstated.....1

Total Members Feb'y 1, 1891.....615

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The last (II) forwarding was done in December and proved to be a pretty big one, the next one (III) will reach the members promptly at the end of January.

The following stamps, etc., arrived since my last report:

	Price, cents.
West Australia, 1, 2, 4 pce	\$0.15
Italy, 5 cts., green .....	.01
Italy, 20 on 30 brown .....	.05
Austria, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 kr. ....	.25
Wurttemberg, 3, 5, 25, 50 pf. ....	.22
Bavaria, 3, 5, 25, 50 pf. ....	.22
S. Marino, 5, 25 cts. ....	.06
Medellin, p.ov. 2½, 5 cts. ....	..
Br. Guiana, prov. 1, 8 cts. ....	..
Br. Guiana, prov. 1 cent on \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4. ....	..
Bavaria and Wurttemberg, wrappers 3 pf. ....	.02
Guatemala, wrapper, 2 cts., envel. 5, 10 cts. ....	.20
Russia, wrappers 1, 2, 2 kop. ....	.04
Victoria, 1 penny three env. and one wrapper. ....	.11
Russia, letter cards 5, 7, 10 kop. ....	.15
Guatemala, cards 3, 3, 3+3 cts. ....	.15
Bavaria, cards 3, 3+3, 5, 5+5, 10+10, money cards 10, 20 pf. ....	.22
Wurttemberg, cards 5, 5+5, money ord. env. 15c. ....	.09
Victoria, card 1 p. ....	.02
Russia, card 3 kop. ....	.02
Servia, cards 5, 10, 5×5, 10×10 p. ....	.12
Spain, card 5, 10, 10 c. ....	.07
Italy, packet cards 25, 50, 75 cents. ....	.34
Argentina, ¼ cent, green. ....	.¼
Argentina, envelope 5 on 8 cts. ....	.09
Brazil, 50 reis, dark and light green. ....	.06

Respectfully,

WM. SELLSCHOPP,
First Purchasing Agent.

INTERNATIONAL SALES DEPT. REPORT.

I have not much to report, but merely wish to remind the members of this department. The books I circulate come from foreign societies and the stamps are mostly very nice specimens, of good quality and cheap. At present I have a circuit book from Dresden, Berlin, Vienna and expect shortly from other places. What I want is filled sheets, and I hope to see you all apply for blank sheets. For prices I refer you to my advertisement on another page. You need not receive any books if you wish, but send me filled sheets, and make your prices reasonable so that sales

Auction Buyer,

Stamps bought at all Auctions at 5 per cent, commission on orders for \$5.00 or over, 25 cents on less than \$5.00.

HALF THE RATE CHARGED BY DEALERS.

Send 25 cents to pay expenses and I will send catalogues of all auctions for the year 1890. No charge if stamp is enclosed for information in regard to condition, etc. Address A. R. ROGERS,

75 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Third Asst. Purchasing Agent, A. P. A.

OFFICIAL NOTE HEADS OF THE
American Philatelic Association,

With the names and addresses of members printed thereon, can be procured from the Secretary of the Association at the following prices, which include postage: 240 sheets for \$1.25; 480 sheets for \$1.75. Address, MILLARD F. WALTON,
Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Penn.

will be satisfactory to you. Inside of seven months you have your sheets returned and cash for what is sold. Try it. Yours truly,

HENRY CLOTZ,
Supt. Int. Sales Department.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 25, 1891.

Mr. Samuel Leland, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have a suggestion to offer whereby the income of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST may be increased quite a little, I think. I do not know as you have the authority to act, if you approve, but if not you may hand this to those who have.

I should suggest that you run in the PHILATELIST a series of "Want," "For Sale," "Exchange," etc., advertisements, such advertisements to be printed, without display, in moderately fine type and properly classified as in the daily papers. I think there would be little or no trouble in getting a page of such advertisements for each issue after the first two or three issues, neither do I think that such a department would conflict with the regular advertising patronage. As to price, of course you are the one to decide that, but I should suggest that one cent per word would be about the right thing to charge members and one and a third to outsiders. If anyone wished to have their answers sent to the editor of the department he should deposit sufficient cash to cover cost and trouble.

Yours,

W. S. ALDRICH, A. P. A. 79.

We should be glad to hear from other members on this subject. A rate of 10 cents a line would have to be made in order to realize our regular rates.—Business Manager.

THE *Post Card* will not be continued as Mr. Watson finds his time is too much taken up with his other business. He is at work on a complete catalogue of cards which we are assured will be "the most complete ever made." Mr. Watson will probably be heard from in our columns before long.

By a misunderstanding on part of our Moscow correspondent, we got a lot of current Russian envelopes and cards, which we shall sell at face value, plus postage, viz:

ENVELOPES—5 Kop. 4 sizes, 7 Kop. (2 types), 4 sizes, 10, 14, 20 Kop. 2 sizes each set of 14 unused.	95c
CARDS—3x3, 4, 4x4 Kop.	12c
LETTER CARDS—5, 7, 10 Kop.	15c

Postage extra. First Purchasing Agency,

W. SELLSCHOPP, Agent,

120 Sutter St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

*U. S. Reay, 12 on white	\$1 85
* " " 12 on cream	2 75
* " " 12 on amber	1 85
* " " 15 on white	2 50
* " " 15 on amber	2 50
* " " 24 on white	3 00
* " " 24 on amber	3 50
U. S. mail on buff	6 50

A. P. A. 950.

H. CORBETT,

1413 Washington Street, BOSTON.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, MARCH 10, 1891.

No. 3

"THE HISTORICAL PART,"

As Secured from the Useless Papers Purchased from the Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Sterling.

IT will be necessary, at the commencement of this article, to give the reader the true facts concerning the passage of the act legalizing the sale of the "Treasury files," which had accumulated to such an extent as to retard the business of the Department.

All the space originally intended for the storage of these files, which we will designate as "stubs," in book form, of the complete Internal Revenue Stamp Tax, from the first issues in 1868 to the last series of 1878, including all remainders to 1885, had long since been filled, enlarged and overpacked; in fact, every foot of the available space upon the fourth floor of the Treasury Department had been turned into a store room for the accommodation of these "stubs," and not only the files-room proper, but the corridors had been utilized, while the basement of the Winder Building had for a long time been the receptacle for the overflow, so that all the older issues were packed in that building, to make room each year for the new files, as returned by the various collectors of Internal Revenue to the Department, for safe keeping, as prescribed by law.

Year after year the heads of the various bureaus in the Department had been trying to bring the attention of the powers that be to the fact that every foot of space was so overcrowded as to retard the proper routine of the office work, and prayed for relief through a special act of Congress. In order to bring this about, the following letter from the Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, was addressed to the President of the Senate:

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TRANSMITTING, IN PURSUANCE OF LAW, A REPORT RELATIVE TO CERTAIN PAPERS IN THE FILES OF THE DEPARTMENT, NOT NEEDED IN THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS, AND OF NO PERMANENT VALUE.

} TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1890.

Sir:—Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved Feb. 16, 1889, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the chief clerk of this Department, relative to papers in the files of the Treasury Department "which are not needed or useful in the transaction of the current business * * * and have no permanent value or historical interest;" together with the original reports and statements of the heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions in the Secretary's office, which give a concise statement of the condition and character of such papers.

It is respectfully requested that early action be taken in this matter, as the transaction of the public business is retarded because of the accumulation of papers, now useless, in the corridors and files-rooms of this Department.

Respectfully yours,
W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

DESTRUCTION OF USELESS PAPERS IN THE FILES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

} TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1890.

Sir:—In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved February 16, 1889, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the Executive Departments," I have the honor to submit the following report:

On February 19, 1889, a circular letter addressed to the heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions in the Secretary's Office, Treasury Department, was sent to each of such officials, calling attention to the act referred to, and requesting detailed reports of the character and condition of such papers in the files of their respective offices, as, in their opinion, came within the provisions of such act. But few reports

were received in time to be submitted to Congress before its adjournment on March 4, 1889, and on May 7, 1889, another circular letter, of a similar character, signed by Hon. George S. Batcheller, Acting Secretary, was sent to the heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions in the Secretary's Office, Treasury Department.

The detailed statements called for in the circular letters mentioned have since been received, showing that a large quantity of papers which are deposited in the files of this Department may be destroyed under the provisions of the act above referred to, as, in the opinion of the officials of this Department, such papers "are not needed or useful in the transaction of the current business of the Department, and have no permanent value or historical interest," viz:

There follows a list of 11 pages of described articles, to be condemned and disposed of as useless, from which we quote, as of interest to this article:

REGISTER'S OFFICE:

Internal-revenue stamp stub-books, from No. 3,358 to 16,045; covering dates from December 4, 1868, to November 1, 1884.

Stubs of internal-revenue stamps, in rooms No. 27, 29, 31 and 29½; in north corridor; in west corridor alcoves. Destroy after five years' retention.

Stubs of internal-revenue stamps in west corridor alcoves. Destroy after ten years' retention.

Warehouse Stamps.

Cancelled export spirit stamps. Destroy after one year's retention.

From statements contained in the reports to which reference has been made, it appears that the crowded condition of the files space in this building is becoming a very serious matter and one calling for immediate attention. In some of the offices the files have been overhauled and repacked to secure additional room, and the space thus secured has either been filled by the current files of such offices or is being rapidly filled, and the work of the Department will soon be seriously embarrassed unless prevented by the destruction of such of the papers in the files of this Department as come within the provisions of the act referred to.

It is therefore respectfully recommended that the original statements herein referred to be transmitted to Congress, with request that the action provided for by the act of Congress, approved February 16, 1889, be taken at an early date; and, further, that an appropriation of \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be asked for to pay the expenses which must be incurred by the removal of the papers in question from the attic and other stories, to the basement, where they can be either delivered to the purchaser, in case of sale, or destroyed, if it be deemed improper to sell any portion of such papers.

I deem it for the best interest of the Department and Government to have the papers taken from the files by employees of the Department.

Respectfully yours,

FRED. BRACKETT,
Chief Clerk.

* HON. WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

AN ACT to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the Executive Departments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever there shall be in any one of the Executive Departments of the Government an accumulation of files of papers, which are not needed or useful in the transaction of the current business of such Department, and have no permanent value or historical interest, it shall be the duty of the head of such Department to submit to Congress a report of that fact, accompanied by a concise statement of the condition and character of such papers. And upon the submission of such report, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to appoint two Senators, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives to appoint two Representatives, and the Senators and Representatives so appointed shall constitute a joint committee, to which shall be referred such report, with the accompanying statement of the condition and character of such papers, and such joint committee shall meet and examine such report and statement, and the papers therein described, and submit to the Senate and House, respectively, a report of such examination and their recommendation. And if they report that such files of papers, or any part thereof, are not needed or useful in the transaction of the current business of such Department, and have no permanent value or historical interest, then it shall be the duty of such head of the Department to sell as waste paper, or otherwise dispose of such files of papers, upon the best obtainable terms, after due publication of notice inviting proposals therefor, and receive and pay the proceeds thereof into the Treasury of the United States, and make report thereof to Congress.

Approved, February 16, 1889.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1889.

Sir:—Responding to the Department circular of May 7, respecting the destruction of useless papers on file, under date of May 23, I sent to the chief clerk a general statement concerning our files, giving the occupiable and occupied spaces and showing the indispensable necessity of making early provisions for additional space.

After consulting all the experience we have as to the calls for files, and the dates after which it is morally certain there would be no call whatever for them, we have reached the conclusion that the following mentioned files have no longer any "historical or pecuniary value," viz.:

Internal-revenue stamp stub-books, from No. 3,358 to 16,045, covering dates from December 4, 1868, to November 1, 1884. These now occupy 9,531 cubic feet of space.

The importance of this will be readily understood by reference to the explanations heretofore made to the Department by this office, wherein was shown the impracticability of using much more than 1 cubic foot of solid space for every 4 cubic feet available, for nothing else than files, the remainder of the cubic contents of rooms being necessary to obtain access to the papers.

It was further shown that every cubic foot actually occupied by files in this building costs a little over \$6. Therefore should the Secretary recommend and Congress approve the proposed destruction and disposition of files, this bureau would have available, in round numbers, \$140,000 of space for actual occu-

pancy by files, exclusive of extra room necessary for access thereto.

It is thought, however, that all file matter recommended for destruction should first be carefully catalogued, as is being done in this office, in such a way that records or their disposition may be found as readily as are books in a public library.

It is also believed that when these catalogues are completed a careful and intelligent consideration of all the requirements of the service, judged by the history of the past, will result in adding very largely to the list of files already proposed for destruction. Until then, what has been herein recommended, it is believed, may safely be destroyed or disposed of.

Very respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Register.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7, 1889.

Sir:—Referring to your circular of May 7, 1889, relative to "destruction of useless papers in files," I have the honor to state that, in view of the large quantity of papers on the files of this office, I deemed it necessary for a full compliance with the terms of your circular to have the files thoroughly examined, and to accomplish this I designated a committee, composed of Messrs. Chas. A. Bates, B. H. Collins and E. H. Breckinridge, with instructions to make a careful examination and report on the subject.

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of the letter of the committee, inclosing their recommendations in form of a schedule.

The report of the committee is thorough and exhaustive, and its conclusions are hereby adopted by me as the recommendation of this office.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. MASON,
Commissioner.

HON. WILLIAM WINDOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2, 1889.

Sir:—The committee appointed by your letter of September 2, 1889, "to make a thorough examination of the files" of the Internal Revenue Office, "with a view to selecting useless books, records and papers for destruction or other disposition," have the honor to make report as follows:

First, it is noted that the act of Congress, February 16, 1889, specifies "papers" only as the subject for consideration. Assuming, however, that "papers" should be construed in this instance as embracing books, records, documents and printed or written matter of every description found in this office, we have proceeded accordingly.

After careful inspection of the contents of the various files-rooms, and consultation with the chiefs of divisions having charge of the various classes of papers, we have prepared a schedule showing in detail the description, location and cubic measure of the papers, records, etc., which in our opinion come within the provisions of the act of Congress.

C. A. BATES.
B. H. COLLINS.
E. H. BRECKINRIDGE.

HON. JOHN W. MASON,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The recommendation to destroy papers after a certain number of years is intended to embrace those

who have already reached that age, and others in future when they shall reach that age.

The suggestion is offered that it would be contrary to public policy to sell these papers or allow them in any manner to pass into private hands. The process of maceration would yield a product of some value and would put the materials into a condition where a transfer to private ownership would be unobjectionable. This method of disposition is therefore respectfully recommended.

The total quantity recommended for immediate destruction is 10,112 cubic feet, or 150 tons.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. BATES.
B. H. COLLINS.
E. H. BRECKINRIDGE.
Committee.

From this list, which we have selected as bearing upon the class of stamps secured, and which will receive especial mention hereafter, it will be seen at a glance, from the report of the three experts appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, men who had seen long years of service in the Internal Revenue Department, and who had considered every obstacle, that these files or stubs were simply valuable for the amount they would bring in the way of revenue as old paper, five years of record being all that was necessary for the actual use of the Department. Yet the suggestion was made by the committee that it would be improper to have these fall into private hands before being destroyed as pulp, but the powers that be willed otherwise, or we should not be able to write this article to-day, or have the pleasure of offering to the stamp-collecting public these handsome reminders of the late war.

In confirmation of the letter from the Secretary of the Treasurer, the 51st Senate of the United States passed the following, which settled the question without a doubt, having been favorably reported upon by the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, and passed with an appropriation of \$2,000 to defray the cost of the removal of the stubs to a suitable place of delivery for sale:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 20, 1890.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed in pursuance of the act of February 16, 1889, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the Executive Departments," submitted the following

REPORT:

To the Senate of the United States:

The undersigned joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States respectfully submit the following report:

In pursuance of the provisions of the law entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the Executive Departments," approved February 16, 1889, the Secretary of War, under date of February 7, 1890, submitted to Congress a report calling attention to the letter of the Secretary of War, dated February 26, 1889.

In pursuance of the same law the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of January 27, 1890, submitted to Congress a like report showing the same facts in regard to papers in the files of his Department "which are not needed or useful in the transaction of current business, and have no permanent value or historical interest." In each of these reports the Secretaries of the War and Treasury Departments respectively stated that these papers occupied much valuable space needed in the transaction of public business.

These reports were referred to your joint committee, duly appointed by the presiding officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. And your joint committee have met and fully examined the said reports and each of them, the statements therein, and the papers therein described, and respectfully submit to the Senate and House, respectively, their report of such examination and their recommendation.

Your joint committee further report that the files of books, papers, records, and memoranda, which are described in said report of the Secretary of the Treasury as no longer needed or useful in the transaction of the current business of his Department, and as having no permanent value or historical interest, are of the condition and character therein described, and should be sold as waste paper or otherwise disposed of upon the best obtainable terms, as provided in said law, with the following exceptions, to-wit: The bound volumes of the Finance Reports, and of the bureau officers, such as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Commissioner of Labor, Commissioner of Education, Comptroller of the Currency, Bureau of Statistics, Life-Saving Service, United States Official Registers, Executive Documents, and the Attorney-General, and bound volumes of the Congressional Record and the files of the New York Herald complete for five years.

In consequence of the very great mass of useless papers, files, etc., in the Treasury Department, stored in so many places, from cellar to garret, the labor of collecting them all in one suitable place for disposition will be great and may require some extra labor and employment of an extra force for a short time. And your committee suggest that a suitable sum of money, not exceeding \$2,000, may be appropriated for such purposes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. M. CULLOM,

F. M. COCKRELL,

Members on the part of the Senate.

W. C. COOPER,

JAMES H. BLOUNT,

Members on the part of the House.

Immediately after the passage of this act, the chief clerk of the Treasury Department, Mr. Fred. Brackett, advertised in the Washington and Philadelphia papers for sealed proposals for the purchase of these stubs, as useless paper, from the files of the Treasury Department. Immediately upon learning this fact, as the advertisement was inserted but a few times, Mr. Sterling placed

himself in communication with chief clerk Brackett, and having secured the printed list, consisting of 115 pages, as reported to Congress, selected such as he was desirous of securing and forwarded his bid, with a deposit of \$200, in order to secure the proper fulfillment of the contract. The time was short, the notice not having been called to Mr. Sterling's attention until within two days of the close of the bids. Prompt action had to be taken, and in order to secure the safe deposit in time of the amount to cover the bid, the wires were freely used, and the deposit made in time through the kindness of a trusted friend in the Department.

As these bids were likely to be from parties desirous of securing the stubs simply for paper-stock, thus destroying them forever, Mr. Sterling, having a higher object in view, decided to make a bold stand, and instead of trying to secure the stubs as paper-stock, described the character of the stamps, and clearly stated that he desired them simply for historical purposes, and wished the privilege of placing them before the stamp collectors of the world. In view of this fact, he offered more than three times the amount per ton for pulp purposes.

The bid was accepted by the committee, but finally rejected by the chief clerk, or Secretary, when it was found that all of the unused remainders, in full book form, would be sold with the stubs. Here is where the hitch came in. The Secretary addressed a letter of acceptance of the bid, with the exception of the unused stamp books, which were placed one side, pending the acceptance of the result. Mr. Sterling clearly saw that this would only give him the stubs and coupons, at a high price, without the unused stamps, which were his great object in buying the very large quantity of useless paper, consisting of over 200 tons, all being in book form. A compromise was effected which was very favorable to Mr. Sterling, the chief clerk having accepted a new bid, at an advance over the highest pulp bidder, and it was finally arranged that all of the stub-books should be shipped to Mr. Sterling at once, and the balance of the unused special tax stamps, distilled spirits, export stamps and others should be retained by the Department until all the stubs with the coupons had been shipped, when the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury and the Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue would decide the question of the disposition of the balance.

In the meantime negotiations were pending between the chief clerk and Mr. Sterling, with a view of further cancelling the stamps by motive power, which would prevent their being used. A machine was about to be ordered, costing \$400, with which the stamps were to be cancelled, at the expense of Mr. Sterling.

This was a big undertaking, involving a large outlay, and it would have taken at least two months to perform the work, which was required to be done in the Treasury Building; but before the contract was given for the machine, word came from the chief clerk that a final decision had been reached, to this effect: The Government would dispose of, for a certain consideration, without extra cancellation, all of the complete remainders of the unused Special Tax Stamps, Rectified Spirit Stamps, Distillery Warehouse Stamps, Export Spirit, Snuff, Tobacco and Cigar Stamps, Brewers' Permit and Stock-on-hand Stamps; but that all of the others in unused form, not already shipped to Mr. Sterling, would be destroyed by maceration and reduced to pulp, and that it would be useless to urge the acceptance of any further bid for the balance that was to be destroyed. This settled the question.

Mr. Sterling, up to this decision, had purchased 185 tons of the paper stock, consisting of the stubs and coupons of every series issued, in book form, of the complete Internal Revenue Stamp-Tax Stamps in Spirit and Tobaccos, thus giving him the records of this class of stamps, from the first book issued to hundreds of thousands, to select from.

By the last decision Mr. Sterling secured 25 tons of unused Special Tax Stamps and others, which completely filled one large car.

The transportation of this immense amount of paper stock from Washington,

D. C., to Trenton, N. J., involved considerable of an outlay, besides the handling and storing. The examination of the stock by Mr. Sterling for stamps and records, has taken months of time and hard and laborious work. When through with the examination for historical and stamp-collecting purposes, the balance not wanted will be disposed of to some paper-mill.

To give the reader some idea of the quantity purchased, in order to secure these unused remainders: They were transported from Washington, D. C., to Trenton, N. J., in eight cars; the 213 tons being tied up in bundles of from 20 to 25 books each; some 300 to 350 bundles each were loaded on a single truck, so that from 6,000 to 7,000 books were upon each load, and it took 84 large truck-loads to transport the 213 tons from the freight depot of the Penn. R. R. Co. to the place of storage in the basement of the Board of Trade Building.

Upon the above estimate, there are stored over 580,000 books, which Mr. Sterling has given, or will give, his immediate attention, as no book is separated from the cover without first being examined for stamps, or number of stubs under 1,000, which will form a complete historical record of each value, in pounds or gallons, of every issue.

Mr. Sterling is indebted to that ardent and studious young collector, Mr. H. E. Deats, who has ever taken great interest in all matters pertaining to the collection of U. S. Stamps, and through whose kindness and by whose aid he was permitted to attain this grand result, which all true lovers of U. S. fiscals will appreciate.

The catalogue of the varieties discovered will be given to the public during the year, in a handsome and presentable shape.

But of this later.

E. B. STERLING.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

A Descriptive List of all Known Varieties.

COMPILED BY WM. C. STONÉ.

ROUMANIA.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER, 1871. Small rectangular stamps, value in oval on colored ground, *Romania* above, *Serviciul Telegrafic* below; perforated 10½.

1.	25 bani, brown.....	.15	.04
2.	50 " blue.....	—	.04

Oblong stamps, with head of Prince

Charles to left in oval, inscribed as above; numerals of value and "L" in small circles at left and right of head respectively, value in words, repeated four times in rectangular frame above and below; perforated 10½.

3.	1 leu, lilac.....	—	.06
4.	2 lei, yellow.....	.06	.05
5.	5 " blue-green.....	—	.05

These stamps are now obsolete.

RUSSIA—ST. PETERSBURG.

ISSUE OF MARCH, 1866. Arms on crowned shield, in double circle, inscribed in Russian characters, *Telegraphe* above and 20 *Kopeyke* 20 below; octagonal frame outside the circle; back-ground of brown lines; perforated 12.

1. 20 kopecs, black and brown.

ISSUE OF 1867 (?) Same as last, surcharged "10 K" on either side of the arms.

2. 10k on 20k, red on black and brown.

Unperforated reprints of the 20 kopecs were struck off in December, 1881.

Stamped Forms.

ISSUE OF MARCH, 1866. Large sheet, with form within a pink border, with arms in black. Water-marked with an eagle and inscriptions.

1. 40 kopecs, black and pink.

Issue of 1867 (?) The same surcharged "20 kop."

2. 20k. on 40k. red on black and pink.

Issue of 1868 (?) Similar form with value on each side.

3. 20 kopecs, black and pink.

I have never seen these forms, and describe them from the Philatelic Record's list. The 40k. was reprinted in 1881.

The current postage stamps have recently had thunderbolts added below the arms to signify the union of the two services.

SALVADOR.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 6, 1882. Postage stamps of the 1879 issue surcharged *Contrasello*, in a small circle, in violet; perforated 12½.

1. 1 centavo, violet on green.
2. 2 " " " " carmine.
3. 5 " " " " blue.

ISSUE OF 1883. Oblong rectangular stamps; volcano in oval with *Telegrafos* at top, *del Salvador* below and value at sides; perforated 12.

4. 1 real green.
5. 2 " purple.

Similar to last, but with arms with flags and wreaths in circle.

6. 4 reals, rose.

I have never seen the two highest values and give them on the authority of Dr. Kalkhoff.

ISSUE OF 1884. Similar to first issue, but surcharged in black.

7. 1 centavos, black on green.
8. 2 " " " " carmine.
9. 5 " " " " blue.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 1, 1885. Same as last.

10. 10 centavos, black on black.
11. 20 " " " " violet.

ISSUE OF 1887 (?) Same as last, but surcharged in larger type.

12. 1 centavo, black on green.
13. 2 " " " " carmine.
14. 5 " " " " blue.
15. 10 " " " " black.
16. 20 " " " " carmine.

The 3, 5 and 10 centavos of the 1887-88 issue are sometimes listed with the above surcharge, but they are imposters.

SERVIA—RECEIPT.

ISSUE OF 1885 (?) Type set (?) form 115x160 mm. with arms on mantle at left and postage stamp at right.

1. 5 paras, black on yellowish white04 —

ISSUE OF 1890 (?) Similar to last, but the eagle in the arms is in white on colored ground. The inscription between the arms and the stamp measures 25½ mm. instead of 47 mm.

2. 5 paras, black on green05 —

ISSUE OF — 1890. Form on grayish paper, 215x260 mm., with stamp at left and *Telegr* in Russian characters below.

3. 5 paras, black on grayish.

SPAIN.

ISSUE OF JULY 1, 1864. Arms of Spain on crowned shield, *Telegrafos* at top, value and "1864" at bottom. Unperforated.

1. 1 real, brown80 1.00
2. 4 " " rose1.20 —
3. 16 " " green1.00 —
4. 20 " " black1.50 —

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1865. Head of Isabel II. to left in oval, *Telegrafos* above, "1865" below; value in lower corners; unperforated.

5. 1 real, blue on rose30 .40
6. 4 " " black on green50 .40
7. 16 " " rose on yellow1.20 —
8. 20 " " rose on rose1.60 —

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1865. Same as last, but on white paper; perforated 14.

9. 1 real, lilac30 —
10. 4 " " blue40 .30
11. 16 " " green1.00 —
12. 20 " " rose1.50 —

The same unperforated.

13. 4 reals, blue30 —
The four reals also exist perforated 14 vertically and unperforated horizontally.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1866. Head of Isabel II. to left in oval, *Telegrafos* 1866 above, value below; perforated 14.

14. 10 centimes de escudo, violet20 .10
15. 40 " " " " blue40 .05
16. 1 escudo 60 centimes, green80 .10
17. 2 " " " " rose1.20 .40

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1867. Same as last, but dated 1867.

18. 10 centimes de escudo, violet40 .10
19. 40 " " " " blue40 .05
20. 1 escudo 60 centimes, green80 .10
21. 2 " " " " rose1.20 .40

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1868. Same as last but dated 1868.

22.	100 milesimos de escudo, violet.....	.15	.10
23.	400 " " " blue.....	.35	.10
24.	800 " " " brown.....	.50	.10
25.	1 escudo 600 milesimos, green.....	.85	.20
26.	2 " " " rose.....	1.30	.40

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1869. Same as last, but dated 1869.

27.	100 milesimos de escudo, blue.....	.08	.05
28.	800 " " " carmine.....	.30	.10
29.	1 escudo 600 milesimos, brown.....	.40	.20
30.	2 " " " green.....	.80	.40

Similar to last, but with arms of Spain surmounted by a mural crown, in place of the queen's head.

31.	400 milesimos de escudo, violet.....	.20	.05
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Since 1870 postage stamps have been used on telegrams. They are cancelled by punching a hole in them.

SWITZERLAND.

ISSUE OF 1867. Embossed cross in oval inscribed *Telegraphie*; value in small oblong oval at base. Perforated 12.

1.	25 centimes, pink and gray.....	.10	—
2.	50 " " " blue.....	.15	—
3.	1 franc, " " " green.....	—	—
4.	3 " " " gold.....	—	—
5.	20 " " " light pink.....	.50	—

ISSUE OF 1876. Same as last.

6.	3 francs, pink and yellow-bistre.....	.60	—
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ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1877. Same as last.

7.	5 centimes, pink and black.....	.02	—
8.	10 " " " pink.....	.05	—

ISSUE OF 1882-3. Same as last, but on paper with fine silk threads in it.

9.	5 centimes, pink and black.....	.02	.02
10.	10 " " " carmine.....	.02	.02
11.	25 " " " gray.....	.03	.03
12.	50 " " " blue.....	.03	.03
13.	1 franc, " " " green.....	.12	.10
14.	3 " " " bistre.....	.08	.08
15.	20 " " " light pink.....	.15	.15

These stamps were withdrawn October 1st, 1886.

UNITED STATES.

We omit the publication of this list until later, as we are expecting fuller information concerning certain issues.

VICTORIA.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 10, 1873. Form printed in red 235x210 mm., with stub 112x210 mm., separated by perforations; embossed stamp in right upper corner, with head of Victoria to left in oval, inscribed *Postage, One Shilling. Victoria*.

1.	1 shilling, blue.....	.70	—
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Two lots of 5,000 each of the above were printed in September, 1873, and May, 1875. They were bound in books of twenty and forty, selling for £1 and £2 respectively. Since July, 1884, postage stamps have been used, and since January 1, 1885, the Stamp Duty series. It seems more than likely that the high values of the revenue

stamps so frequently met with had also been used for telegrams.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

ISSUE OF 1879. Head of Victoria to left in double circle, inscribed *Western Australia* above and *Telegraphs* below; value in words in straight label at bottom. Water marked Crown C.C., perforated 14.

1.	1 penny, yellow bistre.....	.05	—
2.	3 " " " lilac.....	.30	—

Stamped Form.

ISSUE OF 1879 (?) Form headed *Electric Telegraph (Arms) Western Australia*. Embossed stamp in right upper corner, with head of Victoria to left in circle within truncated transverse oval, inscribed *Western Australia* at top and *One Shilling* below. Size 205x212 mm.

1.	1 shilling, rose.....	.60	—
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Two sizes of this form are said to exist, but I find only this one in Moens and the *Philatelic Record's* list gives 8¼x9 inches, which is probably intended for the same.

WURTEMBERG.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1875. Numerals of value surcharged in black or blue in small circle of geometric lathe work; *K. Wurtemberg* above; **Telegraph** below, arms in angles, value at bottom. Rouletted.

1	20 pfennig, black and brown.....	.12	.10
2	25 " " " lilac.....	.12	.10
3	40 " " " yellow brown.....	.15	.12
4	50 " " " rose.....	.25	.10
5	80 " " " ultramarine.....	—	—
6	1 mark, blue and green.....	.45	.15
7	2 " " " pale yellow.....	—	—
8	4 " " " blue.....	2.40	.50
9	10 " " " red.....	6.00	.60

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 1, 1875. Same as above.

10	35 pfennig, black and yellow green.....	—	—
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ISSUE OF MARCH 1, 1876. Same as above

11	5 pfennig, black and gray.....	.04	.08
12	10 " " " ultramarine.....	.10	.08
13	2 marks, blue and orange-yellow.....	—	.40

ISSUE OF AUGUST, 1878. Same as above.

14	80 pfennig, black and yellow-green.....	.80	.30
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The 1 mark is sometimes found with the right hand numeral of value missing, thus — *Mark 1*.

This concludes the list with the exception of Great Britain and the United States, which will appear in the following numbers. I shall then publish an addenda with such new issues and omissions as I have discovered since I began my list. If any of my readers can help me in this, will they kindly advise me at an early date?

ABOUT POST CARDS.

THIS interesting branch of Philately has been ignored by collectors in this country to a very great extent, while in Europe, which is the philatelic continent of the world, the collecting of post cards has been quite a prominent feature with philatelists; but it is only a matter of time when we will wake up from our Rip Van Winkle sleep and go into this branch of collecting with as much enthusiasm as our brethren do in the old world.

It is now about four years since I first began my collection of cards, and although I had always been a collector of stamps since I could read and write, I never took up this special line before. To young collectors I would say, that before they advance far they will discover that it is an impossibility to obtain a complete collection of stamps, while with cards this is different. As I said before, I have only been collecting cards about four years, and I know I have one specimen of every card ever issued; there are a few minor varieties that I still want, but these are slowly but surely coming to me. There is no doubt in my mind but that cards will gradually advance in price and that the number of collectors will steadily increase. Even if you do not now collect cards, you had better begin to lay aside all the new issues as they appear, for you will never be able to buy them as cheaply as you can when they are in use. Send in a small remittance to our Purchasing Agent and apply for all the new issues; it will not be money thrown away, I am sure of that.

Post cards, as every one knows, are always of low value, and if there should be any change, it is more likely to be downward than upward. Now, how is it with stamps? Why just the reverse. Stamps are being made nowadays to do service, either for postage or to pay duty, and run into very high values, and consequently it takes a vast amount of money to obtain them; there is hardly a month passes without some country issuing stamps to the value of five dollars or more. It has become quite the fad lately to collect revenue stamps, and albums are being made especially for these stamps. I would like to ask if collecting these revenue stamps is better than collecting cards? For my part I don't think so, yet collectors of them condemn us for collecting postal stationery, as they are pleased to call cards.

Within the last twelve months many catalogues and price-lists have been issued entirely devoted to cards.

In our own country we have the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited, publishing an illustrated catalogue of cards in their paper, *The American Journal of Philately*; this is an excellent list and gives most of the minor varieties.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel, in his excellent paper, *The Philatelic Journal of America*, for October, 1890, gives a full list of the cards of Mexico, and in the current numbers of this paper he is publishing a catalogue of the cards of the world, compiled by that eminent philatelist, Major E. B. Evans.

Mr. A. Lohmeyer, of Baltimore, has issued a very neat little price list of the cards he has in stock.

Stanley Gibbons, limited, in their monthly journal, which can be truly said to be a stamp paper in every sense of the word, have of late been devoting several of its columns to cards, giving us most complete lists of the cards of Great Britain, Belgium and Servia.

I have just received a bound copy of a catalogue and price list of cards of Mr. A. Larisch, of Munich; this is a large book of about 225 pages, and one all collectors should have. Mr. Louis Senf, of Leipzig, is publishing a very valuable catalogue of cards, every card and letter-card being illustrated; this is to be complete in five parts, two of which I have already received. *La Carte Postale* is the name of a monthly paper published in Paris by Mr. A. Schoeller, which is entirely devoted to cards. Mr. Schoeller has probably the finest collection of cards in the world and is an authority on them.

The Federal Australian Philatelist last year published a very full list of the cards of Victoria, which no doubt will be followed by other Australian colonies.

I simply mention the above to show that collectors of cards are on the increase, for if dealers publish so much about them, they must naturally expect trade, and it is to collectors they look for their trade.

I hope my feeble efforts will be the means of bringing into our ranks a few recruits, and that this article will help to increase the interest shown by a few card collectors; if such is the case, you will hear from me again.

George H. Watson.

STAMP COLLECTING.

AS has been pointed out by our observing President, Mr. Tiffany, there is in mankind all over the civilized world an innate desire to treasure up and hoard articles of some kind—in short, to collect.

Some collect newspaper clippings, others bonds and stocks, or books, or pottery, or coins, or engravings, or curios, or stamps, or divers other things.

My inclinations led me first to stamps, then to coins, then to engraved portraits, then again stamps, and later, though at the same time, books.

And of all these I have had by far the greatest pleasure in the acquisition of the two latter, which furnish gratification to a variety of humors.

I feel that few, if any, of my readers will care to hear about the books and book auctions, and so will pass this department without further allusion.

I began stamp collecting, with a school-mate, in 1870, and one year later dissolved the partnership, receiving for my share what I have always since considered the small half of the cake.

In my portion, however, were some stamps which are now rare and which these past years have given the additional charm of being old and tried friends.

During the first decade my collection increased about as those of most boys do. The only feature of this period is an experience I had in foreign correspondence. I saw the advertisement in one of the stamp papers—now long out of print—of a collector in Australia desiring exchange. In a moment of confidence I picked out a nice lot of unused United States stamps of all issues, catalogued at that time at \$5.00, a large sum to me in those days, and sent them to Australia. Finally three months passed by, and I began to lose hope of ever hearing from my Australian correspondent—then three more months, during which I seldom, if ever, thought of the Australian, when one day, on my return home, I found a large package, covered with Australian stamps, containing varieties of all kinds, in what seemed to me unheard of quantities. I at once selected what I wanted for my own collection and then proceeded to dispose of as many of the duplicates as I could among collectors of my acquaintance.

I have no recollection of what I received in exchange, but remember that I felt well

repaid both for my stamps and the delay in receiving the returns. The duplicates that I could not dispose of I put away, part in a large blank book and part in envelope boxes, and there they lay forgotten for over twelve years. I had meanwhile begun to study my stamps more carefully both as to watermarks and perforations and had, I thought, quite a fine collection.

One day I was looking up my duplicates to give to one of my nephews, when I found the Australians. I gave him one of each that I found on glancing through them, and shortly after set to work to sort them out scientifically. I found among them some great rarities and was enabled to fill up most of my remaining wants besides being able to dispose of others for quite a nice sum. What remained of the commoner varieties I sold to a dealer for the price originally paid in exchange for the whole assortment.

This, my first venture in foreign correspondence, was productive of both more pleasure and more profit than any of my very few subsequent ventures in which, if the good ones be set off against the bad, I doubt if I have profited much. One thing I have learned, however, and that is that if one waits long enough there are very few things indeed which one does not have a chance to get at one's own price.

During the years I have been a stamp collector, our hobby has undergone a steady and reasonable change. Collectors of old used to try to get as many stamps as they could of different types, without regard to paper, perforation and other details.

The change has been so gradual that now nothing is too minute to be passed over. Not only is the watermark carefully examined (especially in the West Australian stamps), but note is made whether the perforation is 15½ or 16, and whether the stamp was printed on a kind of paper which, through some process, has shrunk since the stamps were printed, making a difference sometimes of nearly a millimeter in its dimensions.

The most noticeable feature which this new method of collecting has introduced is "Specialties." That is, the collection of one country or group to the exclusion of all others, and this is made necessary by the number of varieties combined with their rarity and the lack of gold on the part of the covetous collector.

As there are few collectors who can hope to have fairly complete collections from the new standpoint, this taking up of a specialty is a decidedly good thing, both for the collector and the student. Except in British Guiana, Afghanistan, Hawaii and a few other countries, the average collector of moderate means can hope to make a complete collection, and this is to many much more satisfactory than to have thousands and thousands of common stamps worth in the aggregate not so much as one country complete, and far less interesting.

I say less interesting because the specialist must be a student of his stamps to succeed, and it is this study which gives the real pleasure of collecting; for while there is undoubtedly a certain satisfaction in the acquisition of something new, it does not compare with the pleasure of discovering a rarity found to exist by one's own knowledge and procured for a trifle, perhaps, out of a lot of common stamps.

The specialist is also a benefactor to the cause of Philately, for it is from his pen that the public are informed of the results of his study; without the use of his knowledge the catalogue, to-day so complete, would not have been compiled.

With regard to specialties I would add a few words of advice. If your purse is not long, do not undertake, for example, the British Colonies; select something within your ability to complete in course of time, and there are countries suitable for the means of all, and one nearly as interesting as the other. Even Salvador and Nicaragua, apart from the Seebeck issues, furnish plenty of material for the specialist, and are very little known or studied.

Were it not for the space required, the writer would prefer to collect envelopes and post cards—especially the former, as the field has been so little studied except in such countries as the German States, Russia and a few other countries which have long issued envelopes.

The drawback of post card collecting seems to be the excessive rarity of some cards on the one hand, and on the other, e. g., Austria and Roumania, the number of printer's errors.

One great claim of our hobby is that connected with it is employment for our leisure in a way that is both delightful to ourselves and profitable to others, if we will make it so.

Vigoruense.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

ADHESIVES.

Argentine.—(V. 22.) The 1 peso stamp is to have the portrait of General San Martin, the 10 pesos of Vincente Lopez, the 20 pesos of Admiral Brown, and the 50 pesos of Doyen Funes. The portrait on the 5 pesos is said to be that of "La Madrid," whoever that may be.

Austria.—A pair of the current 5 kreuzers has been seen, one with numerals of value and the other without. Also the 2 kr. 1850 on laid paper with very heavy vergeures.

Bhopal.—(V. 7.) Of the new design we hear of the following values:

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue-green.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " red.
 2 " blue.

Bolivia.—(V. 22.) Senf Brothers report the 100 centavos of the 9 star issue in a new color and perforate 12.

100 centavos, yellow.

The color of the 50 centavos noted last month should be red and not orange.

British Protectorate.—(IV. 92.) These stamps are now obsolete, the territory having been annexed to Bechuanaland.

British Guiana.—The new 1 and 5 cent stamps are in use. Watermark Crown CA., perforation 14.

1 cent, green.
 5 " ultramarine.

British South Africa Company.—Two surcharges on the current English stamps are reported by the

Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal of a similar type to the first East Africans.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 1 penny, lilac.
 1 " 2 " green and carmine.

A permanent series has taken the place of these, the design consisting of the arms in center, with name in two lines above and value below.

1 penny, black.
 6 " blue.
 1 shilling, brown.

Cashmere.—(V. 8.) The 4 and 8 annas of the official series are now on dull white paper.

4 annas, black.
 8 " "

Ceylon.—(IV. 285.) The latest 2 cents surcharge is over the old value, thus doing away with the line of erasure. The usual topsy turvies, etc., are at hand.

2 cents on 4c., rose.

Cordoba.—The two telegraph stamps listed this month have both been used postally, it is said.

10 centavos, blue.
 40 " blue-green.

Gaboon.—(III. 349.) The *American Journal of Philately* notes the 5 and 10c. French Colonials with "25" surcharged diagonally in black.

25 on 5 cent., green.
 25 on 10 " black on lilac.

Great Britain.—(V. 23.) The 1 pound is out in its new dress. Watermark three crowns, perforate 14.
 1 pound, green.

Grenada.—(IV. 149.) H. K. Sanderson sends us a specimen of the 2 shillings revenue with the surcharge *Postage*—and—*Revenue*—⁴ in black.

1 penny on 2s., green and yellow.

And just as we go to press we receive from H. Corbett a copy of the current 8 pence stamp with a similar surcharge, the three lines being nearer together, however, and the new value is expressed as "1d."

1 penny on 8p., brown.

Guadeloupe.—(IV. 58.) The 1 franc French Colonies has been surcharged "5c. GPE" in two lines in black with a plain dash between the lines. The decree was dated Dec. 17, 1890.

5c. on 1fr., bronze.

Hayti.—(V. 23.) The new 2 cent stamp has just been sent us by Mr. Scott, and we find that the colors of that and the 7 cent should be reversed from what we stated last month. Perforate 13½.

2 cents, blue.

7 " violet.

Numerous "errors" of the 2 on 3c. have been found, including double and triple surcharges. We have thus far heard of the following:

DL:UX	EUX	DEUX
DEUXX	DEU	DEI
CEN	CE	

Also various combinations of the above.

Hong Kong.—(V. 8.) Mr. Scott has sent us the 10 cents surcharged 7 cents in black in two lines. Watermark crown CA., perforate 14.

7 cents on 10c., green.

India.—(III. 247.) The *American Journal of Philately* announces a surcharge on the 4 annas 6 pies. Watermark star, perforate 14.

2½ a. on 4a 6p., green.

Lagos.—(II. 206.) The 3 pence now has the value in brown and the rest of the stamp in lilac. Watermark Crown CA., perforate 14.

3 pence, lilac and brown.

Luxemburg.—(III. 301.) It is said that the new Grand Duke, Adolphus of Nassau, proposes to immortalize himself by getting out a new set of stamps with his portrait on them.

Mashonaland.—Stamps ranging in value from 1 penny to 10 pounds are said by *Le Timbre Poste* to have been issued by the African settlement.

Hazell's Annual says: "Mashonaland is a portion of British Zambesia and is comprised within the sphere of influence over which the British South African Co. exercises rights. A charter was granted to the company in 1889. Reports from Kimberly stated (October 21, 1890) that very rich discoveries of gold had been made in this wide area."

We are inclined to believe that the British South African stamps noted this month are what are referred to in *Le Timbre Poste*.

New South Wales.—(V. 23.) The watermark of the 2½ penny is Crown NSW and the perforation 10½ and 11½.

2½ pence, blue.

Three provisionals have also been issued, being formed by surcharges on the old issue of adhesives printed in new colors.

½ penny, gray.

7½ " brown.

12½ " red.

New Zealand.—(V. 23.) The stamp described last month is watermarked NZ and star, perf. 11½.

2½ pence, blue.

Two official stamps for the use of the insurance department have just appeared, but we are unable to give the colors. The central design consists of a lighthouse.

Norway.—(V. 9.) The 1k 50ore in blue and green is unknown to the post office officials.

Nosse-Be.—(V. 23.) One of the late provisionals has been seen which had the letters of one type, numerals, etc. of the second, and frame of the third. Wonder if all these surcharges had anything to do with the terrible massacres reported here in the daily press?

Orange Free State.—(III. 218.) After quite a rest the surcharge fiend has begun his work again. This time the 4 penny has been over-printed "1d" in black.

1 penny on 4p., blue.

Queensland.—(V. 23.) The new ½ penny is out. ½ penny, green.

Roumania.—(V. 23.) The following values of the current set have appeared on unwatermarked paper:

1½ bani,	red.
3 "	violet.
5 "	green.
10 "	red.
15 "	olive.
25 "	ultramarine.

Siam.—(IV. 124.) The 3 atts has now been surcharged for use as a 2 atts stamp.

2 atts on 3a., green and blue.

Transvaal.—(IV. 78.) The 1s. green of the 1883 issue exists *tete beche*; this of course implies that the provisional ½ penny of 1885 exists in a similar state.

South Australia.—(V. 23.) The new 4 pence has been printed in a new color and surcharged "2½d." in large type, the old value being obliterated by a heavy bar.

2½ pence on 4p., red on green.

The *Weekly Stamp News* says the three vertical rows of perforations to the right of the second sheet are perforate 10, and all of the other vertical, besides the whole of the horizontal perforations, gauge 12. Designs have been invited for permanent dies for a 2½ and 5 penny stamp.

Tasmania.—(III. 273.) The nine penny die has been printed in blue and surcharged "2½d." in black. Perforate 11½, watermarked TAS.

2½ penny on 9p., blue.

Tunis.—(III. 247.) The 5 and 15 centimes without dotted groundwork are surcharged a *percevoir* for use as unpaid letter stamps.

5 centimes, green.

15 " blue.

Victoria.—(V. 24.) In addition to the values of the unpaid set noted in January, the *Weekly Stamp News* has seen a ½ penny.

Unpaid. ½ penny, red brown and blue.

ENVELOPES.

Argentina.—(V. 24.) The provisional envelopes exist also with red surcharge.

5 centavos, red on red.

Malta.—The registration envelopes now bear the imprint of De La Rue & Co.

2 pence, blue; sizes G and H.

Mauritius.—(V. 24.) The 1878 envelopes were surcharged as well as those of 1882, it is reported.

50 cents on 8c., blue (1878).

WRAPPERS.

Argentina.—(V. 24.) The 2 cent noted last month is in manilla and of the same size as the 1 cent. The portrait is that of General Alvear.

United States.—(V. 24.) The new schedule announces that the wrappers will be known as "K" instead of No. 12.

POST-CARDS.

Austria.—(V. 10.) Of the eagle type with frame the following novelties are listed by *Der Philatelist*:
2 kreuzers, brown; Ruth.

And with head of Francis Joseph:

2-2 kreuzers, brown; Ital.
2-2 " " Illir.
2-2 " " Rum.
2-2 " " Slov.

POSTAL DOCUMENTS.

Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 22, 1890.

In view of the preceding notice of the commission for postal values and of the information obtained from the postal administration on this subject, by which it is shown that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos stamps have not for a long time been used for local postage, by order of the general administration, and as the South American Bank Note Co. is printing 1,500,000 of these stamps by order of this administration; and as Article II. of the laws on postal and telegraph rates demands that local postage shall be one-half of the regular rate for internal postage, and commands that the smaller value shall be used when this half results in a fraction; therefore, for local correspondence the postage on letters shall be 2 centavos for each 15 grams or fraction thereof, and in accordance with the views of the Procurator of the Treasury the Administration has decided:

1. To fix the rate on local correspondence at two centavos for each 15 grams or fraction thereof.

2. To order the South American Bank Note Co. to suspend operations on the 1,500,000 stamps of $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos, which they are printing by order of this administration.

3. To burn all the stamps of this value which exist in the postoffices and all which have been printed by the South American Bank Note Co., and it shall be done in the presence of the commission for postal values, with the assistance of the administrative departments.

4. The burning being completed, an account of it shall be rendered to the Minister of the Interior, and after confirmation the accounts of the department shall be credited accordingly.

F. DE VEYGA, Secretary.

Estanis S. Leballos.

Diego Suarez.

Report of the burning of the stamps of Diego Suarez, this day, October 10, 1890:

The commission appointed by the governor, under date of September 5th, and composed of Messrs. LeBoigue, underchief of the first-class of the post office; Poirier, agent of the postal service, and Terrentroy, assistant secretary of the post office, met for the destruction of the provisional stamps which remained in the office. The stamps have been burnt.

The quantities and values of the stamps destroyed are as follows:

15 centimes, 3,546 stamps, value 531.90 frs.
25 " 6,903 " " 1,725.75 "

As a result, the sum of 2,258.65 frs. shall be deducted from the accounts of the post office.

LEBOIGUE.

POIRIER.

TERRENTROY.

Administration of Egyptian Posts.

By authority of the Khedive's decree of the 17th inst., the rates for cards originating in and destined for the interior of Egypt will be reduced after January 1st next to 3 millimes for the single post card and to 6 millimes for the post card with reply.

In consequence, while awaiting the issue of new cards of the above mentioned prices, there will be put on sale on January 1st next the cards now in use, single and with reply, with a surcharge of 3 millimes. These cards will be sold singly or in packets of 10 single cards or 5 cards with reply, at the price of 30 millimes (P. T. 3) each packet.

The surcharged cards may also be sent to foreign countries on the condition that the rate of 5 millimes, which remains in force for cards going to countries of the Union, be completed by the addition of 2 millimes in postage stamps upon the single card, or upon each of the two parts of the card with reply.

The administration will continue to put on sale single and reply cards of 5 millimes for foreign countries.

It is well understood also that there will be accepted for the interior of Egypt single cards of private manufacture prepaid with 3 millimes.

Alexandria, 29 December, 1890.

Germany.

Notice on the subject of stamped envelopes and stamped wrappers.

After December 10, 1890, the office of distribution will sell no more stamped envelopes or wrappers. After the same date it is ordained by the imperial administration of posts that no more will be manufactured or put on sale. It is left to the public to procure for themselves unstamped envelopes and wrappers, and to affix the necessary stamp.

The stamped envelopes and wrappers of the new type which on the 10th of December still remain in the hands of the public, may still be used.

In addition, the stamped envelopes and wrappers of the old type will preserve their value until January 31, 1891.

(Signed) VON STEPHAN,

Secretary of the Imperial Post Office.

Berlin, 27 Nov., 1890.

Italy.

The special stamps for postal packets altered into ordinary 2-cent postage stamps by the use of the surcharge *Valore per le stampe Cmi 2*, according to Article 257 of the Regulation, approved by royal decree of July 2, 1890, No. 6,954 (3d series), will be put on sale after December 1st next, and may be used until through the month of June, 1891; after that date they will not be good for postage, but may be exchanged during another year.

(Signed),

LACAVA.

Rome, 10 October, 1890.

There has been established by a recent regulation the issue of special post cards, reserved exclusively for the Deputies to the National Parliament, which will be put on sale only by the post office of the Chamber. These post cards are similar to the ordinary ones, but in the upper right corner of the address side is found the government arms and the following inscription: *Camera dei Deputati*.

(This decree was issued some time in November.)

Indo-China.

The Governor-General of Indo-China, officer of the Legion of Honor and of the Public Instruction:

By virtue of the decree of November 12th, 1887, in view of the report of the inspector of posts and telegraphs in Annam and Tonkin, announcing the early exhaustion of the stamps of 15 centimes;

As these stamps are used to a great extent, and as it is necessary to provide for the demand; in view of the urgent necessity; on the proposition of the residents in Tonquin,

DECREES:

Article 1. The inspector, chief of the post office, is authorized to surcharge in order to transform

them into stamps of 15 centimes the following kinds of postage stamps:

1st	30,000	stamps of 20 centimes.
2d.	40,000	" 30 "
3d.	12,000	" 35 "
4th.	24,000	" 40 "
5th.	18,000	" 75 "
6th.	30,000	" 1.00 "

Article 2. The Superior Resident, Post Inspector at Tonkin, is charged with the execution of the present decree.

PIQUET.

Saigon, Oct. 15, 1890.

NOTE: We are indebted to the *American Journal of Philately* for translations of several of the above documents.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

BOSTON is to have a philatelic society to be called the Boston Philatelic Society. A preliminary meeting, with an attendance of seventeen, was held Feb. 18th. A committee of five, consisting of S. R. Sircom, W. C. Van Derlip, F. W. Sprague, H. E. Woodward and F. M. Goss, was appointed to draw up a constitution and report March 4th. All New England collectors who would like to join the society are requested to forward their names to C. M. Bradbury, 180 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Meetings were

held February 5th and 19th. At the latter the seventeenth auction sale was held, resulting in the disposal of 55 lots, which realized \$62 39. The principal lot was a block of three 6c. U. S., 1870 issue; this was in fine condition and brought \$10.00. The Exchange Manager's report for January showed that 53 blank sheets had been sold, and 111 filled sheets, amounting to \$371.13, had been received. New members: W. H. Turner and Benj. Block, Chicago; J. E. White, Castalia, Ohio; Lt. A. C. Maccomb, Fort Reno, Ok. Ter. C. E. SEVERN, Sec'y.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

Among the most welcome of our new exchanges is the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, published by Mr. Wm. Brown, of Salisbury, Eng. Attractive in appearance, it contains much of interest, especially to the student of values, who will find in the auction reports, catalogues and numerous advertisements, valuable information.

Der Philatelist, the organ of the Dresden International Society, beside much matter especially affecting members of the Society, contains notices commending in the highest terms the Collin-Calman Catalogue for Advanced Collectors, and Lundy's History of the Revenue Stamps of Mexico.

The *Revue Philatelique*, for January, contains a full chronicle; also interesting articles on the perforated stamps of Brazil, 1866, and the varieties and use of the stamps of Alsace Lorraine. A number of useful and cautious descriptions of counterfeits occur.

La Filatelia, the organ of the Italian Philatelic Society of Rome, in an article of some length, calls attention to the St. Andrew's Cross on the stamps of the Roman States.

We note as new applicants for honors in Philatelic Journalism, *The Maritime Philatelist*, of Yarmouth, N. S., and *The Cream City Philatelist*, of Milwaukee, Wis. Both papers represent new sections and contain considerable readable matter.

Mr. Watson has, in some measure, atoned for the discontinuance of *The Post Card* by sending us a neatly bound copy of Vol. 3. Readers of his article in the present number of the A. P., whose zeal may be kindled, or rekindled, will find much helpful information in this little book.

The *Annuaire de la Timbrologie*, edited by Ed. Frémy, 57 rue de Bourgoyne, Paris, is well worth its

price, 4 francs, to all requiring the addresses of dealers and collectors in all parts of the world.

The news of the probable discontinuance of the *Stamp Collector* will be received with regret, but the utter impossibility of mailing an issue promptly may well have made editor and manager hesitate to go on. The Chicago Society will again be without an organ, but it may find the loss somewhat lessened by the insertion of its Auction List in the advertising columns of the A. P.

In this column there will be noticed each month all new exchanges and all articles of special interest which may merit attention. There will also be appended a complete list of exchanges received. We are sorry to notice the failure of several prominent philatelic papers to respond to our offers of exchange.

We have failed to receive the following American papers: Am. Journal of Phil., Collector and Exchange, Central Phil., Dominion Phil., Independent Phil., Midland Phil., Metropolitan Phil., Northwestern Phil., Phil. Tribune, Phil. World, Phil. Monthly, Plain Talk, Phil. Beacon, Phil. Jour. of Am., Record and Review, Standard Phil., Yankee Phil.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED: Fitchburg Phil. (Jan.), Q. C. Phil. (Feb.), Stamp Collector (Feb.), National Siftings (Feb.), Post Card (Vol. III.), Ph. Jour. of Gt. Britain (Feb.), Annuaire de la Timb., L'Écho de la Timb. (Jan.), Eastern Phil. (Feb.), Phil. Fraud Rep. (Dec.), Curiosity Col. (Jan.), Revue Phil. (Jan.), La Carte Postale (Jan.), S. C. Monthly (Feb.), Phil. Era (Feb.), Essex Co. Phil. (Feb.), Borsen-Courier (Feb.), Cream City Phil. (Feb.), Maritime Phil. (Feb.), Mekeel's Weekly, La Filatelia (Jan.), The Collector (Jan.), Der Philatelist (Feb.), Southern Phil. (Feb.), Tidning for Frim. (Feb.), The Curio (Jan.-Feb.)

Samuel Leland.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

DOUBTLESS the fact has already come to the notice of readers of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST that it has been refused second class mail rates by the Post Office authorities of Chicago. The refusal is based upon the following provision:

"A paper distributed among the members of a society, association or club upon payment of regular dues, and with no independent, distinct and sufficient charge for said papers, must be deemed as circulated at nominal rates or for free circulation, and treated as third class matter." (Sec. 332, P. L. & R.)

The Literary Board have done all that is possible, and hope with the help of the Official Board, to place the paper in such a position that no question can arise in future. The intrinsic character of the paper is acknowledged to be such as to entitle it to favor, so that the objection raised by the authorities is based upon a technicality. The members of the Association must be made "regular subscribers." This can be done if the annual dues be fixed at Two Dollars and each member be assessed in addition fifty cents as a subscription for the paper.

S. L.

THE subject of incorporation has been brought before the members of the A. P. A. a number of times. At the convention last August the Association was frequently admonished by one of the Board of Trustees that incorporation was a necessity, and only that side of the question was then presented. Since that time, however, the opinion has been publicly expressed that the Association is better off to remain as it is. The subject is one not to be considered lightly, and ought to be one of the leading questions at the convention next August. Meanwhile, let us have a full discussion of the subject through the columns of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST. Come forward, both advocates and opponents of incorporation, let the members of the A. P. A. hear both sides of the story, for only thus can opinion be formed correctly. In this way the members who attend the convention can vote intelligently, and the unfortunates, who have to be represented by proxy, can properly instruct those who hold their proxies. The columns of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST are always open to the members, and it is hoped that on this subject, as well as others, they will give the Association the benefit of their opinions.

C. A. H.

SINCE the above was written we have received the December number of the *Record and Review*, which contains an article on "Incorporation" by A. R. Rogers. His plan includes incorporation without delay under the laws of the State of New York. We will outline it next month. We are glad to notice the interest thus shown in the welfare of the Association, and we hope that next month we shall be able to print the opinions of other members on this important subject.

W. C. S.

IN a batch of presumably common U. S. stamps recently purchased by a Chicago dealer were found two of the finest specimens of the 5c. yellow-brown in existence and a block of 6c, 1870, in an exceptionally fine condition. The latter brought \$10 at the 17th C. P. S. auction sale.

S. B. B.

AS NEW YORK is the greatest metropolis of our continent, so is it our greatest centre of philately. We had hoped that the combined metropolitan societies would be able to establish a permanent headquarters in that city, but the movement seems to have come to a standstill. Such a headquarters would be the proper place in which to keep the library of the A. P. A. that is being accumulated. The library ought not to be moved about from one administration to another, but should be established in one place. With a New York man as librarian and a suitable place for preserving the library, it would be of the greatest benefit to the greatest number. If the metropolitan societies will take the matter in hand again, would it not be well for the A. P. A. to make an appropriation towards meeting the expenses of a suitable headquarters? In this way our library can be properly cared for, and will become more of a reality. It ought to contain all the good philatelic literature both of the present and the past, and the best part of it should be provided with suitable bindings. Is it not worth considering?

C. A. H.

THE editorial board being large, and prevented by distance from personal conferences, it has been decided that all editorial paragraphs shall be signed by the member of the board by whom they are prepared.

S. B. B.

IT has been decided by the Literary Board to return to the good old custom of publishing the minutes of the branch societies of the A. P. A. Secretaries will forward their manuscript to C. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., who will have charge of the department of branch societies. The reports should be written as concisely as possible, and unless so written will be abridged.

C. A. H.

M. Borresen, of Drammen, Norway, sends us his twenty page catalogue of Scandinavian stamps.

S.

WE have received from A. Lohmeyer, of Baltimore, his "Price List of Postal Cards and Letter Cards. It makes a very handy little book of twenty-four pages and is just the right size to carry in the pocket. Bogert's and Watson's numbers are given for the purpose of easy reference. It has a cut of the Victoria letter card on the cover and the price is ten cents.

W. C. S.

WE notice with great regret the long list of members "dropped for non-payment of dues" which appears in the Trustees' report this month. It behooves the members remaining to bestir themselves and recruit our ranks.

S. B. B.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

- President**, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 108 Water St., New York City.
Secretary, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York City.
International Sec'y, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.
Superintendent of Sales, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.
Superintendent of International Sales, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.
Literary Exchange Superintendent, R. THIELE, care of C. & N. W. Ry. Milwaukee, Wis.
Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
Assistant Counterfeit Detector, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.
First Purchasing Agent, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Second Purchasing Agent, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.
Third Purchasing Agent, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.
Librarian, C. J. KUCHEL, 412 Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
Board of Trustees, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; PHILIP H. DILG, Sec'y, 1530 Diversey St., Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.
Literary Board, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LELAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

FEBRUARY, 1891.

During the month of March, if possible, a *New List of Members* will be issued. The last list was issued on March 10th, but there being at the present time a number of resignations in the hands of the Trustees awaiting definite action, it is impossible for me to issue a correct list until the Trustees act on them. I trust, however, to be able to issue the list and have it in the possession of every member by April 1st.

I am constantly in receipt of requests for Constitutions and By-Laws of the Association, and would state that the supply of the old Constitutions has now run out and the Official Board have not deemed it expedient or advisable to print a new lot, containing the changes made at last convention, in view of the fact that there has been considerable talk in regard to the incorporation of our Association, which would necessitate an entire change of our laws. But as the fact of incorporation may never be accomplished, I have no doubt that some efforts, either by the Official Board or the Board of Trustees, will be made to give the new members, and all desirous of them, copies of the Constitution and By-Laws as amended at our last annual convention—possibly by publication in our official journal. In the meantime, until some action is taken in the premises, the Secretary must state to all members that it is needless to request Constitutions and By-Laws, as I have none on hand.

Again I am called upon to announce to the members of our Association the sad intelligence that death has entered our ranks and removed from our midst one of our fellow-members.

IN MEMORIAM.

No. 344. William Henry Kane, died in Los Angeles, California, February 12, 1891. Aged 31 years.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Chas. E. Cameron, M. D., 2446 St. Catherine st., Montreal, Canada.

NEW MEMBERS.

- 1101 SCHMIDT, E. Bordeaux, France.
 1102 NIESSEN, PIERRE, Brussels, France.
 1103 DROUIN, GUSTAVE, Reims, France.

- 1104 LUFF, JOHN N., 410 Post st., San Francisco Cal.
 1105 BINGHAM, CHAS. W., 150 Water st., Cleveland, Ohio.
 1106 EAKINS, L. G., U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
 1107 JOSSELYN, F. M., JR., 410 Columbus ave., Boston, Mass.
 1108 EDDY, A. C., 46 Gray's ave., Springfield, Mass.

APPLICATIONS.

- LLOYD, ATWOOD J., 106 Essex st., Haverhill, Mass. References: Wm. H. Page, Wm. B. Hale.
 CARMICHAEL, HARTLEY, 5 South Main st., Richmond, Va. References: W. W. Barrow, Millard F. Walton.
 MEXIA, CLARENCE W., 3 a, Calla de Humboldt, 4, City of Mexico, Mexico. References: R. R. Hogert, Arthur Tuttle.
 BRAYTON, CHARLES E., 20 Carter st., Cleveland, O. References: Irving A. Brown, Millard F. Walton.
 JOHANSEN, JOSEF, Stockholm, Sweden. References: Jos. Rechert, W. Sellschopp.
 WAINWRIGHT, J. ARTHUR, 14 Court st., Northampton, Hampshire Co., Mass. References: W. C. Stone, W. J. Eldred.
 BURT, FRANK H., Newton, Mass. References: W. C. Stone, W. J. Eldred.
 LAKE, EDGAR J., P. O. box 2361, Denver, Col. References: Samuel Leland, S. B. Bradt.
 MORGAN, WILLIAM J., 420 Tulame ave., New Orleans, La. References: W. A. MacCalla, Millard F. Walton.
 MANIERRE, WILLIAM R., Rush and N. Water st., Chicago, Ill. References: Emil Glogan, S. B. Bradt.

NUMERICAL STANDING.

Number of members last report... 615
 Gain, new members... 8

Loss, resignations... 17
 " death... 01 18

Total members March 1, 1891... 605
 MILLARD F. WALTON, Secretary.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

The following have been dropped for non-payment of dues:

740	BACON, WM. S.
140	BAKER, ISAIAH, JR.
863	BAMFORTH, H. M.
1023	BANKS, JOHN K.
814	BOSSERT, G. HUGO.
433	BOYER, CLAUDE M.
350	BUSH, GEORGE T.
974	BURT, ALFRED J.
261	CACCAVAJO, ROBERT.
724	COTTELOW, B. A.
676	CRAIG, ALVIN J.
725	CRIGLER, ROBERT L.
764	DE WOLF, A. B. S.
647	DROSSNER, MRS. THERESA M.
265	DRURY, L. H.
678	EINSTEIN, SAMUEL.
819	GOOLD, HARRY M.
337	GREEN, J. HARRIS.
657	GRINNELL, ARTHUR G.
1008	HAKE, GEORGE H.
1031	HENCH, GEORGE C.
363	HOLLY, M. B.
822	HOLLIS, M. H.
900	HOOD, LEWIS E.
823	HOWE, JR., H. C.
91	HOWES, C. A.
752	JOHNSON, E. A.
499	JONES, E. B.
39	JUDKINS, L. A.
970	KEEHR, REV. J. H.
698	KEYES, T. C.
952	KING, CHAS. E.
450	KING, WILLIS D.
753	KINSEY, R. W.
570	KNOWLTON, JOS. L.
290	KOLLNER, M.
800	LEHMAN, ROBT. S.
396	LUHN, GUSTAVE.
777	MEYERS, S. M.
871	MUNRO, WILLIS.
979	NASH, F. A.
1021	O'KEEFE, P. F.
235	POOR, CHAS. L.
605	POTTS, LIEUT. R. D.
920	REA, ALLEN R.
736	REED, SILAS D.
530	RUSHMORE, TOWNSEND.
446	RUSSELL, GEO. C.
398	SEMMES, THOMAS.
598	SHANNON, J. A.
141	STEVENS, S. C.
853	STUTESMAN, C. W.
1022	SCHAEFER, WM.
782	SERMIN, FERDINAND.
685	SMITH, S. G.
807	STREET, HENRY C.
244	TALLMAN, C. W.
634	TEDFORD, O. P.
1039	WHITNEY, BRUCE.
490	WIGHTMAN, A. H.

PHIL. H. DILG,
Sec'y. Board of Trustees.

CHICAGO, March 2, 1891.

LITERARY EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

All members of the American Philatelic Association who take an interest in the completion of their philatelic library are requested to furnish their names to me, if they wish to be placed upon an exchange circuit, and all members who have duplicate and sur-

plus numbers and copies of philatelic papers, catalogues and books that they wish to dispose of, are earnestly requested to make use of this department for the purpose. I need hardly emphasize the benefits an earnest collector derives from such a library, nor need I call the attention of members to the fact that they can dispose of their duplicates more advantageously in this way than they could in private exchange.

Members should number their specimens by Tiffany's "Library Companion" or, when not given there, give full description and price they wish to sell for. Lists should be made on a sheet of foolscap or similar paper, upon one side only. In the management of the department, so far as practicable, the practice of the sales department will be followed. As there seems to have been but little use made of the department before this, there seem also to have been no strict rules, and we will have to formulate such as necessity arises.

Hoping that the members interested will not fail to lend me their aid in making this branch of the A. P. A. a success, I remain

Yours, respectfully,
R. THIELE,
Lit. Exch. Supt.

FOREST JUNCTION, Wis.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT

Before giving my report I have to excuse myself for not delivering the VII (not III) forwarding at the end of January. But in opening my new business, every minute of my time—and twice as much had I only had it—was absorbed in fixing my stock and waiting on my local customers. Since the first of February I devoted my entire time and capital to the dealings in stamps and trust that this change, although delaying things this time, may help this department a good deal in the future, as it is now part of my business to get in direct correspondence with all parts of the world.

Some things may be mentioned at this time: (1) Stamps ordered for the agency will always go to the members, and never to my stock; if the order was made both for the agency and my stock and it should happen that of some kinds only a limited number arrives, this number will first be divided between the members of the agency, and only pieces left after this will be used for my regular trade. (2) As it is known, some stamps not procurable through direct correspondence are marked with a star (*) in my reports; this star meaning "bought from a dealer." It may be understood herewith that this dealer in no case will be "W. Sellschopp."

Further remarks I deem unnecessary, as I hope that without them every member of my department feels assured that as long as I keep the office I shall continue to run it gentlemanlike and for the benefit of the A. P. A.

NEW MEMBERS.

14. John N. Luff, San Francisco; I full.
49. H. L. Hart, Halifax; Ia, Engl. & Col. only.
65. F. N. Chapin, Hartford; Ia.
66. F. H. Williams, Cincinnati; I full.

The following have arrived since my last report:

Brit. Guiana, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 cts.	59 cts.
" 48, 72, 96 cts.	220 cts.
S. Salvador, 1, 5, 10, 11 cts.	23 cts.
" cards, 2, 2x2, 3x3.	11 cts.
" envel., 10 cts. (4 kinds), 5 cts.	
(3 kinds).	47 cts.
Sweden, envel., 4, 5 ore.	5 cts.
N. S. Wales, 2½ d.	5 cts.
West Australia, 1 sh.	25 cts.

New Zealand, newsp., ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 pce ..	35 cts.
" card, 1 p.....	3 cts.
West Australia, card, 2 p.....	6 cts.
Brazil, 20 reis.....	1 ct.
" letter card (Dom Pedro), 80 reis.....	15 cts.
" card, " 40 reis.....	
" card (liberty), 80 reis.....	
" envelopes, 200, new size.....	12 cts.
*Bogota, ½ ct.....	1 ct.
Argentina, wrapper, ½, 1 c.....	3 cts.

New stamps are ordered from Australia (different colonies, big lot of varieties), Leeward Islands, Brazil, Puerto Rico (ordered long ago), Hong-Kong, etc. Next forwarding (VII) about second part of March.

Very respectfully,

W. SELLSCHOPP,

First Purchasing Agent.

My address is now 128 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal.

SECOND PURCHASING AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.

Stamps for sale; numbered by Scott's Catalogue.

UNITED STATES.

No. 107	90c, purple, block of 24 used.....	\$6.00
227	10c, buff env., fine, used, entire.....	1.75
324	10c, white, die A, entire, unused, H. 304	2.00
351	10c, amber, " A " " H. 305	2.50
515-522	Interior Department, 1-24, set of 8, unused.....	1.00

The attention of members is called to the rules of this department, as follows:

1. The right is reserved by the Agent to determine whether any stamp sent to this department is a "rarity," and although a liberal construction will be given the word, in no case will any stamp, or set of stamps, be advertised either for sale, or as "wanted," when the cash value of such stamp or set is less than \$1.00.

2. The genuineness of stamps sent to this department must be guaranteed by the party sending them, the agent in no case becoming responsible.

3. No damaged stamp will be advertised, except in case of great rarities, and sufficient time will be allowed to elapse before the money is disposed of, to enable members to return specimens not satisfactory, provided they are returned promptly.

4. Unused current stamps and envelopes, *not new issues*, will be purchased from such countries as they can be obtained, provided the order is sufficiently large to admit of a remittance by money order, but such remittances will only be made at the *expense* and *risk* of the member ordering. The amount necessary to be sent may be ascertained upon inquiry.

We hope to make this department a success and can do so if those members who have rare stamps to dispose of are willing to sell at a *fair* price, and those who desire to purchase are willing to pay a *fair* price. Remember, success depends on the *price*.

It is unnecessary to add more than to call the attention of members to by-law 6, the provisions of which will be *strictly adhered to*.

All communications must contain postage for reply.

HENRY O. HARRIS, *Second Purchasing Agent*.

Doylestown, Pa.

REPORT OF THIRD PURCHASING AGENT.

The auction season is in full blast, eight sales having been held in New York City, and as many more in prospect. In sending in bids, mark your limit as high as you are willing to pay, relying upon me to

buy as far below your limit as I can. Do not send in a lot of bids and then add, "buy only so many dollars' worth." It's all one can do to bid and keep pace with the Auctioneer, let alone keeping track of how many dollars I have bought for A, B and C each. Five per cent. commission, and postage, is charged on all purchases amounting to \$5 or over; 25c. and postage on purchases less than \$5.

Messrs. R. R. Bogert & Co.'s 23d sale was held Jan. 16. Following are some of the prices realized:

New York, 3c, glazed paper.....	\$6.75
U. S. cut env. 1878, 2c, die D, on man.....	7.75
" " 1871, 10c, bl'k on white.....	5.05
" periodical, \$6, unused, fine, orig. gum.....	6.00
" " \$9, " " " " " ".....	7.10
" " \$12, " " " " " ".....	8.40
" " \$24, " " " " " ".....	17.10
" " \$36, " " " " " ".....	22.00
" " \$48, " " " " " ".....	26.00
" " \$60, " " " " " ".....	30.00
Antioquia, 10c, 1878, violet, arms.....	34.10
Bolivia, 1869, 500c, black, used.....	9.00
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green.....	12.00
Cape Good Hope, 1d, red, wood block.....	5.60
Costa Rica, pair ½r, blue, unp. top and bottom.....	7.50
Italy, letter-sheet, 1819, 50c, used.....	5.50
Mauritius, 1848, 2d, blue, fine.....	6.25
" 1858, Britannia, green.....	5.55
Pacific Steam Navigation Co., 1859, 1 rl, blue, used, slight tear.....	25.00
Philippines, 1854, "Corros" error, 1 rl, green.....	25.55
Port. Indies, 1871, 600r. violet.....	5.35

Total amount of sale was \$1021.08

Bogert's 24th sale, the collection of Mr. G. F. Bon-ticon, was held Feb. 25th and 27th. The following are some of the prices realized:

St. Louis, 5c, Die B, lightly canceled.....	\$70.00
6c Proprietary, fine.....	8.00
\$20 Probate of Will, used.....	7.10
\$200 1st issue, uns. strip of 3, used, each.....	6.50
\$200 " single specimen, used.....	7.10
\$200, blue, red and black, fine, used.....	13.00
Barbadoes, 1878, 1d on left half 5sh, used.....	6.50
Bolivia, 1867, 10, brown, unused.....	9.00
" 1868, 500, black, " " " ".....	7.25
Brazil, 1845, 300, used.....	9.00
" 1845, 600, " fine.....	12.25
British Guiana, 1850, 1 cent, black on red; the Patimus error, unused.....	7.25
British Guiana, 1850, 4c, used.....	6.00
British Guiana, 1862, Provisional 2, black on yellow, border of pineapples, No. 7 on the sheet, used.....	18.00
British Guiana, 4, black on blue, No. 7 on the sheet, used.....	35.00
Br. Columbia, 10, used, perf. 12½.....	5.30
" \$1, unused, perf. 13½.....	5.20
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 3p, green, used.....	11.00
" " 1858, 1n peso, brown, used.....	5.00
Ceylon, 1857, 2sh, unperf., v. fine.....	14.00
Colombia, 1861, 2½, used.....	6.50
" 1862, 20, used, on piece of letter.....	32.00
" 1862, 1p, on white, unused.....	12.60
" 1862, 1p, on blue, used.....	15.05
Bolivar, 1863, 10c, green, used.....	26.50
France, 1859, unpaid, 10c, private rouletting, unused.....	5.10
Germany, Thurn & Taxis (North), cut square env. 1861, lilac inscrip. ½ sgr.....	5.75
Great Britain, 1880, 2 sh, brown, unused.....	7.00
" " 1882, £5, used.....	6.60
Guatemala, 1881, 2c, brown with inverted center, used.....	7.25

Hawaii, 1859, 2 black on bluish, used.....	6.25
Madeira, 1868, 5, black, unperf., black surch	17.00
Mauritius, 1848, 1d, on bluish, used.....	5.50
" 1848, 1d, " " " " " " " " " "	5.80
" 1848, 2d, used " " " " " " " " " "	8.10
Naples, 1860, 1/2t, blue, cross, used.....	5.50
New Brunswick, 1851, 1sh, violet, used.....	25.50
Nova Scotia, 1857, 1sh, used.....	25.00
" " 1857, another, used.....	20.00
New South Wales, 1850, unsevered pair, each	
1d, no clouds, date on value, used.....	6.25
New South Wales, 1850, 1d, on bluish, no	
clouds, used.....	7 10
New South Wales, 1850, 2d, on laid paper, no	
clouds, used.....	6 50
New South Wales, 1850, 2d, plate paper.....	6.50
New South Wales, 1850, 2d, no clouds, no	
date in value, used.....	7.00
New Zealand, 1855, 1d, red on blue, used....	5.10
Oldenburg, 1856, 1/2, black on green, unused..	12.10
Peru, 1 r1, Pacific S. N. Co., used.....	25.20
" 1858, 1/2 pso, rose, used.....	56.00
" 1858, 1/2 pso, yellow, used.....	10.00
Russia, 1865, 20 k, blue and red, unused.....	12 10
" 1865, 5 k, brown and blue, used.....	8.60
St. Vincent, 1880, 4 on 1 sh, used.....	7.55
Shanghai, 1866, 1 on 6, blue surcharge, used..	5.00
" 1866, 1 blue on 12, used.....	9.05
Spain, 1850, 10 rls, used.....	5.25
" 1851, 2 rls, used.....	40.50
" Madrid, 1c, unused.....	5.00
" 1852, 2 rls, used.....	18.00
" 1853, 2 rls, used.....	13 00
Switzerland, Basle 2 1/2, unused.....	7.50
" Geneva, left h. of 10c stamp, used.....	5 25
Tasmania, 1853, 1d, blue, used.....	5.05
Tuscany, 1853, 9c, on white paper, used.....	5.25

ALL UNUSED, POST FREE.

Jamaica 2 1/2d on 4d, Italy 20c. on 30c., 30c. on 50c., and 2cmi. on 6 parcel post, 1 6 the lot. Great Britain Jubilee Envelope, 1/11. Complete set of 7 Gibraltar 1889 provisional, 5 9. The 25 centimos on 2d alone, 1 6.
Money orders only.

H. T. HOMEWOOD,
CHICHESTER, ENGLAND.

W. SELLSCHOPP,
128 EDDY STREET, - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Wholesale and retail stamp dealer. Postage stamps, envelopes, cards sold and bought. No revenues; no locals; no bogus of any kind. Best references given and required. More particulars in the next papers.

GREAT BARGAINS.

No. 19 Mauritius, 1860, 4p rose, no watermark. .30
No. 37 Mauritius, 1870, 1 sh. bl., Crown and C.C. .25

E. T. PARKER,

BETHLEHEM, - PA.

OFFICIAL NOTE HEADS OF THE
American Philatelic Association,

With the names and addresses of members printed thereon, can be procured from the Secretary of the Association at the following prices, which include postage: 240 sheets for \$1.25; 480 sheets for \$1.75. Address, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38. Philadelphia, Penn.

Turks Is., 4 on 1d, red, used..... 6.25
" 4 on 1sh, mauve, unused..... 5.00

I had many bids and secured nearly \$500 worth of stamps. I bought largely for some of our big dealers, and if dealers can buy at these auctions surely the collectors ought to take advantage of these golden opportunities to get stamps cheap.

After the much advertised "Hooper" sale, which will be held March 18th and 19th, will come the splendid collection of Lieut. Partello (what is the matter with our Lieutenants that they are selling out?) which contains a general assortment, but very many fine stamps. Other sales will be held but I have not the dates.

Did you ever attend a Stamp Auction? There the cranks are seen, always out in force, and nearly the same crowd. New York has about twenty-five who are always on hand, rain or shine,—in fact a rainy night is sure to bring out the largest crowd. Everybody expects everybody else will not come, and they will be able to get greater bargains. There is always keen competition on rare stamps, and there is also considerable competition as to who can get the most smoke out of their cigars, and some are not Havanas either. No time is lost, bids are given promptly, and the stamp or lot of stamps are knocked down to the highest bidder in a jiffy. Six hundred lots constitute a good evening's sale. It is very amusing sometimes to hear the bids made. At a late auction, the bidding on a stamp was started at 1 cent, the next bid was \$15.00, it sold for \$25.00. After sales, there is a great deal of comparing prices, and congratulations on bargains secured.

A. R. ROGERS,
Third Purchasing Agent.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Prices of Back Numbers.

Vol. I, No. 1.....\$ 15	Vol. III, No. 1.....\$ 30
" " 2..... 15	" " 2..... out
" " 3..... 15	" " 3..... 40
" " 4..... 15	" " 4..... 50
" " 5..... 15	" " 5..... 50
" Complete.. 60	" " 6..... 40
Off. circular No. 1.. 25	" " 7..... 50
" " 2.. 35	" " 8..... 50
" " 3.. 40	" " 9..... 50
" " 4.. 40	" " 10..... 50
Complete.....I 25	" " 11..... 50
West Phil. (Official).	" " 12..... 50
July, 1887..... 25	Vol. complete....3 50
Aug. 1887..... 25	
Sept. 1887..... 35	
The 3 Nos..... 75	Vol. IV., No. 1.....\$ 10
Vol. II, No. 1..... 15	" " 2..... 15
" " 2..... 10	" " 3..... 10
" " 3.. 10	" " 4..... 25
" " 4..... 20	" " 5..... 10
" " 5..... 15	" " 6..... 15
" " 6..... 25	" " 7..... 10
" " 7..... out	" " 8..... 15
" " 8..... out	" " 9..... 10
" " 9..... 25	" " 10..... 25
" " 10..... out	" " 11..... 15
" " 11..... 25	" " 12..... 10
" " 12..... 15	Vol. complete....I 50

SAMUEL LELAND, Business Manager.
P. O. Drawer 651, Chicago.

Please mention **THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST** in answering Advertisements.

EIGHTEENTH AUCTION SALE

Of the Chicago Philatelic Society, to be held Thursday Evening, April 2, 1891. Bids, to be by the piece, will be executed, *free of charge*, by any local member of the Society, or by A. P. Hosmer, 44 Bellevue Place, Chicago.

* Unused; p. perforated; pp. part perforated; unperf. unperforated; uns. unsevered; dgd., damaged; env. envelope; ent. entire.

LOT.	UNITED STATES.	No.	LOT.	FOREIGN.	No.
1	1847—5c, 10c	2	58	Dutch Indies—1 on 10c.	1
2	1851—10c, 12c	2	59	East Roumelia—10 pa, with both surcharges	1
3	" 12c	1	60	Dominican Rep.—1866, ½r, rose.	1
4	" 12c, pair.	1	61	Fiji—1872, 12c on 6d.	1
5	" 5c.	1	62	Gold Coast—1887, 1d on 6d.	1
6	1857—3c, line (3); '70, 3c (7); '72, 90c (4)...	14	63	*Great Britain—1d Mulready envelope.	1
7	1856—5c, with ornaments.	1	64	Hungary—1888, 1 kr to 1 fl.	8
8	* " another, unused but dgd.	1	65	*India—Bhopal, Faridkot, Hyderabad.	3
9	1861—90c, block of 4.	1	66	Italy—1851, set.	3
10	1868—5c.	1	67	Jamaica—Official, ½d, 1d, 2d.	3
11	" 24c.	1	68	*New Brunswick—1 to 17c.	6
12	" 30c.	1	69	*New Brunswick and Newfoundland.	4
13	1869—15c, without diamond, extra fine copy	1	70	New South Wales—1870, 6d, violet, water-	
14	" 90c.	1		mark "12".	1
15	1870—6c.	1	71	" " " 1888, 5 sh.	1
16	" another.	1	72	" " " 1880, 5sh O. S.	1
17	" 7c.	1	73	Oldenburg—1851.	3
18	*Agriculture—15c; War, 24c.	2	74	Peru—5c, blue, black horseshoe.	1
19	Navy—7c, 10c, 12c, 15c.	4	75	Portugal—1884, 1000 reis.	1
20	Post-Office—24c; Treasury, 7c.	2	76	" 1884—7, 5oor, black; 5oor, lilac.	2
21	1853—Ent. env., 3c, white, narrow curve.	1	77	*Port. Indies—1882, set.	7
22	*1875—Ent. env., 5c, white and amber, die B	2	78	Prince Edward Island—3c. with period, used	1
23	*Ent. Env., 1887, 2c, die A, on or. buff, size 3.	1	79	Queensland—1881, stamp duty, 1sh.	1
24	*Ent. Env., 1887, 2c, die A, white and amber, sizes 3 and 5.	4	80	" 1882, 5sh.	1
25	*Same as last.	4	81	" 1882, 10sh.	1
25a	Floyd Penny Post, brown, dgd; *Broadway P.O.	2	82	" 1882, 1/2l.	1
Revenue Stamps.					
26	5c Playing Cards, 5c and 10c Proprietary.	3	83	Roman States—50 baj.	1
27	\$2.50 Int. Exc., \$10 Ch. Party, \$10 black and green.	3	84	So. Australia—1887, 5sh.	1
28	\$20 Conveyance, unsevered unperf. pair.	1	85	*Spain—War, 1879, set.	7
29	\$1.30, blue and black.	1	86	Sweden—1885, 3 s.b.	1
30	\$1.60, blue and black.	1	87	" Same as last, but dgd.	1
31	\$1.90, blue and black.	1	88	" 1889, surcharged.	4
32	\$3.50, blue and black.	1	89	*Tobago—5sh. C. C.	1
33	Aligator Match, rouletted.	1	90	Tonga—set.	4
34	*Ayer, 1c, block of 3.	1	91	*Turkey—1865, unpaid, 25 pi.	1
35	U. S. Prop. Med. Co., 1c, yellow.	1	92	Victoria—Stamp Duty, 1, 2, 5sh.	3
36	Warner, 6c, brown, small.	1	93	" " " 3sh, bistre.	1
Confederate.					
37	1861—5c, lt. green, on env.	1	94	" " " 4sh, orange.	1
38	1862—5c, dark blue, strip of 2, on env.	1	95	" " " 2sh 6d, orange.	1
38a	1861—10c, on env.	1	96	" " " 5sh, 1sh, bl. on yel.	2
39	1862—5c, dark blue, strip of 2, on env.	1	97	" " " 6sh.	1
FOREIGN.					
40	*Bermuda—1865, 1sh.	1	98	" " " 1/2l, 10sh.	1
41	" 1875, 1d on 1sh.	1	99	" " " 10sh, brn. on rose.	1
42	Bremen—5 gr, perf.	1	100	" " " 10sh, green.	1
43	Canada—1870, 3c, laid paper.	1	101	" " " 1/2l.	1
44	" 1870, 2c, watermarked.	1	102	" " " 2/2l.	1
45	* (1), Gibraltar (2), Iceland (1).	4	103	*Postal Cards—1870 to '75, 2 used.	36
46	" Lower Can. Registration.	3	PHILATELIC PAPERS.		
47	" Quebec Registration.	3	104	American Phil., vols. 3 and 4.	1
48	" Same as last.	3	105	Collector's Companion, complete.	1
49	" Quebec Law.	3	106	Collector's Review, 2 nos., complete.	1
50	" " orange and light blue.	13	107	Garden City Phil., 8 nos.	1
51	" " red and dark blue.	13	108	Granite State Phil., vols. 1, 2 and 3.	1
52	" F. F. Law.	7	109	Halifax Phil., vols. 1, 2 and 3, complete.	1
53	* Gas Inspection, 5, 25, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$4.	6	110	Hermes, 8 nos., complete.	1
54	" Same used.	6	111	Keystone State Phil., 8 nos., complete.	1
55	" Same as last.	6	112	Stamp Collector, 1886, 2 nos., complete.	1
56	Cyprus—1882, 30 on 1 pi.	1	113	Phil. Gazette, 6 vols., complete.	1
57	" Same as last.	1	114	Phil. Herald, vols. 2, 3 and 4.	1
			115	Phil. Magazine, 8 nos., complete.	1
			116	S. C. Figaro, complete.	1
			117	Stamp and Curiosity World, 6 vols., comp.	1
			118	Toronto Phil. Journal, vols. 1, 2 and 3.	1
			119	Western Phil., Chicago, 2 vols., complete.	1
			120	Phil. Journal of Am., vols. 4, 5 and 6.	1

The next sale will be held on Thursday evening, May 7. Lots intended for this sale must be in the hands of the auctioneer, S. B. Bradt, Grand Crossing, Ill., on or before March 30th.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, APRIL 10, 1891.

No. 4

UNITED STATES PHILATELIC NOTES.

COMPARATIVELY few counterfeiters have ever been apprehended and brought to justice in this country for the crime of forging stamps in use by the nation. Paul Bernon was captured July 17, 1869, in the city of New York. He printed internal revenue stamps from lithograph plates. On the same date Achille Patti was arrested at Snake Hill, N. J., six miles from Jersey City, and on his premises were found lithograph plates for printing 10, 16, and 60 pound tobacco-stamps, and \$3.00 internal revenue manifest stamps, printed from plates engraved by Hart L. Pierce. Robert B. Clark was captured in New York City, October 30, 1869, with plates and stamps engraved by said Hart. John Rippon, a steel and copper-plate printer, was captured October 31, 1869, at Prince's Bay, Richmond Co., N. Y., with a plate containing 210 stamp transfers. John Story was arrested March 3, 1870, at Pleasant Plains, N. J., with a plate containing 15 transfers for 1 cent private proprietary stamps, engraved for G. C. & D. Howard, proprietors of a match factory in New York City. All the counterfeited stamps of this issue were printed by the above mentioned John Rippon. Frank Mackey was taken into custody in Philadelphia, March 7, 1870, being in possession of a lithograph plate containing 15 impressions of one-fourth barrel beer stamps. N. H. Traubol, of Camden, N. J., had printed from the same plate. Joseph Beckemeyer was caught in the toils at Cincinnati, July 19, 1877, with fourteen copper electrotype plates, from which he had printed four-ounce tobacco stamps, that were discovered five years prior to his arrest. These forgeries were all brought to light by reason of their deficient workmanship. For the above infor-

mation I am indebted to the Chief of the U. S. Secret Service.

U. S. "Meat Inspection" stamps have lately been put into service by the Department of Agriculture. They emanate from the National Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and their design is as elegant and tasteful as productions of that famous institution are wont to be. They are printed four stamps to a sheet. Each stamp is three and a quarter inches wide by five inches long, with a narrow border of ornament and lathe work. On the left side is an eagle, posed upon a U. S. shield draped with the American flag, a design which for years has been in use upon certain government checks for the payment of pension money. The story, or legend, reads: "United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Meat Inspection Stamp," while below is the fac-simile autograph of J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture. Inscribed on the left end of the stamp is: "Act of August 30, 1890." Each stamp has a stub, which is retained after the issue of the stamp, stating "Kind of Package;" "Character of Article;" "Weight of Contents;" "Packer;" "Exporter;" "Destination;" "Date;" "No. of Certificate" and "District." The stamps (and stubs) are numbered in regular sequence. They are printed in black, upon plain white wove paper, and are rouletted. They are to be used only upon packages of bacon or other varieties of pork.

Inasmuch as the meat inspection law was passed mainly with the view to compelling France and Germany to cease their absurd discriminations against American pork products, not a single one of these stamps, though supplied to the proper officials

throughout the Union, has been used, up to the present writing (March, 1891), because neither of those nations has as yet modified her laws so as to admit the unwelcome United States pig into their respective realms.

Victor Robert, writing in a Paris journal of recent date, while belittling the design of the current issue of French postage stamps, speaks approvingly of our system of placing the features of our illustrious statesmen and officials upon the stamps of the nation. He says, among other things: "The Americans have upon their stamps their great men, from Washington to Garfield. [He might also have added Grant.] We Frenchmen are compelled to behold in our stamps, productions entirely devoid of merit. Ours [the French issues] picture nothing to inspire a Frenchman's soul, and, artistically, they fall far behind those beautiful engravings used for postage in America." He says further, by way of suggestion: "Why should France not have a pictorial series of stamps, bearing effigies of her noted sons, from the days of Lamartine to the time of our own Carnot, or thus immortalize the head of Thiers, with his characteristic smile, or that of the soldierly McMahon, or the features of the statesman Gambetta, or of Grévy, so cold and solemn? If this galaxy suffice not, we could go back to 1789, and utilize Mirabeau or some of the notables of 1830."

It is to be hoped that our fair sister Republic will profit by the timely hints of her philatelic citizen, thus suggested from a study of American postal securities.

But few of the numerous collectors of U. S. revenue stamps are aware of the number contained in each sheet of the first or 1862 issue of Document stamps, or the intrinsic values of the various sheets.

The 1 cent denominations had 210 impressions to the sheet, which cost \$2.10. Sheets of 2 cent stamps contained a like number, at a cost of \$4.20. The 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, and 20 cent denominations were all engraved with 170 stamps to the sheet, the values ranging, per sheet, as follows: \$5.10, \$6.80, \$8.50, \$10.20, \$17.00, \$25.00, and \$35.00. The 25, 30, and 40 cent stamps were printed with 102 impressions to the sheet, costing \$25.00, \$30.60, and \$40.80, respectively. The 50, 60, and 70 cent denominations came in sheets of 85 stamps each, they being worth \$42.50, \$51.00, and

\$59.50. Five varieties of the series made their appearance, 90 to the sheet; they were the dollar values, worth \$90.00 per sheet, the dollar and thirty cents, worth \$117.00 the sheet, the dollar and fifty cents, at \$135.00 each sheet, the dollar and sixty cents, costing \$144.00, and the dollar and ninety cents, valued at \$171.00 per sheet. The six succeeding denominations (\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.00, and \$10.00) were delivered in sheets each containing 72 stamps, realizing the following goodly sums by the sheet: \$144.00, \$180.00, \$216.00, \$252.00, \$360.00, and \$720.00. The stamps above \$10.00 in value, ran up into the thousands of dollars. Thus, the \$20.00, \$25.00, and \$50.00 denominations, in sheets bearing 54 impressions each, were worth \$1,080.00, \$1,350.00, and \$2,700.00. The two-hundred-dollar stamps were printed with only 8 to the sheet, which, however, brought \$1,600.00. As will be seen by these figures, the most expensive sheet of this issue was that of the \$50.00 denomination. The variety with the smallest number on a sheet, being of the largest denomination.

The cost of a complete assortment of the thirty different unused entire sheets of this issue, would foot up to nearly \$10,000.

In the law establishing the U. S. P. O. Department, passed by Congress, during the administration of Washington, the duties of our highest postal functionary are thus concisely and quaintly set forth:

"There shall be established at the seat of the Government of the United States, a general post-office, and there shall be one Postmaster-General, who shall have authority to appoint an assistant, and deputy-postmasters at all such places as he shall find necessary: And he shall provide for carrying the mail of the United States, by stage-carriages or horses, as he may judge most expedient: and as often as he, having regard to the productiveness thereof, as well as other circumstances, shall think proper, and defray the expense thereof, with all other expenses arising on the collection and management of the revenue of the post-office."

The process of printing postage-stamps in the United States differs essentially from that of England and other continental nations, who continue to make their plates directly from the original die, and to print from raised designs on blocks like types.

The American Bank Note Company's process is to cut the original die on soft steel in the sunken lines, and from this, being hardened, a roll of raised transfers like type are obtained, and from these, in turn, are produced plates of 200 steel copies of the original die, in sunken lines, from which our stamps are finally printed.

Complete sets of uncanceled Department stamps, including the State, Executive, Agriculture and Justice series, which to-day readily command such high prices, were given away by the hundreds between 1884 and 1886, by the accommodating government officials, simply for the asking. The numerous army of enterprising and ubiquitous American school-boys profited most extensively from this condition of affairs. These persistent little fellows finally became so annoying that some departments were compelled to have a special watch force to keep the boys out, who flocked in on Saturdays, to get official stamps. They bothered the life out of every man they could get at, and it was not an infrequent occurrence to have fifty boys in some of the public buildings, on the last day of the week, begging for the cherished adhesives. "The rascals get in, somehow, in spite of us," said a department functionary, while I was at the National Capital, some seven years since. "They won't be satisfied with a visit to one room, but persist in going through the building, entering every room, and bothering every clerk in each for from one to a set of stamps." A State Department dignitary added: "Nor is it the boys alone; Representatives and Senators are just as persistent. The postage stamp fever seems to be epidemic, for we frequently get requests from the Executive Mansion itself."

Advanced collectors should have an appreciative regard for the small school-boys, to whose zeal and energies we are largely indebted for supplying the market with many very desirable varieties.

The first proof of the five-cent postage-stamp, bearing the portrait of President Garfield, was presented to Queen Victoria by the American Bank Note Company. The royal present was thus described, at the time it was sent: "The stamp is set in a frame of ebony, containing a mat of sterling silver, upon which is engraved an exquisite border of fine geometric lathe work; this is surrounded by a rod of solid gold,

nearly a quarter of an inch in diameter, cut in barley-corn work of new design, with brilliant facets. This rod is between the silver matting and the royal purple velvet on the concave portion of the frame. A French plate glass, with bevelled edges, covers the picture and matting, and the whole is enclosed in a fine cedar box, lined with royal purple velvet."

The passage of the American Colonial Stamp-act, by the British Parliament in 1765, was made known in the colonies in May, 1765. They had remonstrated against its proposed passage, but no one was bold enough to counsel resistance to its enforcement, until, upon the resignation of a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from Louisa County, Mr. Patrick Henry was elected to fill the vacancy. On May 29, 1765, nine days after taking his seat, and on his 29th birthday, he moved a series of resolutions defining the rights of the Colony, and pronounced the stamp act unconstitutional and subversive of British and American liberty. These were resisted by all the men that had previously been leaders in that body.

In the same year, with many other prominent men, Benjamin Harrison, the great-grandfather of our present President of the United States, as vigorously opposed the stamp resolutions of Henry, as impolitic.

In March, 1855, a law was passed, making it a criminal offence, in the United States, for any one to accept more than the face value of a stamp or stamped envelope. If this enactment should be enforced, it would prove very exasperating to thousands of collectors and dealers, who are constantly disposing of scarce unused U. S. adhesives and envelopes, at many times over their face value. This law, which no one ever hears of nowadays, says that it shall not be lawful for any postmaster or other person to sell any postage stamp or stamped envelope for any larger sum than that indicated upon the face of such postage-stamp, or for a larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post Office Department; and any person who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars.

All the hands in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Washington, employed on

internal revenue stamps, numbering five hundred, mostly females, were furloughed in 1882, because the appropriation was exhausted.

The cancellation of postage stamps does not seem, at first thought, a very important subject, yet the lack of proper ingredients in the inks employed for the defacement of letter stamps, has been, and still is, the source of extraordinarily heavy pecuniary losses to governments whose citizens or subjects carry on an extensive correspondence. In 1880, M. Cochéry, then Minister of Posts and Telegraphs of the French Republic, ascertaining that a large number of postage stamps were being disposed of at the Paris tobacco shops (the *bureaux de tabac* in France are also government stamp agencies) for which no cash return was made to postal headquarters, conceived the suspicion that the national stamps were suffering at the hands of a band of counterfeiters. He accordingly requested his colleague, the Minister of the Interior, to instruct the Prefet of Police, his subordinate, to put detectives upon the scent of the supposed forgers. After most diligent searching, the secret service reported that no bogus stamps could be found. Investigations were then inaugurated to discover if the *marchands de tabac* had not found certain means of removing the obliterations from stamps that had already done duty, and again the officials obtained no satisfactory results. The Bank of France, and other national institutions were asked if they had been victimized by washed stamps, but all made a negative reply, whereupon M. Cochéry confided a certain number of stamps, completely defaced and blackened, to a chemical acquaintance of his. A few hours later he received from the chemist the identical stamps in a perfectly clean condition, and to all appearances, fresh from the printing press.

Since the fraud was no longer a matter of doubt, and in order to prevent similar occurrences, the French Post Office concocted an ink, composed largely of petroleum, which has ever since worked satisfactorily in rendering the stamps of the Gaul entirely unfit for second use.

Besides the losses of this nature sustained in other countries, it is estimated that the U. S. government alone loses every year, from the use of washed stamps in the Post Office, between a million and a million and a half of dollars, while the loss through

washed revenue stamps is also great. Hundreds of inks and devices have been tried by our authorities, but it is curious to note that the most complete cancelling outfit yet known, is the remote country postmaster with his pen and ink.

England loudly claims the invention of the postage stamp, yet we never hear of her according any credit to the ingenious American inventor to whose brains and mechanical genius she is indebted for having devised the most superior scheme for making the very first stamp she ever used.

James Bogardus was born in Catskill, N. Y., March 14, 1800, and while quite young made himself famous by devising the transfer machine for producing bank-note plates from separate dies, which is now in general use. After inventing numerous other remarkable and valuable machines and instruments, he was visiting in England in 1839, in which year the British government offered a reward for the best plan of manufacturing the contemplated postage stamps, and that submitted by him was selected from among no less than 2,600 competing designs, and it is still in use.

This able fellow-countryman of ours, to whom philately owes so much (though most philatelists are ignorant of the fact), died in the city of New York, after a most successful career, on April 13, 1874.

The author of the bill providing for the introduction of the special delivery stamp is Charles Rufus Skinner, born in Union Square, Oswego County, N. Y., August 4, 1844. He was a representative in Congress from 1881 until 1885, and is a Republican in politics.

The author of the bill authorizing and providing for the issue of postal cards in the United States was John Hill, born in Catskill, N. Y., June 10, 1821. He served in Congress from 1867 till 1873 (during the latter year our postal cards first appeared), and again from 1881 to 1883. He served continuously on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and was an active postal reformer. He received many resolutions of thanks from various public bodies for his interest in these matters. His death occurred July 24, 1884, at Boonton, N. J. In politics he too was a Republican.

ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

(From Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*.)

THE existence of this local stamp seems first to have been made known to collectors in November, 1881, when it was mentioned at a meeting of the London Philatelic Society, but no specimen was produced. In the following April it was described briefly in *Le Timbre-Poste* from a copy in the collection of Herr von Ferrary. A kind friend has handed us copies of two letters in which the history of this rarity is related, and which we think have not previously appeared in print.

These letters were written by Mr. W. D. Coleman, who was postmaster of that town from October 1st, 1860, till April, 1861, and again took up the office in October, 1861. The envelopes of Danville, catalogued by Moens in his sixth edition, and shown in No. 1219 of the illustrations, evidently were not known to Mr. Coleman, but must have been issued by Colonel Payne between April and October, 1861, when he was postmaster there.

From the second of these letters it appears that the stamp Mr. Coleman issued was similar to the 5 cents, *red*, adhesive for Pittsylvania (see illustration 1211 of Moens' *Catalogue*), the only difference being that Mr. Coleman's name was substituted for that of Mr. Johnson. We understand that both these letters were addressed to Dr. J. A. Petrie, a philatelist who has at times been accused of allowing his zeal to outrun his discretion. This, however, does not affect the accuracy of the statements contained in the letters, and it seems desirable, at any rate, that the history of the stamp should be placed before collectors.

DANVILLE, April 28th, 1881.

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of the 27th is to hand, and I take pleasure in answering your enquiries.

I was appointed Postmaster at Danville by President Buchanan October 1st, 1860. On the election of Lincoln I resigned, and Colonel William B. Payne was appointed, and I turned the office over to him on the 1st April, 1861; and on the 21st of the same month I was drafted into the military service as a volunteer. In the fall of the same year (1861) I was appointed postmaster at Danville by President Davis, and at the request of Judge Reagan, postmaster-general, accepted the appointment (I never applied

for it), and came back to Danville, and took charge of the office. I think it was in October, 1861, Colonel Payne having been postmaster from April to say October. I never saw any stamps issued with his name as postmaster. Up to this time the Confederate Government took charge of the Post-office Department, which was some time after the capital was removed to Richmond. My recollection is, that the stamps used were still the old style United States stamps. If Colonel Payne ever issued any stamps, I never heard of it, or have forgotten it.

On taking the office in October I also re-established my newspaper, the *Democratic Appeal* (which had ceased publication during my absence in the army), and at my own printing office I had a considerable number of stamps printed for use at this the Danville Post-office. There was only one kind of them printed, all being ten * cent stamps; I think they were printed on plain white paper, and it has been so long ago that I have forgotten a more particular description of them. I had them varnished on the reverse side with mucilage made by myself of gum arabic. There were more than a thousand (I think about three thousand) of these issued and used under my direction while Postmaster at Danville. I am sorry I cannot give you a more particular description; but it has been nearly twenty years since I saw one of them, and my memory fails me to tell anything further. I am glad you have a specimen, and you can rely upon it that there was only one kind issued by me as postmaster.

Some years ago, while I was editor of the *Richmond Enquirer* (I think it was 1868 or 1869), I received a letter from a party in New York on this subject. He said he was getting up a book to contain engraved specimens, or rather *fac-similes*, of every stamp issued, and wanted to procure a specimen of the kind I had issued as postmaster at Danville, and offered to pay \$10 for one. I tried to get him one; advertised for it in the *Enquirer*, and also in the *Danville Register*, but never could get one. I have forgotten the name of the party in New York who wrote me, and cannot now find his letter, though I have it among my

* The value of the stamp chronicled by M. Moens is 5 cents.

files somewhere. If I can find it I will send it to you, and he no doubt will pay you a high price for the privilege of copying the stamp you have for his book. And if I can serve you any further in this matter, will be glad to do so.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM D. COLEMAN.

DANVILLE, VIRG., May, 23d, 1881.

DR. JAMES A. PETRIE, Jersey City, U. S.

DEAR SIR.—Your letter of the 17th instant came duly at hand, and I take pleasure in answering your enquiries as far as I can.

The Confederate Government did not issue any stamps for the prepayment of letters until some months after it had assumed control of the postal affairs of the South. I took charge of the Post-office at Danville on or about the 1st of October, 1861, by appointment of President Davis, or rather of Postmaster-General Reagan; for the office was not then a "presidential" appointment, as it was called. On assuming charge I had orders to collect all postage in money, and the letters were simply stamped "Paid." But knowing the great convenience of stamps (for I had been postmaster under Mr. Buchanan's administration, and resigned on the election of Mr. Lincoln) I devised the plan of having "local postage stamps." They were sold at my office for cash, and could be used for the payment of postage on letters to be mailed at my office, *but at no other office*. So it was simply a contrivance of my own for the accommodation of persons who got their mail at my office. I had to account to the department for all that were used, and no others; and the use of my stamps was simply tantamount to my stamping the "Paid" in money, and they were all entered on the way bills as "paid in money."

I was also editor and owner of a news-

paper published here called the *Democratic Appeal*, and my stamps were printed in my own job office connected with my paper. I had them properly prepared for ready use, with mucilage on the reverse side, etc., etc., and they became quite popular. A few months later the Government issued stamps, and I then discontinued the issuing of my "local stamps," and gave notice through my paper that persons having any of them on hand could bring them in, and I would redeem with Government stamps, which was done.

After I had commenced using these "local stamps" their convenience was perceived by other postmasters, and they also adopted the plan. The stamp from Pittsylvania, V. A., of which you send me a photo, was printed in my office. I was not quite certain of that fact when I first received your letter, though I remembered that stamps for several offices were printed there, so I waited (and this will account for my delay in replying to your letter) to see my old foreman on the subject. He remembered it perfectly, and reminded me of circumstances which make me also remember it. What you call the "cut" is simply an arrangement of the parts of what the printers call a "combination border," and the only change made was to substitute Mr. Johnson's name for mine as Postmaster. But his "local stamps" could not be used at my office nor mine at his. By the way Pittsylvania, C. H., is only twenty miles from Danville, and there was even a daily mail between the two places. It is now only half an hour's ride by rail.

Hoping this reply will be satisfactory, and assuring you of my readiness to give you any further information you wish, if in my power to do so,

I am very respectfully,

WM. D. COLEMAN.

P. S.—I return the photo as requested.

ALABAMA STATE REVENUE STAMP LAW.—1867. TAX ON SEALS.

LEGISLATION creating the revenue stamps of Alabama was enacted by the General Assembly of that state during its session at Montgomery, in February, 1867, and the law is far from voluminous, being embraced in three short successive sections of Chapter IV, of the Acts of that year, being worded in plain and simple language.

Although it is herein stipulated that the

Alabama stamps be printed in "colors, similar to those used by the United States," the \$2.00 stamp of Alabama was printed in blue, at which time no stamp of the \$2.00 denomination had ever been issued in blue by the United States. The first \$2.00 blue U. S. general issue document stamp was brought out four years after the Alabama pair in 1871.

The act herewith presented authorizes the

issue and defines the use of the Alabama fiscals. The act of repeal will appear in a later number of this periodical.

Section No. 446 of the acts above quoted, says:

"The Comptroller must keep on hand a supply of adhesive stamps, of the denomination of one dollar and two dollars each, to be printed in separate colors, similar to those used by the United States, and to bear an appropriate device, and the words 'State of Alabama, Tax on Seals, One Dollar,' or 'Two Dollars,' as the case may be; and he must give public notice to that effect to all officers required to employ such stamps under the provisions of this chapter; and such officers are required and directed to procure such stamps from the Comptroller, from time to time, after the publication of such notice, in such sums as they may deem necessary, and the Comptroller must sell the stamps aforesaid to such officers, and to no other persons, upon the payment by them of the amount or value such stamps represent; but any officer purchasing stamps as aforesaid in the aggregate amount of fifty dollars and upwards, at any one time, must be allowed a deduction of five per cent. upon the amount or value thereof. The Comptroller of public accounts must furnish to judges of probate of this state, without advanced pay for the same, necessary supplies of the adhesive tax stamps provided for in this chapter; and such judges must make monthly returns to the Comptroller, of the taxes received on such stamps."

Sec. 447.—"Each notary public, probate judge, commissioner for other states, clerk

of circuit court, clerk of city court, register in chancery, or other public officer that may be required to employ a seal by the laws of this state, officiating within the limits of this state, must firmly affix or cause to be affixed, one adhesive stamp, provided for in the preceding section of this article, of the value of one dollar, upon each official impress of the seal of such notary public, probate judge, commissioner for other states, clerk of circuit court, clerk of city court, register in chancery, or other public officer; and the officer affixing the stamp as aforesaid, must proceed to cancel the same by writing or stamping his signature and date across the face of said stamp, and such stamp must be considered as part and parcel of the official seal of such officer, without which stamp the said seal shall not be valid; and such officer is authorized to collect the value of such stamp from the party for whose use or benefit the same may be employed."

Sec. 448.—"The clerk of the supreme court, comptroller, and secretary of State of the State of Alabama, must affix or cause to be affixed one adhesive stamp, provided for in this article, of the value of two dollars, upon each official impress of the seal of the supreme court, and of the seal of the state as aforesaid; and the officer affixing such stamp shall proceed to cancel the same in like manner, and shall be subject to all the provisions and regulations set forth in the section next preceding, so far as the same may be applicable."

ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

ADHESIVES.

Bavaria.—(IV. 149.) The 2 marks is now watermarked with vertical lines, and is perforate 15.
2 marks, orange-yellow.

Belgium.—(IV. 229.) There is to be a 35 centime stamp printed in yellow ochre, and with inscriptions in French and Flemish. It is intended for the prepayment of the local registration fee.

Brazil.—(V. 7.) The *Monthly Journal* has seen an envelope franked with half of a 200 reis stamp of the 1882 issue. Also the 100 reis of the 1888 type (colored numerals on plain ground) imperforate.

100 reis, pale red; half stamp.
100 reis, pale lilac; imperforate.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(V. 7.) The 200 reis is now printed on thick wove paper.
200 reis, purple.

British South Africa Co.—(V. 38.) There are several more stamps of the second set, the values from £1 upwards, having a fancy ornamental border which increases the size of the stamp considerably.

2 shillings, vermilion.
2 " 6 p., dark violet.
5 " orange.
10 " blue-green.
1 pound, deep blue.
2 " flesh color.
5 " olive green.
10 " red-brown.

Congo Free State.—(III. 300.) There is a new value of the same type as the current issue. Perforate 15. Issued January 1, 1891.

10 francs, yellow ochre.

The same decree that announced the above stamp, also announced the issue of the 5 and 10 centime stamps which have been in use for some time!

Costa Rica.—(IV. 211.) The 5 and 40 centavos of the 1883 series have been found with the error *Ofical* instead of *Oficial*.

Fiji.—(V. 22.) The 1 penny has been seen printed in lilac, and surcharged Fourpence in black.
4 pence on 1 p., lilac.

Germany.—*Levant.*—(IV. 93.) H. K. Sanderson sends us a specimen of the 20 paras of the current issue cut in half vertically, and used as a 10 para stamp. It is postmarked "Constantinople 4-2-90," and is on a fragment of the wrapper.

Great Britain.—(V. 38.) Arrangements have been made with the railway companies by which they are allowed to carry letters outside the mails, provided each letter has the regular postage prepaid by stamps, and in addition a fee of 2 pence is to be paid the company and a special adhesive stamp of that value affixed.

These stamps are all to be of a similar design, we understand, differing only in the name of the company. Shield in center bearing 2 D in color. Fee for conveyance of single post letters by railway in circle around. Name of company above and below. We have heard thus far of the following varieties:

- 2 pence, green.
- South Eastern; perf. 11.
- London, Chatham and Dover; imperf.
- Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford; perf. 10.
- Great Southern and Western; perf. 11.
- Waterford and Limerick; perf. 12.

Grenada.—(V. 39.) We have received the 2 s. revenue with the same type of surcharge as that on the 8 p.

1 p. on 2 s., green and yellow.

Hong Kong.—(V. 39.) Henry Sylva informs us that on the semi-centennial of the colony the 2 cent stamp was surcharged—1841—Hong Kong—Jubilee—1891—in four lines in black. These stamps he informs us were issued for three days only.

2 cents, black and rose.

We find that the list in January chronicle was sadly mixed, and so will repeat it here:

- 10 cents, brown on red.
- 20 " on 30c., green.
- 30 " green.
- 50 " on 48c., mauve.
- 1 dollar on 96c., brown on red.
- 5 " on \$10, " "

The 48 cents mauve we have not yet heard of, or the \$5 on the \$2 and \$3 stamps.

Martinique.—(V. 23.) Two more of the usual type are announced with four others ready to issue when wanted.

- 05 on 20c., red on green.
- 15 " 20c., " "

These will be issued when the others are all gone.

- 05 on 30c., brown.
- 05 on 50c., black on yellow.
- 05 " 40c., red.
- 15 " 75c., carmine.

Natal.—(IV. 123.) The *Philatelic Record* has seen a vertical unsevered pair of the 3d rose of the first issue tete-beche.

Netherlands.—(V. 9.) H. M. Norton has a specimen of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent 1870, in which the value appears to be $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Close examination with a strong magnifying glass shows that the supposed 3 is a damaged 2. Has any one ever seen one like it?

New South Wales.—(V. 39.) We neglected to state last month that the half penny provisional was surcharged on the 1 penny, the $7\frac{1}{2}$ pence on the 6 penny, and the $12\frac{1}{2}$ pence on the 1 shilling of the obsolete issue.

A set of postage due stamps was issued early in the year. The design is almost identical with our own set, the letters "N. S. W." being added at the bottom, while a kangaroo and emu replace the "U. S." at the sides; watermarked N. S. W., perforate 10.

- 1 penny, green.
- 2 " "
- 3 " "
- 4 " "
- 6 " "
- 8 " "
- 1 shilling, "
- 5 " "
- 10 " "
- 20 " "

New Zealand.—(V. 39.) The new 5 penny is at hand. Head of Victoria in center of a square with semi-circular extensions above and below, name at top, "Postage and Revenue" below in curved labels; "5 D." at either side of head. Watermark and perforation as usual.

5 pence, green.

The above stamp was issued February 12th, and we are indebted to the *Weekly Stamp News* for our information.

The Insurance Department stamps have a light-house for the central design with "State—Security" radiating from the lantern; "Government—Life Insurance" at top, "Department" at bottom, "Postage" at left, value in full at right, numerals in lower corners, "N.—Z." in upper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, purple.
- 1 " blue.
- 2 " red-brown.
- 3 " chocolate.
- 6 " green.
- 1 " rose.

Puttiala.—(II. 70.) The eight annas has been seen with the error "STATE."

Queensland.—(V. 39.) We hear of the £1 of the 1882 issue with the new type of watermark.

1 pound, dark green.

The new $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence is now in use. The design was given in our January number. It is watermarked Q and crown, and perforate 13.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, carmine.

Switzerland.—(IV. 212.) There was a new value issued March 1st, of the current type.
3 francs, yellow-brown.

Victoria.—(V. 39.) The *Philatelic Record* has discovered two new varieties of some of the old issues. The first is the 10 pence slate-gray of 1865, perforate $12\frac{1}{2}$, unwatermarked; the second is the 2 pence 1863, imperforate, watermarked with a double lined 1.

ENVELOPES.

Hawaii.—(IV. 106.) An unstamped envelope for the post office department is chronicled by one of our exchanges. It is of light yellow paper, and measures 165x91 mm. The inscriptions are "Hawaiian Postal Service"—"Bureau of General Post-Office, Hawaii."—Black on yellow.

India.—From C. H. Mekeel we have received the 4 a. 6 p. envelope ornamented with the surcharge

"India Postage Two Annas and Six Pies," in black over the original inscriptions. Size 133x76 mm.
2 a. 6 p. on 4 a. 6 p., orange.

Russia.—(IV. 106.) John Siewert, of Moscow, informs us that the small sized 7 kopec envelope (115 x81 mm.) is now issued with the thunderbolts.
7 kopecs, blue on cream.

Tasmania.—The new penny die which is quite similar to the 2 penny one, except that the inscriptions are in thinner type, has been struck to order only thus far. We hear of the following:

- 1 penny, red on blue; 138x80 mm.
- 1 " " buff; 149x81 mm.
- 1 " " white; 138x80 mm.

WRAPPERS.

Argentina.—(V. 41.) M. Moens has seen a ½ cent wrapper with the lower end gummed and corners clipped instead of the upper.

Leeward Islands.—There are two bands of the usual colonial type.

- ½ penny, green.
- 1 " carmine.

Tasmania.—The 1 penny envelope die has also been used for private wrappers.

- 1 penny, red on white. 269x104 mm.
- 1 " " blue; " "

POST CARDS.

Bavaria.—(V. 10.) We have received three new varieties from A. Lohmeyer, and hear of several others in our German exchanges. Horizontal watermark.

- 3 pfennig, brown; 91.
- 5 " green; 91.
- 10x10 " carmine; 91.
- M.O. 10 " " 91.
- 20 " blue; 91.
- 30 " brown; 91.
- 40 " yellow; 91.

And with vertical watermark:
3 pfennig, brown; 90.
5 " green; 90.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(V. 24.) There are two varieties at least of the new card. In one the initial letters of "Carte Postale" have much longer tails than in the other.

British Honduras.—(III. 105.) The 5 cent card has been surcharged "3 CENTS" in two lines over the old value in black.
3 cents on 5c., brown.

Germany.—(V. 40.) There are a few more varieties to add to our already long list of minor varieties.

- 5 pfennig, green.
- 1290 b., 1290 c., 1290 f., 1290 k.
- 191 a., 191 f., 191 g., 191 i.
- 291 b., 291 f.
- 5x5 pfennig, green.
- 1090 f. 1290 f.
- 10 pfennig, carmine; 1290 i.
- M.O. 20 " blue; 1190.

Hyderabad.—We find that we have not mentioned the post card issued by this state some months since.

It measures 124x73 mm., and bears a stamp with a star and crescent in a circle formed by four curved labels containing the value in English, Deranagari, Persian-Arabic, and Telinga. The upper part of the card at the top of the stamp is occupied by four lines of instruction, "The address only to be written on this side" in the same languages as above.

¼ anna, orange on buff.

There being no indication of the country from which the card hails, this error has been rectified by surcharging it with a star and crescent, and the inscription "Sarkar Asafia," meaning the Nizam's government.

¼ anna, black and orange on buff.

Italy.—(V. 24.) The cards for the use of the Deputies are similar to the ordinary issues, except that the arms are in the left upper corner with "Camera dei Deputati" below them.

10 centesimi, carmine on amber.

The double 7½ cent. now has ("Cent. 15.") above the arms on the first half in place of ("Cent. 7½.") that value remaining as before on the stamps. On the second half is "Cartolina Postale—Risposta" in large letters.

7½x7½ cent., carmine on rose; 90.

Newfoundland.—(III. 303.) The post cards are now said to be on white cardboard.

- 1 cent, green on white.
- 2 " carmine on white.

Perak.—There is an unstamped card inscribed in four lines "On Government Service—Perak—Post Card—The address," etc.

— black on yellowish.

Roumania.—(V. 11.) The reply card now has the new stamp with numerals in oval.

5x5 bani, black on rose.

Switzerland.—(V. 25.) Two field post cards are described in *Der Philatelist*, the first being headed "Feldpostkarte—Carte postale militaire." "Cartolina postale militare," and the second "Eidgenössische Feldpost—Poste de Campagne." The first card is 143x94 mm., and the second 170x109 mm. Both are on yellow.

LETTER CARDS.

Argentina.—(V. 40.) There is an unstamped card for the post-office department. It resembles the 5c., but has "Servicio" in place of the stamp, and "Direccion General—de Correos y Telegrafos" in the lower left corner.

— black on blue.

Belgium.—(III. 146.) The advertising card has reached this country. The 10 cent rose on gray has been surcharged "No. 293 2 edition—Vendue 5 centimes, and three pages of "ads." inserted.

Ecuador.—Two letter cards inscribed "Correos del Ecuador—Tarjeta Carta" with stamps of the current adhesive type are announced. Size 130x80 mm.

- 5 centavos, blue on rose.
- 10 centavos, orange on gray-blue.

NOTE.—The last two items in this department last month (Germany and Hayti) should have been under "Post Cards."

TELEGRAPH STAMPS, ETC.

Bavaria.—(V. 40.) Through the kindness of Mr. Lohmeyer we have received some of these tickets (for they can not be called cards as they are on paper of ordinary thickness) and are thus able to describe them more fully. They are rectangular in shape, and have at the left a stamp of the current adhesive postal issue. At the top is "Konigl. bayer. Posten und Telegraphen;" below this, "Telephon-Billet—zur Benutzung einer—öffentlicpen Telephon—station auf die Dauer von—5 Minuten—Dieses Billet ist bis zum Verlassen—der Sprechstelle aufzubewahren—und auf Verlangen vorzuzeigen." Around all is a border composed of a fine and heavy rule with another light line 2 m. from the heavy one. Extreme size 68x42½ mm. Watermarked with vertical undulations. These tickets are printed in sheets we judge, and are not sold to the public (collectors excepted probably), but retained as vouchers. The values, etc., were given last month.

Cashmere.—(III. 275.) The high values have at last been seen. Mr. Moens gives the following list on dull white paper:

2	rupees, russet.
5	" chocolate.
10	" vermillion.
25	" violet.
Official.	4 annas, black.
	1 rupee, "
	2 " "
	5 " "
	10 " "
	25 " "

Porto Rico.—(V. 25.) Postage stamps cancelled with thunderbolts, have served as telegraph stamps, and should be included in collections of such. We have the 10 and 20c. of the current set. Has any one any other values?

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Branch of American Philatelic Association).—Meetings held the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 p. m., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, P. T. Schumann. For information address the secretary, Box 138, Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y. Communications relating to exchange matters, address R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th street, New York City.

Minutes of 97th meeting, March 18th, 1891. Present: August Dejonge, in the chair, Messrs Albrecht, Clotz, E. L. Schumann, and P. T. Schumann.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Executive committee reports favorably on the application of Adolph Lohmeyer; Mr. Schumann acting as teller. Mr. Lohmeyer was unanimously elected a corresponding member of this society.

Mr. Mekeel's bill for the back numbers of the *Philatelic Journal of America* was presented and ordered paid. He also sends us his *Weekly Stamp News* free of charge, for which a vote of thanks was passed.

Treasurer Clotz, of the committee on the permanent album, makes his second annual report, which was very satisfactory. The society received 25 per cent. of the net earnings and a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared to the stockholders. The report was accepted with thanks for the faithful performance of his duty. We have received a great many very complimentary letters and encouraging opinions as to the perfection of our album, from near and far.

An unknown friend of the S. I. P. S. sends us the photographic print of the different types of the first Tolima stamps, which are accepted with thanks to the unknown donor.

The Exchange Manager reports as follows: Last October I received a letter from Mr. Skrihany offering exchange which I was directed to accept, and I have received a package which consists mostly of postal cards and stamps on entire envelopes. They are at the disposal of members for exchange. I have made it a special business to secure a better class of exchange, as we usually find in the general exchange books here, for the special benefit of the S. I. P. S. members, and have received from Trier a good lot of Luxemburg; from Paris, U. S.; from Reunion, French Colonials; from Berlin, 100 entire German envelopes; from Kaden, a fine mixed lot; from Georgetown,

British Guiana; from Gera, German stamps. From the above mentioned circuits there was sold, so far, about \$150.00 worth, showing that good material is highly appreciated by our members. The amounts due European exchanges were settled immediately through drafts on Alwin Zschiesche, of Nuremberg. Mr. Satiroff sends us his price list of Bulgarian and Oriental Stamps. Mr. Gutzkow, of Stuttgart, sends a number of catalogues for distribution among the members.

The secretary was instructed to furnish the Literary Board of the *American Philatelist* with the minutes of our meetings, with the understanding that they publish the same as given.

Copy of *Le Timbre*, of Amsterdam, was received and commented upon.

A live discourse of the stamps of Austria and Austrian Italy then followed, illustrated by the extensive collections of Messrs. Dejonge and Clotz.

Meeting adjourned.

P. T. SCHUMANN, Sec'y.

THE BOSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY completed its organization at its meeting of March 4th. The society is to be governed by the following governing committee: President, W. C. VanDerlip; Vice-President, S. R. Sireom; Secretary, C. M. Bradbury; Treasurer, L. L. Green; H. E. Woodward, F. M. Goss, F. P. Richardson, C. J. Barton, and F. M. Josslyn, Jr.

At the meeting of March 18th, the charter list was closed with 52 names. 15 members were present at the meeting and much enthusiasm was manifested. The statutes and list of charter members are in the printers hands and will soon be ready for distribution. The regular meetings will be held the second Wednesday of each month.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Meetings were held on the evenings of March 19th, and April 2d, at which latter date occurred the 18th auction sale, of 120 lots.

New members: C. L. Wilhelm, Baltimore, Md.; H. R. Foster, Denver, Colo.; H. Ammann, Akron, Ohio; G. B. Hastings, Stony Point, N. Y.; and H. Rigdon, Dubuque, Iowa.

C. E. SEVERN, Sec'y.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

The *Revue Philatelique Suisse* is a new periodical hailing from Geneva, and it at once takes a place in the front rank. The February number contains considerable valuable information about the Geneva post office, with other articles of interest.

W. C. S.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* is published by Wm. Brown, of Salisbury, and bears a cut of the famous cathedral on its cover. The contents include the first installments of the auction epitome of 1890, and Mr. Brown's priced catalogue. There is also the first installment of a revenue catalogue by F. G. C. Lundy, which is the first attempt to issue such a list in the English language. England and her colonies will be given first, and will probably occupy a year in publication. The catalogue is paged separately so that it can be bound up by itself, and we hope all collectors of fiscals will send in their subscriptions to Mr. Brown, and aid in the compilation of the list.

W. C. S.

The 25th part of the *Grosses Handbuch der Philatelie* is just at hand, and its fifty-six pages are entirely given up to the issue of Mexico previous to the 1868 issue. There is considerable historical and explanatory matter, and all the various types of surcharges of names of towns are illustrated. Collectors will do well to subscribe for this work through our International Secretary, Joseph Rechert. It costs only 10 or 15 cents per part.

W. C. S.

Since the suspension of the *Post Card*, Mr. George H. Watson has been devoting himself to the compilation of a complete catalogue of post cards and letter cards. The first part (Alsace—Bavaria) is now at hand, and will be rapidly followed by others at intervals of from four to six weeks until the work is

finished. Only 200 copies are to be printed, and the price will be \$2.00, post paid, for the Postal Union. We need say nothing in praise of the work, for the fact that Mr. Watson is connected with it, is enough guarantee that it will be the standard.

W. C. S.

Before finally revising our exchange list we wish once more to call attention to the rules governing our exchanges. We desire to exchange with all philatelic papers and will send two copies to such as will do likewise by us—mailing one copy to Springfield and one to Chicago. At present some exchanges send two copies to one or the other address, while others send but one copy. We must insist that copies be sent as we desire them, otherwise we will withdraw our exchange and pass the papers by without notice in our columns. In the case of books, pamphlets, or publications, not periodical, one copy is sufficient, and that should be sent to our Springfield office.

S. B. B.

Publications received—American: Mekeel's Weekly, Metropolitan Phil. (Mch.), North Am. Phil. (Feb.), Phil. Journal of Am. (Mch.), Wamsutta Stamp News (Feb.), Quaker City Phil. (Mch.), Phil. World (Mch.), Rhode Island Phil. (Mch.), Eastern Phil. (Mch.), Phil. Items, Watson's Post Card Catalogue, Part I, The Curio (Mch.), Phil. Monthly (Mch.), The Collector (Feb.), Maritime Phil. (Mch.), Phil. Fraud Reporter (Jan.), One Dime (Feb.), Phil. Era (Mch.), Southern Phil. (Mch.), The Adhesive Postage Stamp, Chalmers. *Foreign:* Welt Post (Feb.), Borsen Courier (Mch.), Le Phil. Universel (Feb.), Phil. Journal of Gt. Brit. (Mch.), Le Timbre (Mch.), Der Philatelist (Mch.), L'Echo de la Timb. (Feb.), Le Carte Postale (Feb.), O Philatelesta (Feb.), Stamp Col. Monthly (Mch.), Tidning for Frim (Mch.)

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE Philatelic Society, of London, is felicitating itself over the fact that His Royal Highness, Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Ulster, Earl of Kent, etc., etc., has accepted the office of honorary president of the society. The recent exhibition in London was opened by the Duke, who is not merely a stamp collector, but a most ardent philatelist. We congratulate our friends upon their good luck, and trust it may be the means of opening the eyes of some obtuse colonial postal officials.

W. C. S.

THE Chalmers question is again being brought to the front. In an association the size of ours it is of course impossible to voice the sentiment of all, and while personally the writer is a supporter of Mr. Chalmers's claim, still we think the action taken by the last convention in adopting a neutral position to be a wise one. The average collector cares but little who invented stamps. Our papers should not be given up to wrangling, but should devote their columns to more instructive matter.

W. C. S.

How many of our members are there who have sent in their names to Mr. Clotz to receive the Inter-

national Exchange books? Those who have not, are missing a good thing. There is a much better assortment than is generally found on the ordinary sheets, and the prices are absurdly low in many cases. We recently secured a 10c. 1870, with grille, at such a low figure as to make us feel that it must be bogus. But competent authorities say it is all right. Send in your names and see for yourselves.

W. C. S.

AMONG the fancy prices realized at the London sales recently, we note the following: Nova Scotia 1 shilling plum, 100s.; Ceylon 4 p. imperf., 80s.; Ceylon 8 p. deep brown, 87s. 6 p.; Mauritius half penny on 9 d. lilac, unused inverted surcharge, 100s.; New Brunswick 1 sh., 95s.; Br. Guiana 1851, pair 1c. magenta, 80s.; strip of three 1c. 1862 provins, 65s.; India ¼ a. red, 115s.; Ionian Isles, blue and orange, used on envelope, 105s.; Natal first issue, half of 6 p. on envelope, 100c.; 9 penny blue on envelope, 160s.; 3 pence, three on original wrapper, 72s. 6p. We hope some of our English members will see that we are supplied with full reports in the future. Addressed envelopes will be sent on application.

W. C. S.

THE Auction Epitome for 1890, which is running in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, is a most excellent idea, and we trust some one will imitate Mr. Skipton on this side of the Atlantic. For the benefit of those not familiar with the plan of the work we give here an outline. At the commencement is a chronological list of the sales followed by a statement of the principal lots (with prices) at each sale. Then follows an alphabetical list of countries with the prices realized for each of the scarce lots. We trust some of our readers will give us an epitome of American sales for the present season.

W. C. S.

THE Seebeck issues for 1891 have just appeared, but as stated last year, we shall not give the detailed list. The Board has been polled and the majority vote to continue the boycott.

W. C. S.

IN view of the above, it is only fair to the minority of the Board to state their view of the matter. It seems to them that the Seebeck issues, objectionable as they are on many grounds, are issues of stamps, legitimate enough, and doing postal duty in the countries where used. In these respects, how do they differ from any postal issues? What condemns them is the fact of an annual change, and the agreement entered into by the Central American governments, which will certainly lead to no end of reprinting. Let them be scored then, mercilessly, pretty as they are, but let them be chronicled for the benefit of those who wish to collect them. What is the use of a boycott which does not boycott? They are sure to be largely collected.

S. L.

SEVERAL of our contemporaries have devoted considerable space to the verbatim report of the trial in London of A. Ventura and Charles Reese, for stealing a number of rare stamps from Califf, Peckett & Co., so that we will not attempt to go into detail, but will simply say that both were found guilty, and sentenced to five months imprisonment with hard labor.

W. C. S.

IN the *Stamp Collector's Monthly* is found a feature which might be introduced with profit into some of the American papers. Questions pertaining to philately are sought, and the most desirable ones are selected for publication. In turn answers to these questions are solicited, and in subsequent numbers the best answers are printed. Of course, when prizes are offered for such questions and answers, there is more zest in the ensuing rivalry. It may be quite possible, however, that many questions, well worth the asking, are puzzling young collectors, and that these same questions would call forth answers which would add much to the general fund of philatelic information. Advanced collectors need little assistance, but many beginners would very gladly know about numerous matters pertaining to philately, but have little idea where to seek such knowledge.

It would be a boon to them if some enthusiastic and well informed philatelist would put into the shape of an elementary treatise, or book, the results of his own study and experience. Such a book, however, should be practical and simple, rather than erudite.

S. L.

THE *Philatelic Record* in noting the fact that the German government has done away with the stamped envelopes expresses a wish that all countries might follow suit. It may be true, as is stated, that in Australia they have very little circulation, but in this country we should find it hard to get along without them. During the year ending June 30, 1889, there were issued 451,864,300 stamped envelopes and wrappers, over three-quarters of which were of the 2 cent denomination. Of the 1 cent value, there were over 51,000,000, besides 41,000,000 wrappers. The 4 cents numbered 100,000, the 5 cents 250,000, the 10 cents 7,750, the 30 cents 4,450, and the 90 cents 2,600. The figures for 1889-90 I do not have at hand, but they will surely show no diminution in the quantities except possibly of the highest values. But we do think that there is little call for such a multiplicity of sizes and papers, especially the latter. It seems as if one color for each quality would be enough. The high values formerly on sale at the New York office, are now entirely out of stock with the exception of a few 10 cents, and we are informed that a syndicate bought out all there was on hand and proposes to bull the prices.

W. C. S.

STANLEY GIBBONS, limited, have just purchased the magnificent collection of British colonial stamps belonging to Mr. Charles Coleman. Among the rarities may be mentioned the 12 p. Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and New Foundland unused shillings in various shades, Cape of Good Hope wood-block errors, Lady McLeod, unused, etc. The collection is to be broken up and placed on the market. It is announced that nearly \$10,000 (£2,000) was paid for the collection.

W. C. S.

THE *Maritime Philatelist* for March, in an article of some length, calls attention to the new Postal Pillars introduced into Sydney, New South Wales. These must be a sort of *multum in parvo*, as they are to contain a letter receptacle and indicator, compartments for police and fire-alarm signals, as well as ample space for advertising purposes. The advertising is expected to pay the projectors of the scheme, for after the term of the patent expires, fourteen years, the pillars became the property of the government, though the right to advertise is accorded to the owners of the patent for three years longer.

THE I. P. V., of Dresden, are to hold an auction sale in June, the catalogue for which has just reached us. There are a number of Guadalajaras listed, and also a large variety of the Philippine surcharges.

South Bulgaria, Tasmania, and the Transvaal are well represented, and there are also a number of Columbian cubiertas.

W. C. S.

THE attention of the secretaries of all philatelic societies is called to the department of Reports of Local Societies. The editorial board would be pleased to receive for publication brief reports of meetings, but from branch societies alone can the minutes be published entire.

C. A. H.

We much regret our not having any report of last month's auction sales in New York City. We had expected that the report of the Third Purchasing Agent would furnish this, but no report has been received. Will not some one of our many New York members volunteer to keep us informed in regard to auction sales? It is a subject of much interest to all our readers, and ought not to be neglected.

PLAN OF INCORPORATION,

AS PROPOSED BY ALBERT R. ROGERS.

From the *Record and Review*.

1. It is necessary to have a number of responsible men to sign the incorporation papers, and according to the law, the majority of whom must be residents of New York State.

I would propose that each state or territory in which there are at least five members, appoint one of their number to sign the incorporation papers and that the New York members elect from their number the quantity the law requires to make the necessary majority.

2. When this is done (which should be finished in thirty days after date the trustees have announced that the A. P. A. members had voted in favor of incorporation), the incorporators (as many as can) should meet in New York City and sign the necessary papers and then forward them to the various elected incorporators that had not signed it, and on receipt of the papers forward them to Albany for its barrel of red tape and seal.

Upon receipt of the incorporation papers from Albany, as many of the incorporators as can attend a called meeting should meet and elect the following officers:

President, Secretary, and Trustees, whose term will run till the next convention. The president shall preside at the annual convention and attend to the regular duties of his office. The trustees shall manage the affairs of the association, have power to appoint the various officers, such as the literary board, including purchasing agents, etc., and transact all the business, make contracts, elect new members, pay bills, etc., but they are not to have the power to undo any acts or works made in the annual convention, or change the constitution or by-laws, and during the hours of the convention their powers are nullified. Five of the trustees necessarily must be residents of the State of New York. The secretary's

office to be a salaried one, fixed by the board of trustees, and the secretary will also be secretary of the board of trustees.

Each state or territory in the United States, having a membership of five or more, shall organize (as before stated and shall meet in convention twice a year) into a state branch of the A. P. A. They shall elect a presiding officer, who shall be the resident vice-president of the A. P. A.

The main object in this plan is:—1st, by organization in each state to largely increase the membership of the A. P. A. as well as to increase a deeper interest in its objects; and, 2nd, to have a representative voice in the affairs of the association. That at the annual convention the vice-president, or his representative from his state, shall be the recognized delegate and will carry out the wishes of the members of the state he represents.

At the annual convention these delegates, with the officers of the association and trustees, shall constitute the congress of voters. For each five members in a state the delegate shall have one vote besides his own.

THE Rogers' plan of incorporation calls for more than passing notice. The subject is a very important one, and the details should not be decided upon in too much of a hurry. Important as the matter may be, it seems to me that better results can be obtained by waiting until the next convention, and allowing a full and free discussion. There is one feature of Mr. Rogers' plan that is so revolutionary in its conception that we wish to make mention of it—the idea of state branches. If the plan as detailed should be carried out, we believe that instead of awakening interest in the A. P. A., it would be the cause of losing members. By this scheme the annual convention would simply become a meeting of delegates, and the interest of the individual would be lessened. This plan seems to be modeled after the form of government of many of the so called fraternal beneficiary societies, but the A. P. A. is a very different thing. As we now stand, the inducements to attend the annual convention are great, and when a member attends once, he is sure to want to go again. But if the plan as outlined by Mr. Rogers should be adopted what inducement would there be for members who are not delegates to attend? Why should incorporation entirely change the system of working? It seems to us entirely unnecessary. Let each member feel that his interest in the A. P. A. is just as good as that of any other member, and when it comes to the transaction of business, that his vote is not expended in instructing some delegate, but goes directly at the root of the matter. By all means let us encourage branch societies who will work for the good of the parent A. P. A., but when it comes to state branches, we very much doubt the feasibility of the scheme.

C. A. H.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 108 Water St., New York City.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York City.*International Sec'y*, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, Forest Junction, Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 128 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, 412 Superior St., Chicago, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; PHILIP H. DILG, Sec'y., 1530 Diversey St., Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.*Literary Board*, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LE-
LAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.;
ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A.
HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MARCH, 1891.

The new List of Members has been printed and ought to be in the hands of every member before this report has been published. By observation of the numerical table in the latter end, and of the list, it will be found that our booked membership is but 555. The list published March 10, 1890, embraced a total of 610—it will thus be seen that our net loss in one year has been 55. I trust I shall not be compelled to note such a fact again, it is certainly deplorable and should be remedied at once by all the members unitedly taking hold of the matter and inducing new material to join us. The American Philatelic Association should be and will be the foremost Association of the kind in the world, if you but make an effort individually to induce those who are interested in Philately to join us. Our association is not a new thing, and what is promised by its officers in its various departments will be fully carried out by the officers in charge. Members are constantly complaining that they cannot get any exchange sheets, that they do not know what good the A. P. A. is to them, when most of the time the fault, if any, lies within themselves. The Association places before you certain advantages, if you do not make use of them certainly the Association, its officers, or members, should not be blamed. If you are not receiving exchange sheets, or if you wish to send any stamps for sale to the sale department, drop a line to H. L. Calman, No. 12 E. 23d street, N. Y. City, who will attend to your wants in this direction. Rules for the government of the sales department will be found in the September number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, under my report for that month. Do you want to purchase any stamps at auction? Write to A. R. Rogers, 75 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.

Do you want to get new issues as soon as they come out? Write to W. Sellschopp, 128 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Do you want to exchange or buy from our foreign members? Correspond with Henry Clotz, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Have you any duplicate stamp magazines, papers, etc., or do you want any to complete your volumes? R. Thiele, Forest Junction, Wis., will attend to your wants in this direction.

For a small amount for postage our Counterfeit Detector, E. A. Holton, 8 Summer street, Boston, Mass., will answer your correspondence on this subject.

Our Second Purchasing Agent, H. O. Harris, will, if you send him list of wants, advertise and endeavor to buy what you require, and will also try to dispose of good duplicates in your possession by the same means.

These advantages which I have enumerated are all yours, with many others, and I trust you will see to it that you lose none of your privileges, and endeavor to the best of your ability to induce those who have recently left us to return to our ranks, mingle with us again, and become again, as of yore, a power in the world for Philately.

Do not misunderstand me, however, that I am inclined to believe our Association has lost any of its prestige, on the contrary, while we have in the past six months lost some very good members, we have also lost some who have laid aside all interest in Philately, and are consequently of no use to us in a Philatelic sense, though their companionship has been very dear, and we regret very much their withdrawal. But, whatever the reason, it is clearly the duty of every member interested in the welfare of the association to put their shoulders to the wheel, push with one mighty effort, and regain ten-fold our loss. It can be done easily, possibly by some with the mere request, and I now leave the matter of increasing our membership in your hands, feeling assured that the members will not allow my appeal to go unheeded, and that they will individually and collectively put forth their best efforts in making the American Philatelic Association the leading association of its character in the world.

IN MEMORIAM.

Again am I compelled to announce the sad intelligence that one of our fellow members,

No. 691, C. A. BROBST, Cleveland, Ohio, passed away on the third day of February, 1891. He was also Treasurer of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, A. P. A. Branch No 19.

The American Philatelist having been refused second-class rates at the Chicago Post Office, the

official board have found it necessary, in order to obtain these rates, to adopt the following amendment to Sec. 1 of By-Law 11.

"The Dues of all members resident in the U. S. and Canada shall be two (\$2.00) dollars per annum, and the dues of all members resident in other countries shall be fifty (.50) cents per annum. A special assessment of fifty (.50) cents shall be levied upon each member annually, to pay for such members subscription to the *American Philatelist*, which shall be collected by the Secretary at the time of collecting the annual dues and forwarded to the publishers of the *American Philatelist*."

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

ABRAHAM, B., South Chicago, Ill.
ARNDT, WALTER T., De Pere, Wis.

NEW MEMBERS.

- 1109 LLOYD, ATWOOD J., 106 Essex st., Haverhill, Mass.
1110 CARMICHAEL, REV. HARTLEY, 5 West Main st., Richmond, Va.
1111 MEXIA, CLARENCE W., 3 a, Calla de Humboldt, 4, City of Mexico, Mexico.
1112 BRAYTON, CHARLES E., 20 Carter St., Cleveland, O.
1113 JOHANSEN, JOSEF, Stockholm, Sweden.
1114 WAINWRIGHT, J. ARTHUR, 14 Court st., Northampton, Hampshire Co., Mass.
1115 BURT, FRANK H., Newton, Mass.
1116 LAKE, EDGAR J., P. O. box 2361, Denver, Col.
1117 MORGAN, WILLIAM J., 420 Tulane ave., New Orleans, La.
1118 MANIERRE, WILLIAM R., Rush and N. Water st., Chicago, Ill.

APPLICATIONS.

- DOLLE, J. A., Rodney, Monona Co., Iowa.
References: James H. Houston, Millard F. Walton.
DONAGHNO, W., Box 437, Parkersburg, W. Va.
References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.
GARDNER, WILLIAM J., 314 California st., San Francisco, Cal.
References: William E. Loy, H. B. Phillips.
MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE LITERARY BOARD.

JANUARY 1, TO APRIL 1, 1891.

Cash account:—

Received from subscriptions, advertisements, etc.....	\$175 16
Paid for January issue.....	\$82 15
Miscellaneous expenses.....	65 50
Cash on hand.....	27 51
	<hr/>
	\$175 16

The printers' bills for February and March (\$134.24) remain unpaid. Bills receivable for advertising amount to \$52.15. This amount, with cash on hand, making a total of 79.66, if paid, would reduce the indebtedness to \$54.58. The total expense for three months has been \$281.89.

Owing to a change in the By-laws of the A. P. A., the Literary Board will receive about seventy-five dollars per quarter in advance. The whole of this sum may, or may not, be required to make up a deficit in the accounts of the board. At the same time, it is a very small working capital, and advertisers

should bear this in mind when they are inclined to be annoyed at the monthly bills which are sent. When bills are requested only quarterly or semi-annually, it should be remembered that the expenses of the paper must be carried just the same, whether there are any receipts or not. The Business Managers are firm in their decision not to make any personal advances of money for the support of the paper. Its expenses must be paid from its legitimate income, or by the Association. If any advertiser will remit for six months *in advance*, such semi-annual mode of payment will be most heartily commended. The managers are putting much time and labor into the effort to carry on the paper economically, and any help which they receive in that direction is appreciated.

SCHUYLER B. BRADT,
SAMUEL LELAND,
Business Managers.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENTS REPORT.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

33. G. Y. Lansing, Albany; once for Class A1a, and four times for Class IIa.
67. John Cabot, New York; Class II.
The following stamps, etc., arrived since my last report:

Brit. Guiana, 8 cts.....	.08 1/2 cts.
Tunis, second issue, 1, 2, 5, 15, 25, 40, 75,	
1 frc.....	.59 cts.
Tunis, the same perforated : (postage due) .59 cts.	
" 5 fres.....	1.08 cts.
" 5 fres, postage due.....	1.08 cts.
" envelopes, 5, 15 cts.....	.06 cts.
" cards, and letter cards, 10, 10+10,	
15, 25.....	.17 cts.

Tunis postage due are not sold unused, but come mostly cancelled with heavy ink lines. This and the

irregular makes these stamps so ugly that they

ought to become rare, as even an African country hardly will stand these things for a long time.

All members must pay their dues to this department within a week from receipt of statement, so as to provide the agent for the purchase of the many newly issued stamps. The VII forwarding was sent out end of March, the next one (VIII) will follow rather soon.

Very respectfully,
W. SELLSCHOPP,
First Purchasing Agent.
128 Eddy street, San Francisco.

LITERARY EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

To All Members Interested in Literary Exchange:

I have met with some encouragement in the effort to make a success of this department so far, but should like to meet with more. It is necessary to find out what members wish to dispose of duplicate numbers of papers and copies of other publications, in exchange or for cash, and what members wish to acquire any such objects, in exchange or for cash. All members of the Association coming in either category are therefore requested to furnish me their names, so I can circulate lists accordingly. To save time, though at a little more expense for postage, I will circulate small lists in preference to large

books, and members are requested to forward them promptly. When a certain specimen is desired from a list, the member wanting it will strike it off with pencil and *notify me at once*, giving list number and specimen number, and I will notify the owner, who will forward the specimen to the first named member, notifying me. This will obviate the long wait for the return of the list to me.

It is true that much of our philatelic literature consists of trash unworthy of attention, but volumes of the many high-grade papers devoted to our pursuit are as invaluable to the earnest collector as his catalogue and handbook for the study of his collection, and it is urged upon our members to make use of this department for the purpose of securing and completing back volumes.

R. THIELE,
Lit. Exch. Supt.

Forest Junction, Wis., March 24, 1891.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE JUBILEE POST CARD.

NEW YORK, February 27, 1891.

Wm. C. Stone.

DEAR SIR: Some doubts having been thrown upon the official origin of the Jubilee post card, I have read with interest the articles which have from time to time appeared in the different papers. The claim having been made that it was gotten up by, or for



Penny Postage Jubilee-1890.
Guildhall, London.

certain dealers, I determined to try an experiment myself. A friend, to whom I told my plan, kindly offered me the use of one of the cards of which he was the lucky possessor. This card I sent to a friend of mine in England with instructions to register it to me, putting on only the additional stamp required for the registry fee. The instructions were followed and the card came safely to hand, thus showing that it was recognized by the post office as a regular issue.

Very truly yours,

HENRY CLOTZ.

LONG BEACH, SO. CALIFORNIA, March 7, 1891.
To the members of the A. P. A.

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to say a few words of commendation in regard to the working of the Third

Purchasing Agency, under the able management of Mr. A. R. Rogers. For the last ten years I have done considerable purchasing at auctions, through half a dozen different agents, (though of late, being a "specialist," I have not found much to bid on) and in every case where I have gotten a stamp in this manner, I have had to pay the full amount of my bid. Since dealing through Mr. Rogers, I have in one case only had to pay the entire amount (and that was when my bid was a very low one) while in every other instance I have gotten my stamps from 30 to 50 per cent. below my limit.

To those who are unable to attend auction sales in person, I would say, place your bids with Mr. Rogers, and I will guarantee you will do fully as well, if not better, as if you attended the sale in person.

Very truly yours,

K. BREWSTER COX, No. 20.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22, 1891.

The Literary Board, A. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: The following advertisement, taken from the *Daily Alta California*, of August 1, 1853, seems worthy of reproduction as shedding some light on the date of the first issue of U. S. Stamped Envelopes. It will be noticed they were actually on view in San Francisco three days before the date of issue, as given by Horner, of the first 3c., and San Francisco was at that time nearly four weeks distant from the east. The advertisement is as follows:



"Who's got the New U. S. Postage Envelopes?"

"Why, Fenn & Co., have received a few by the 'Sierra Nevada,' and invite their friends and customers to call and examine them. By the next steamer we expect to be able to supply our customers, we having made arrangements to receive the first issue."

"FENN & CO.,

"203 Clay st., opp. the Plaza, San Francisco, Cal."

It is also a specimen of proverbial California enterprise.

Respectfully yours,

H. B. PHILLIPS, 7 P. 7 No. 16.

The Literary Board will be pleased to have members and subscribers make free use of this column. Short letters on any branch of philately will be duly printed.

1881. | ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS. | 1891.

CHAS. BERGHOLZ,
WILMAR, ARKANSAS, U. S. A.,

Member of the American Philatelic Association,
Buys and Sells

POSTAGE STAMPS

For Collections, especially the better class, such as old and rare issues, provisionals, high values, etc. I will pay the highest prices, either in cash or first-class exchange, for any kind and number of postage stamps, especially those mentioned above. Parties wishing to dispose of stamps will find it to their interest to correspond with me.

EXCHANGE.

Want to exchange with collectors in any part of the world on the basis of Scott's Catalogue, No. 51, Postage Stamps and Cut Envelopes only.

Address, E. GLOGAU,

Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondence in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian.

NEW WATERMARK.

Forty-four varieties of unused U. S. Envelopes, new watermark, including 1, 2 and 5 cent denominations, at \$2.50.

W. H. SCHNEIDER,

17 BROOKFIELD ST. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, MAY 10, 1891.

No. 5.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

ON Thursday evening, February 19, 1891, at Cincinnati, a reception and banquet were given at the Government Building, on which occasion Mr. McChesney, of the Fifth Division of the railway mail service, was presented with a gold medal as a reward for marked efficiency in the performance of his special duties. Just about one year before, February 6, 1890, by order of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, it was announced that at the end of the year a gold medal would be presented to the clerk in each of the eleven divisions of the service who made the best case, slip and car record in his division; also a medal to the clerk in the whole service who correctly distributed in the shortest time, and with the largest number of separations, cards representing the greatest number of post-offices. The presentation to Mr. McChesney was made by General Superintendent James E. White, of Chicago, who delivered an address, from which I shall extract a few passages.

"Previous to 1864 the mails of the country were massed upon a few large offices, which were known as distributing post-offices. The mails for the State in which a D. P. O. was located were separated in that D. P. O. by office, those for each office being wrapped in paper upon which the name of the office of destination was written, and were then pouched to the route agents, who opened the pouches, separated the packages, repouched them, and exchanged mails in this way with all the offices on their respective lines. They were not required to make a distribution of the local mail even; all they did was to separate and pouch packages. Such mail

as they collected for offices and States lying beyond the end of their routes they massed upon their terminal office and the nearest distributing post-office. In this latter office the mails so massed were made up in State packages and forwarded to the D. P. O. nearest the office of destination.

"Under that system the mails were delayed from twelve to twenty-four hours at every delivery post-office they entered, and were then forwarded to destination by so-called mail trains, corresponding to the accommodation trains of to-day, and reached the office of delivery long after a passenger starting from the same place at the same time and for the same destination would have reached the end of his journey.

"Those who live in this age can hardly understand how business could have been successfully transacted under the old system. Now the mails are always forwarded by the fastest trains, distributed in transit, and transferred from train to train without going through the post-offices. Fast mails have been established from ocean to ocean and from Maine to the gulf, which deliver the mails to points of destination much more quickly than passengers can cover the same distance.

"The present service was the child of necessity. It was the outgrowth of the war, and was first placed in operation upon the Chicago and Northwestern railroad between Chicago (Ill.) and Clinton (Ia.) June, 1864."

At this time there were but 572 employes in the service, and but 35,085 miles of railroad in the United States. The close of the war, in 1865, was followed by a great increase of railroad building, accompanied

by a great tide of emigration from the States and the Old World to the newer sections of the country. This increase of population, over an extended area, called for a great extension of postal facilities, so that in 1885 the number of employes had increased to 4,387, while the number of miles of railroad had grown to 128,067.

At the outset clerks were selected for this service from the experienced employes of the distributing post-offices. Their number was supplemented by material drawn from the ex-soldiers of the war of the Rebellion, who brought to the service vigor, industry and thorough discipline. As removals were made for cause only, the efficiency of the service improved continuously. In cases of moral, mental, or physical incapacity, the best interests of the service demanded removal. As a result a premium was placed upon an able performance of duties, and the clerks employed became wonderfully expert in manipulating the material which passed through their hands. The character of the men occupying these positions was shown in many *practical* suggestions, which have been adopted with marked success. To the absence of change in party management of the Government, during the youth of the railway mail service, is largely due its steady progress. As no removals were made for political reasons, long terms of service were possible for the clerks, who were thus enabled to become thoroughly intimate with the requirements and detail of the handling of mails.

The bad effects of change were seen after the defeat of the Republican party in 1885—not because it was this party which was displaced, but because any change was pernicious which substituted for competent men, who had been long in the service, those who had very little idea of their new duties. It has proven to be the fact that into a well-organized, efficient service a moderate amount of raw material can be inducted and assimilated with little detriment to it and no great inconvenience to the public, but a wholesale change results in demoralization and loss.

"Commencing in a crude way in 1864, with but the faintest outline of an organization, with limited supervision, without official schemes of distribution, books of instruction, or other guides essential to a proper understanding of the nature and scope of the work to be accomplished, it was, nevertheless, moderately successful

from the beginning. In 1868 the first printed schemes were issued; in 1869 facing slips were first used; in 1872 the first schedules of connections were introduced, and in the same year case examinations were commenced.

"With the introduction of these improvements the organization of the service became more thorough and systematic, the supervision closer, a system of book records was established, under which the characters of the clerks became known to the officers, as did the quality and quantity of work performed by them, so that when in 1872 the first report of the number of letters and papers distributed and the number of errors made was compiled and forwarded to the General Superintendent, it was found that one error was made to every 700 pieces of mail matter distributed. This record was improved year by year as a result of the increased supervision, the examinations made, and the retirement of those who habitually made bad records, until in 1884 it was found that 4,153 pieces of mail matter were distributed correctly to every error made.

"This was the condition of the service at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. It was a condition which challenged the admiration of the business world; a germ in 1864, it had become a giant in 1885. A service which, in the closing hours of the Civil War, was as unsatisfactory as that of any civilized country in the world, had become in the brief period of twenty years the model service of the universe."

It is not fully realized, even by the enlightened and progressive portion of the community, what qualities are essential in a clerk engaged in this service, how imperative the need is that he possess them, and that the greatest efficiency is attainable only by years of patient, earnest labor. Robust health, moral rectitude, intelligence and a well-trained memory are indispensable requisites to the proper performance of his duties. The strain upon both mental and physical powers is continuous and great, and no man who lacks a good degree of either can expect success in the service.

"Every public and private business consideration demands that the mail service be made effective, and that it shall remain so forever. This is impossible unless the tenure of office is made secure, and it would, therefore, seem to be the duty of those who are vested with the power to regulate the

public service to fix the tenure of office for clerks in this service and in large post-offices upon the substantial basis of moral rectitude, efficiency, honesty, industry, and energy."

This is the stand taken by the present administration, and it is the purpose and practice of the Postmaster-General to encourage and protect all faithful and competent servants, to remove only those who are incapacitated for the effective performance of their duties.

As closely allied to the subject of the

present article there should be mentioned the proposed introduction of a similar system upon the steamers bringing mails across the Atlantic. I have not the details of the provision before me, but it is safe to say that on mails received in New York there will be a saving of six hours time at least, as those destined for other points, having been already distributed properly, can be forwarded at once, without the detention which has been customary. To business men in particular this will be a decided gain.

SAMUEL LELAND.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FARIDKOT.

BY R. THIELE AND WM. C. STONE.

THERE seems to be a good deal of uncertainty and a lack of accurate information in regard to the stamps of this native Indian State. The following article does not pretend to throw any new light upon the subject, but is only intended to gather the results of others' researches into a shape handy for reference.

The actual date of issue of the first stamps of this country is still unsettled. The first $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp bears the Samvat year 1934, which corresponds to the year 1877-78 of the Christian Era. Major Evans accordingly takes this date; but it is peculiar that the first information of these stamps was had in 1883. It seems rather remarkable that they should have remained unknown for six years. Still for want of proof of the contrary, we will begin our list with this issue.

Issue, 1877 (?).—Square design (22 mm.) containing a smaller square with the Persian inscription "DNA



NIM ANNA" (half anna); on the four sides "RIGASAT I-FARIKOTRE SAMBAT 1934," (Principality of Faridkot, Samvat 1934), typographed (hand stamp) impression on thin white wove paper;

imperforate and ungummed.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue, (1877).
2. $\frac{1}{2}$ " vermillion, (1883).

Thick white wove paper, gummed.

3. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue, (?).
4. $\frac{1}{2}$ " vermillion, (?).
5. $\frac{1}{2}$ " black, (1885).
6. $\frac{1}{2}$ " green, (1886).

Thickish white wove paper, ruled in squares, gummed.

7. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black.

The last two have been found *tete-beche* in horizontal pairs.

Thin paper, ruled with double lines, ungummed.

8. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, deep blue.
9. $\frac{1}{2}$ " bright blue.
10. $\frac{1}{2}$ " vermillion.
11. $\frac{1}{2}$ " black.
12. $\frac{1}{2}$ " green.

Nos. 10 and 11 have been found *tete-beche* in vertical pairs:



Similar design as No. 1, but finer drawing and execution; gummed.

Printed on thin wove paper, wmkd. with manufacturer's name (John Dickinson & Co., London) or trade mark. The sheet is composed of ten horizontal

rows of eight stamps each. Imperforate.

13. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, bright blue, (1888).
14. $\frac{1}{2}$ " rose, "
15. $\frac{1}{2}$ " carmine, "
16. $\frac{1}{2}$ " black, (1889).
17. $\frac{1}{2}$ " green, "
18. $\frac{1}{2}$ " orange-yellow, (1890).

Perforate 12.

19. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, ultramarine, (1888).
20. $\frac{1}{2}$ " dull blue, "
21. $\frac{1}{2}$ " rose, "
22. $\frac{1}{2}$ " brick-red, "
23. $\frac{1}{2}$ " black, (1889).
24. $\frac{1}{2}$ " light green, "
25. $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep green, "
26. $\frac{1}{2}$ " orange-yellow, (1890).

The ultramarine, rose, and black stamps are known *tete-beche* in horizontal pairs,

and the brick-red and light green with one of the stamps printed sideways.

Presumably the reason for the existence of the same stamp at the same time in four colors is the same as in Kashmir and Afghanistan—each post-office using a different color. This is quite feasible, as Faridkot has only 97,000 inhabitants.

ISSUE, 1878.—Small, oblong, (14x18 mm.) divided horizontally by a line of ornament; above in Persian letters "RIGA SAT-FARIKO-TRÉ," below "TICKET-I-KHA'loTO" (free for letters) and "EK FULUS" (one fulus). Thick laid paper, gummed.

27. 1 fulus, deep blue.

Laid paper, ruled with double lines, un-gummed.

28. 1 fulus, deep blue.

Wove paper, gummed.

29. 1 fulus, deep blue.

30. 1 " pale blue.

Wove paper, ruled with double lines, un-gummed.

31. 1 fulus, blue.

32. 1 " black.

33. 1 " green.

Tete-beche varieties of the blue stamp are known.

The sizes of the sheets vary, some containing 19x10 stamps, and others 28x14, 16x11, 16x21, 17x22 or 16x22.

ISSUE, 1888.—Similar design as Nos. 7 and 15, but much finer and more artistic execution. Same impression and paper; watermark (62x75 mm.) in the center of each sheet; lion gradans carrying a flag with the word

RELIANCE in his forefeet (though this is probably only the trade mark of the paper factory); gummed.

Imperforate.

34. 1 fulus, rose. 37. 1 fulus yellow.

35. 1 " black. 38. 1 " orange.

36. 1 " green. 39. 1 " blue.

Perforate 12.

40. 1 fulus, red. 45. 1 fulus yellow.

41. 1 " slate-blue. 46. 1 " orange.

42. 1 " ultramarine. 47. 1 " black.

43. 1 " gray-blue. 48. 1 " deep green.

44. 1 " dull blue.

Some of the above come in sheets of 160 (16x10) stamps, and some in sheets of 156 (13x12).

Similar to last, but retouched and lithographed (?) in sheets of 160 (16x10) stamps. The dots and lines are heavier than in the

previous issue. The flower is generally formed of six dots. Perforate 12.

49. 1 fulus, pale blue.

50. 1 " black.

51. 1 " pale green.

The *Monthly Journal* thinks these three stamps are provisionals, as most of those now received are of the previous type.

The third value probably appeared in the same year, though Evans gives 1882 as date of issue.

ISSUE, 1878, (II.).—Upright rectangle, (25x19.5 mm.); in the center in a pearly circle in Persian letters, "RIGASAT-I-FARIKO TRE,"

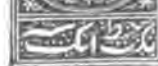


around this the same in Gurmukh letters; in the corners floral ornaments; below, divided from that above by a colored line, in Persian letters "TICKET-I-KHA'loTO" (free for the letter) and "EK

PAISA" (one paisa), typographed (hand stamped), impression on white paper; imperforate.

52. 1 paisa, blue.

ISSUE, 1886.—Same design and inscriptions as No. 10, but slightly larger (26x20.5 mm.) and the floral ornaments, especially in the upper corners, slightly different and better drawn, same impression, etc.; thin wove paper, ruled with double pencil lines.



53. 1 paisa, ultramarine, (1888).

54. 1 " dark blue, "

55. 1 " red, "

56. 1 " black, (1888).

57. 1 " green, (1889)?

These come in sheets of 154 stamps, 14 rows by 11.



ISSUE OF 1888.—Same design as last, but finer execution; the corner ornaments and floral arabesques are very gracefully drawn; same impression on paper watermarked with maker's trade mark, etc.

Imperforate.

58. 1 paisa, blue.

59. 1 paisa, red.

60. 1 " black.

61. 1 paisa, green.

62. 1 " orange.

Perforate 12.

63. 1 paisa, bright blue.

64. 1 " ultramarine.

65. 1 " gray-blue.

66. 1 " dull blue.

67. 1 paisa, red.

68. 1 " black.

69. 1 " green.

70. 1 " light orange.

This closes the list of the native engraved stamps which are used purely for local correspondence. There is a large red stamp of the value of 1 anna, which exists in two types of a similar design to the 1 paisa, but it is generally supposed to be a revenue stamp. It is printed in sheets of 90, and can be found *tele-beche*.

For correspondence outside of the limits of Faridkot the stamps of British India with a surcharge are used. The following varieties exist.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER, 1886.—The 6 annas stamps of India, issue 1876, watermark "Elephant's Head," surcharged "FARIDKOT STATE" in two horizontal lines, in black block letters.

71. 6 annas, yellow-brown.

The stamps of India, issue 1881-86, wmk. "star," same surcharge.

- 72. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green.
- 73. 1 " chocolate.
- 74. 2 annas, blue.
- 75. 3 " orange.
- 76. 4 " olive.
- 77. 8 " red-lilac.
- 78. 1 rupee, blue-gray.

The following errors or defective impressions are known:

- 72a. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, surch. STATE.
- 74a. 2 annas, blue, " STATE.
- 76a. 4 " olive, " ARIDKOT.
- 71a. 6 " yellow-brown, surch. ARIDKOT.
- 77a. 8 " red-lilac, surch. ARIDKOT.
- 78a. 1 rupee, blue-gray, surch. ARIDKOT.

Probably all values exist with both errors, though only those above are known so far.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

The above stamps are also used for official stamps with the additional horizontal surcharge "SERVICE" in black block letters.

ISSUE, 1886.—

- 79. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green.
- 80. 1 anna, chocolate.
- 81. 2 annas, blue.
- 82. 3 " orange.
- 83. 4 " olive.
- 84. 6 " yellow-brown.
- 85. 8 " red-lilac.
- 86. 1 rupee, blue-gray.

The following errors have thus far been seen:

- With small cap. A in State.
- 79a. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green.
- 81a. 2 annas, ultramarine.
- With ARIDKOT.
- 83a. 4 annas, olive.
- 84a. 6 " yellow-brown.
- 85a. 8 " red-lilac.
- 86a. 1 rupee, blue-gray.
- With ARIDKOTE.
- 84b. 6 annas, yellow-brown.

With SERVIC.

84c. 6 annas, yellow-brown.

With ERVICE.

84d. 6 annas, yellow-brown.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1887.—Envelopes of India surcharged with FARIDKOT—STATE in two lines over stamp and with arms in color of stamp below.

- 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green; 118x66 mm.
- 2. 1 " brown; 121x71 mm.
- 3. 1 " brown on blue, 121x71 mm.

No. 2 has no seal on the flap, while No. 3 has a small circle with lion and palm tree.

ISSUE OF 1888-9.—Same as previous issue, but the arms are in black.

- 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green; 118x66 mm.
- 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 120x96 mm.
- 6. 1 " brown; 120x96 mm.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

ISSUE OF 1889.—Same surcharge in black on registration envelope of India.

- 1. 2 annas, blue; 132x82 mm.

POST CARDS.

ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1887.—Same surcharge on cards of India with arms in brown.

- 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red-brown.
- 2. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ anna, red-brown, (T. 3).

ISSUE OF 1888.—Same, arms in black.

- 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red-brown.
- 4. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ anna, red-brown, (T. 3).

Faridkot, according to Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer of India, is one of the Sikh cis-Sutlej States under the political superintendence of the Punjab government; lying between 30° 13' 30" and 30° 50' N. lat. and 74° 31' and 75° 5' E. long. southeast of Firozpur district and northwest of Patiala. It consists of two portions, Faridkot proper and Kot-kapura. Area of the state, 612 square miles, with 168 villages and 10,031 houses. Population (1881) 97,034. * * * The population consists mainly of Sikhs, Hindus, Jains and Mohammedans. The chief of the state is head of the Barar Jat tribe. One of his ancestors, named Bhal-lan, in the time of the Emperor Akbar, laid the foundation of the greatness of his house. Bikram Singh, the present Raja, was born in 1842, and succeeded Wazir Singh in 1874. He has a revenue of about \$150,000 per year and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The army consists of 200 cavalry, 600 infantry and police, and 3 field guns.

The chief town of the state is also called Faridkot, and has a population of 6,593.

THE OFFICIAL STAMPS OF URUGUAY.

Translated from the German of V. C. Berg and F. C. Westhofen, in the "Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal," by R. Thiele.

As so little is known among philatelists in regard to the official stamps of Uruguay, they even being regarded with some suspicion, we wish to give the following information about them, the facts being chiefly derived from official sources through our connection with the postal administration of that country, officially and otherwise. We wish to establish the correct dates of issue of the different emissions, the values really issued by the administration, and the counterfeits and speculative productions known to us. Many albums and handbooks enumerate official stamps that never were issued officially, and owe their existence solely to the complaisance of dishonest employees or, not to assume such *pia fraus*, to private speculation.

The surcharge, as done by the government, was applied by means of a metal hand-stamp showing the word "OFICIAL," slanting diagonally, in five rows of three each, so that there are fifteen varieties of the surcharge, though difficult to distinguish, as they are nearly identical. As this hand stamp was made for the issue of 1877, on the larger stamps, e. g., those of the issue of 1883, the word is repeated nearly three times on each pair of two stamps. Inverted and double surcharges can be found on nearly all of the stamps, and owe their existence to the carelessness of the official who did the work.

Of the sheet of the lithographed 1 centesimo stamp of 1880, containing 104 stamps, the last four bear the surcharge *horizontally* from left to right. The same variety we have seen in the center of the sheet of the 2 centesimos stamp of 1883. It is sometimes found inverted, or the adjoining stamps bear the diagonal surcharge inverted; we have pairs of these varieties.

The stamp with the surcharge "FRANCO" (1 centesimo of 1883) owes its origin to the urgent necessity of providing a large number of 1 centesimo stamps in the absence of the official in charge of the "OFICIAL" hand stamp; the "FRANCO" hand stamp was destroyed immediately after the surcharging was done.

Following, we give the official stamps of Uruguay in the order in which they have been issued by the administration to the subordinate offices which were required to

frank official correspondence. They were only made and issued when the supplies of the preceding issues were exhausted or nearly exhausted.

ISSUE 1880, AUG. 20.—Stamps of January 1877 and January 1872.

1	centesimo, brown, black surcharge.
5	" green, " "
10	" red, " blue surcharge.
15	" yellow, " "
20	" yellowish-brown, black "
50	" black, red "
1	peso, blue, " "

ISSUE 1881, FEB. 18.—Stamp of Oct. 23, 1880.

1 centimo, brown, black surcharge.

ISSUE 1881, SEPT. 24.—Stamp of Aug. 25, 1881.

7 centimos, blue, red surcharge.

ISSUE 1882, May 11.—Stamp of Jan. 1, 1877.

1 peso, blue, black surcharge.

ISSUE 1883, JAN. 1.—Stamps of May 15, 1882.

1	centesimo, green, black surcharge.
2	" rose, black surcharge.

ISSUE 1883, Aug. 3.—Stamp of April 1, 1883.

10 centesimos, brownish-black, blue surcharge.

ISSUE 1884, FEB. 1.—Stamp of March 16, 1883.

1 centesimo, green, black surcharge "FRANCO."

ISSUE 1884, APRIL 12.—Stamp of March 1, 1883.

5 centesimos, blue, red surcharge.

ISSUE 1884, APRIL 15.—Stamp of April 1, 1883.

2 centesimos, red, black surcharge.

Stamps of provisional issue, Jan. 16 and 26, 1884.

1	centesimo on 10c. red, black surcharge.
2	" rose, " "

Stamp of Jan. 26, 1884.

5 centesimos, blue, Type I, black surcharge.

Stamp of April, 1884.

5 centesimos, blue, Type II, black surcharge.

ISSUE 1884, JULY 30.—Stamps of May 1, 1884.

1	centesimo, green, black surcharge.
2	" red, " "
5	" blue, " "
7	" brown, " "
10	" " " "
20	" violet, " "
25	" " " "

ISSUE 1887, OCT. 29.—Stamp of Jan. 1, 1877.

50 centesimos, black, black surcharge.

ISSUE 1888, FEB. 10.—Stamp of Jan 1, '88.

1 centesimo, green, black surcharge.

ISSUE 1888, MARCH 20.

2 centesimos, rose, black surcharge.

ISSUE 1889, JUNE 5.

5 centesimos, light blue, black surcharge.

7 " orange, " "

10 " violet, " "

20 " brown, " "

25 " red, " "

This list contains all official stamps actually in use, or having been in use, by the postal administration of Uruguay, as shown by its books. Other "OFICIAL" surcharges, in red and black, such as chronicled even by Moëns' catalogue, are, as stated above, due to the complaisance of certain officials, and have only a questionable value for collectors. In addition to these, there are certain reprints or stamps manufactured after being out of use, which are now and then offered for sale. Many of them can be known by the broken letters and by the fact that small particles of mica adhere to the ink of the surcharge. Some of the lower values may be found cancelled

postally, but here, too, the speculators have used fine sand for blotting, the small mica particles of which have not been removed carefully enough. This sand was never used by the postal administration.

The low values of the issues 1877 to 1884, have been discovered some years ago at Buenos Ayres, undoubtedly forged, both with black and red surcharge. They can easily be told by the heavy, deep black and blotched surcharge of the word "OFICIAL." The letters of this word show too much ink on the edges, sometimes even in small "hummocks," while the body of the letter shows too little ink. The upper stroke of the F slants slightly upward and, like the middle stroke, is printed very heavily. The letters of the genuine surcharge are always very evenly printed, though sometimes faintly; the red color is a beautiful vermilion, while the forgeries are of a dark carmine color. Officially, there were issued with red surcharge, only the 50c. and 1 peso, 1877, 7c. blue (Suarez), 1881, and 5c. blue (Santos), 1883, while divers others, of low values especially, are found with the forged surcharge. (See also our chronicle for this month.—ED.)

COUNTERFEIT STAMPS.

From Der Philatelist and the Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung.

JAMAICA, 1 SH., BROWN.—The forgery, which is printed on yellowish paper, differs from the original by the generally more indistinct and blotched design and execution. The oval band with inscription "Jamaica Postage—One Shilling," in block capitals, is rather irregular. The middle stroke of the E, in "Postage," is missing (E), a sure test for these forgeries. The last three letters of "Shilling" also differ. The "I" is too thin; the "N" too large, though otherwise resembling the original; the "G" so poorly engraved that it looks like a "C." The whole inscription is too small and too indistinct. The lined ground of the oval is not as clear as that of the original. In the latter, the oval is bordered by a fine, white line, which the counterfeits lack altogether. The laurel wreath in the counterfeits has 4 leaves, all above the stem, while the original has 6 leaves, on both sides of the stem. The left ear of Victoria can be distinguished on the genuine stamp, but not on the counterfeit; and in the latter, the shading of the neck is too heavy.

My specimen is cancelled with a black stamp, consisting of three octagonal lines. In the center there are some indistinct marks and a horizontal line with a figure 1 below it (1). The specimen seems to have been perforated on a sewing machine with a broken needle. AUGUST RUPP.

5-SCHILL. ENVELOPE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.—There are two of these forgeries, both of which I have, cut square. The first is ultramarine instead of Prussian blue, but resembles the original otherwise. The surcharge and the original are botched though; the first is yellow, or orange, instead of red, and the letters lean to the right instead of standing upright. The letters of the outer inscription are too thin, those of the inner too thick, so that it approaches the arms more closely than in the genuine stamp; the figure of value is rather crooked and its upper part too thick (5 instead of 5). The guilloche-work, crown and arms differ slightly, and the embossing is not as clear as on the originals; still the forgery makes rather a favorable impression on the whole.

Much more dangerous is the second variety, which probably has been transferred from an original. The lack of the surcharge, the color, which is too dark a blue, and the weak embossing are the only distinguishing marks for an unpracticed eye. Experts will be able to discover slight defects in the lathe work, especially between the letters of the inscription and their outlines, also those of the arms, and slight traces of color on the latter, which are never found on the genuine.

J. H. ANHEISSER.

POSTAL CARDS, HELIGOLAND, 5 + 5 PF. GREEN, YELLOW CARD.—The inscription in the lower left corner of the first card on the genuine card reads: "The reverse card is for the—answer.—Die angebogene Karte ist für—die Antwort bestimmt." The first line measures 39 mm.; the second, 12; the third, 39; the fourth, 31½.

On counterfeit No. 1 the inscription reads: "The reserve card is for the—answer.—Die angebogene Karte ist für—die Antwort bestimmt." The first line measures 42 mm.; the second, 13; the third, 42; the fourth, 36½.

On counterfeit No. 2 the inscription reads: "The reverse card is for the—answer.—Die angebogene Karte ist für—die Antwort bestimmt." The first line measures

42 mm.; the second, 13; the third, 42; the fourth, 36½.

E. M. RUBEN.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS, 1 GLD., NETHERLANDS.—These counterfeits are offered for sale from Amsterdam. The chief distinguishing marks are the following:

GENUINE.	COUNTERFEIT.
Color: bright blue.	Color: pale blue, shading into green.
Perforation: 12½.	Perforation: 11½.
Diameter of circle 12½ mm.	Diameter only 11½ mm.
Surrounding the circle, 33 colorless ovals, all of the same size.	34 ovals of varying size.
The colored labels above and below, in which inscriptions are placed, measure exactly 2 mm. in height.	The labels measure 2½ mm.
The letters of the word "Post" are symmetrical; the word measures 12 mm. in length and the upper stroke of the letter "T" measures 2 mm.	The letters are unsymmetrical; the word measures 13 mm. and the horizontal stroke of the "T" 3 mm.

The specimen before me is cancelled "Amsterdam, 7. Jan. 88 7-8 N." This cancellation seems to be genuine—perhaps it was applied by an official interested in the matter.

Postage Due Stamps of Curacao are said to have been similarly counterfeited, though I have seen no specimens as yet.

G. A. KUNKEL.

GERMAN STAMP NOTES.

A REPORT recently issued by Herr Schurig, chief of the engineering department of the German State Printing Office, embodies some interesting particulars respecting the production of stamps and notes in the German Empire. The daily turnout of 10 pfennig stamps (2c.) is a million and a half, valued at \$30,000; the paper required for these weighs nearly 7 ctr. The daily consumption of paper for post cards is about 40 ctrs., and 650,000 pieces of post cards—nominal value 32,750 mks. (\$8,200) are printed thereon. When, about forty years ago, Prussia introduced stamps, a local copperplate printer—Ringer—was entrusted with their fabrication, which was done with a steel stamp, furnished by the Royal Academy of Industry. At present, according to Kuhlowl, only quick presses are used for the printing of stamps and cards, and only envelopes are printed with stamps, which is done by machine. Special care is taken in the gumming of the stamps. Formerly not only

the back was gummed, but the front received a thin coating of paste as a protection against imitations and the making use again of stamps which had been used before. The paste caused an effacing of the color if an attempt was made to take away the mark of its having been used before. Now only the back is gummed. Up to 1887 this was done in the sheet; now endless paper is gummed and then the paper is cut into sheets.

Apparatuses for laying the gum on thinly and to distribute it, rotary rollers to smooth the borders, calenders to smooth, and rolling machines all work together in the gumming rooms. The block is made as follows:

The pulls with letters are made and the "stamp picture" is put in. From this original is taken an impression of wax; and then a copperplate is made in a galvanic bath; this is not used directly for printing, but only serves for the making of further plates, the plates proper.

NEW STAMP ACT—A TAX ON THE INCOMES OF THE POOR AND THEY PROTEST AGAINST IT.

Germany put into operation January 2, a species of stamp act that has become tremendously odious all over the empire. Charles Hubner, a German resident of this city, has just returned from a visit to his native place in Alsace, and he tells of the workings of the new act and the way the people regard it.

January 2d, there appeared an insignificant little green stamp about half an inch long and three-eighths of an inch wide, in denominations ranging from 14 to 30 pfennigs. With the appearance of this little stamp came an edict which requires that every person in the German Empire who earns a salary of less than 2,000 marks a year shall every week paste one of these stamps upon a card issued in his name by the Government Post-Office. On the card are fifty-two spaces, and at the end of the year the card, which should then be filed, is to be filed away to the credit of its owner. The stamps are bought from the post-office, and if the value be 24 pfennig (about 7 cents), the workman pays 12 pfennigs for it and his employer the other 12. Employers generally buy the stamps and deduct from their employes' wages.

This unique scheme is represented to be one of compulsory saving or insurance for the working classes, for after the workman reaches the age of 70 he ceases to labor, and receives a pension of 30 pfennigs (about eight cents) a day until he dies. In reality the scheme is a daring steal and an oppressive tax, for the workman or servant pays his weekly tax on the mere chance of living beyond the advanced age of 70, and if he dies before he reaches that age every

hard-earned pfennig that he has put into the stamps is forfeitable to the Government.

The denominations of the stamps a laborer is compelled to buy vary with his wages, and a workman who cannot show his card pasted with stamps up to date is debarred from obtaining employment. Government inspectors are employed to make rounds and see that the letter of the law is observed. Failure to carry out its provisions is punishable with a maximum penalty of 300 marks or imprisonment.

Suppressed grumblings and mutterings are everywhere heard at the tyrannical law among the working classes, but they are not the only ones who bitterly complain. The manufacturer and employer in general feel outraged. A man employing 500 hands in a factory has to turn over to the Government nearly \$700 a year in this tax, for which he does not have even the pretense of the return by which the Government tries to appease the people.

In Alsace and Lorraine the grumblings are deepest. There the opportunities to obtain work are less than before the war, and the German Government piles on taxes to support an army that will make impossible just what the inhabitants so intensely long for—a return of French rule.—*New York Times*.

There are five values of the above stamps, bearing the German eagle, the value (14, 20, 24, 28 or 30 pf.) the Roman numerals I., II., III., IV. or V., and the name of the issuing Province or State. As the number of these amounts to 31, it seems that there are no less than 155 varieties of these stamps. They are not fiscal stamps, but rather special issues for savings bank purposes.

W. C. S.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

Colors in italics represent the color in which the surcharge is printed.

ADHESIVES.

Afghanistan.—(IV. 211). The 1 abasi, 1871, has been seen by the *Monthly Journal* in carmine-lake on laid paper.

Austria.—(V. 38). The 20, 24, 30 and 50 kr. are to be changed in design to prevent fraud by raising the lower values printed in the same colors.

Bolivia.—(V. 38). The new set is now completed by the addition of the two low values. Perforate 12.
1 cent, carmine.
2 " slate-violet.

Brazil.—(V. 55). The present design was adopted previous to the revolution, and a supply of 100 reis

stamps printed. The inscription read simply "Brazil" instead of "E. U. de Brazil," as at present.
100 reis, lilac.

British East Africa Co.—(V. 22). There are three new values of the current types.

3 annas, black on red.
4½ annas, gray-lilac.
8 rupees, brown.

British Honduras.—(III. 271). The change in postal rates has required the issue of a 6 cent stamp, and so the 10 cent value was first surcharged "SIX" in red, but that being indistinct a large "6" was substituted, the old numeral being crossed out. This last comes in both black and red. And to replace

these comes the old 3 pence in a new color, surcharged "6 cents" like the rest of the set.

SIX on 10 cent, lilac; *red*.

6 " " " "

6 " " " *black*.

6 cents on 3 p., blue; "

British South Africa Co.—(V. 55). There are four surcharges and four new values of the current types.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d on 6 p., blue; *black*.

2d on 6 p., blue; "

4d " 6 p., " "

8d " 1 s., bistre; "

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, blue and red.

2 " olive-green and red.

4 " red-brown and black.

8 " carmine and blue.

Comoro Island.—Stamps are said to be in preparation for this French protectorate.

Colombia.—(V. 8). *Le Timbre Poste* gives two new values without describing the designs.

5 centavos, blue.

20 " violet.

Fiji.—(V. 22). The 1 penny has been printed in a new color, and surcharged "Fourpence," while the 2 penny has been surcharged " $\frac{2}{3}$ D" in large characters.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d, on 2 p., green; *black*.

Fourpence on 1 p., lilac; *black*.

The latter is said to have been issued last June.

Gold Coast.—(IV. 57). There is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp of the type of the high values. Perforate 14, watermark Crown C. A.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, blue and orange.

Greece.—(IV. 295). We have received from Jean N. Chaidopoulos the entire current set perforated. The gauge is $11\frac{1}{2}$ except for the 2l., which is $13\frac{1}{2}$. This was caused by the fact that while the perforating machine was out of order the Athens post office procured a small perforator, guaging $11\frac{1}{2}$, and perforated all the stamps sold by them after March 18, (30). The other machine having been repaired the 2 lepta was done on that. We are also informed that the 40 lepta perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ is ready for issue, and the other values will follow soon. The 40, 50l., and 1 dr., are of the Belgian print, the others of the Athens print.

1 lepton, dark brown, $11\frac{1}{2}$.

2 " light " $13\frac{1}{2}$.

5 " green, $11\frac{1}{2}$.

10 " orange, "

20 " red, "

25 " blue, "

40 " purple, "

50 " green, "

1 drachma, gray.

Our correspondent also sends the 5 lepta unpaid in a new shade on thin paper.

5 lepta, olive green, $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Gaudeloupe.—(V. 39). Still another surcharge is reported. It was authorized February 21st.

5 on 10 cent, black on lilac; *black*.

Honduras.—(IV. 285). The *Philatelic Journal of America* has unearthed four new surcharges which we regret to say are well authenticated. Upright letters.

un real on 2 r., green; *blue*.

" " 2 r., pink; *red*.

dos reales on 2 r., " "

" " 2 r., green; *blue*.

Haidarabad.—There is a new form of the official surcharge. It is now composed of four native characters enclosed in an oblong with rounded ends.

1866. 1 anna, olive-green; *red*.

1871. $\frac{1}{2}$ " brown; "

2 " green; "

1871. $\frac{1}{4}$ " red-brown; "

1 " gray; "

2 " green; "

3 " yellow-brown; *red*.

4 " slate; "

8 " bistre; "

12 " blue; "

Hong Kong.—(V. 56). There is a 14 cent provisional similar to the 7 cents.

14 cents on 30 c., mauve; *black*.

Italy.—(V. 8). It is now said that the 20 on 2c. Segnatassa was not issued, but that it was surcharged 10 and 30. The current 5 cent. is said to have been surcharged as a 20c.

10 c. on 2 c., buff; *black*.

20 c. on 5 c., green; "

30 c. on 2 c., buff; "

Jamaica.—(IV. 285). We have received the new $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. from Henry Clotz. It is the type of the 1 p., watermark Crown, C. A., perforate 14.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, lilac and blue.

Mexico. Chiapas.—The two varieties heretofore known from this state have companions it seems. The *American Journal of Philately* notes these new values.

1 real, black on green.

8 " " on pink.

Only a fragment of the last has been seen, but it was still on the original letter.

Monaco.—(IV. 295). The first to appear of the new set is the 1 p. It bears a head of Albert I. in a circle in the upper left center with a female figure at the right seated on a tablet containing the value; "Principaute de Monaco" at the top, "Postes" at bottom. Perforate $13\frac{1}{2}$.

1 franc, black on yellow.

Nandgaon.—A new Indian state has issued two stamps which resemble somewhat the first Holkar, except that the central oval contains "Feudatory—State—Baj Nandgam—C. P." instead of the portrait. The left hand inscription reads "Raj Nandgam State Postage."

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue.

2 " red.

New South Wales.—(V. 56). The new $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. has been surcharged for official use.

O. S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny, blue; *black*.

Queensland.—(V. 56). The 2 sh. 6 p. now has the new type of watermark.

2 sh. 6 p., vermillion.

South Australia.—(V. 39). The sixpenny plate has been used for the new 5 penny, value being printed in a new color and surcharged "5 D."

5 d. on 6 p., brown; *red*.

O. S. 4 pence, violet; *black*.

Sweden.—(IV. 295). We have received from Dr. Dtlberg and Otto Oleson specimens of the new stamps. They resemble the 1885 10 ore, but the lettering is heavier and the head different. They are also watermarked with a crown. Perforate $13\frac{1}{2}$.

5 ore, green.

10 " carmine.

20 " blue.

The 10 ore is ready for issue, and will be put on sale as soon as the present stock is used up.

United States.—(V. 24). Clarence Van Duesen informs us that the Westfield, Mass., Post-office, several weeks ago, received a sheet of the 3 cent purple, unperforated, but that the stamp clerk carefully cut them up and sold them all before he learned of their being there.

Philadelphia.—(IV. 284). There is a new variety which it is believed was issued by this post-office. "Prepaid—One Cent," in double oblong oval inscribed "U. S. P. O. * Despatch." Eagle above. 1 cent, blue on buff.

Uruguay.—(IV. 229). The current set has been surcharged OFICIAL. The first printing was so faint that a second impression was necessary, and so there are the usual double surcharges, etc.

- 1 cent, green; black.
- 2 " carmine; "
- 5 " blue; "
- 7 " mauve; "
- 10 " sea green; "
- 20 " orange; "
- 25 " lake; "
- 50 " light blue; "
- 1 peso, lilac.

ENVELOPES.

British East Africa Co.—There is a registration envelope with stamp on the flap similar in design to the adhesives, but larger and embossed, with "Registration two annas" above.

2 annas, blue; 123x81 mm.

Ecuador.—The 10 cent envelope has been surcharged "5 centavos 5," according to the *Weekly Stamp News*. On what colored paper does it occur?

Greece.—Stamped envelopes of several values are promised as will be seen elsewhere in this number.

Leeward Isles.—It is said that $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 p. envelopes are to be issued, the latter for registration.

Liberia.—(IV. 78). We have received from Hermann Corbett a 3 cent envelope with a rectangular stamp similar in outline to that on the post card. It is inscribed "Liberia—Inland—Postage—Three cents." The center oval was originally occupied by the portrait of some statesman, but it has been carefully scratched out "on account of a change in the Governor," Mr. Corbett's friend writes. Size 148x84 mm.

3 cents, red and blue on white.

Mauritius.—(V. 39). The new 50 cent is to be of the old type, but printed in yellow.

There is a registered letter envelope similar to those of the other colonies. The edge of the stamp is festooned.

- 8 cents, blue; 132x84 mm.
- 8 " " 152x95 mm.

New South Wales.—(IV. 150). There is a new official registration envelope for the use of the Public School Savings Banks. The die of the centennial 6 penny has had the letters "O. S." inserted in the upper corners and is printed in the upper right corner.

O. S. 6 pence, red; 220x96 mm.

Puttala.—The Indian registration envelope has been surcharged "Patiala State," and arms.

- 2 annas, blue; 255x107 mm.
- 2 " " 132x82 mm.

United States.—(V. 40). We are very happy to announce on the authority of H. F. King, that the four envelopes noted at the end of our March list as having been issued "accidentally," and then withdrawn except some 1,500, which had been bought up, may now be obtained at the Boston, New York and Washington post-offices, in any desired quantity. Mr. King received this information from Washington about the first of last month, and we have since obtained the envelope.

The high values formerly on sale at New York have all been cleaned out by another trust, we should say, as the prices have begun to jump.

POST CARDS.

Cape of Good Hope.—(V. 24). Mr. Jacobs of Port Elizabeth writes us that he has the three cards noted in our February list, and assures us that they are not proofs, citing the following extract from the P. M. G.'s letter to him on the subject.

"Cards on buff paper with black stamp and border similar to the specimen (returned herewith) submitted by you were subsequently (to 1878) issued, although I cannot ascertain the exact date of issue."

Mr. Jacobs adds that the P. M. G. is most likely in error about the color of the paper.

Ceylon.—(V. 10). The 10 cent has been surcharged "5 CENTS" with a line over the old value. 5 cents, on 10 c., brown; black.

Germany.—(V. 57). We have our usual dish of the minor varieties to set before our readers.

- 5 pfennig, green.
- 291 g., 391 d., 391 g.
- 5+5 pfennig, green.
- 191 f.
- M. O. 20 pfennig, blue.
- 191.

Mexico.—(IV. 231). The cards now have the French inscription at the left, and the Spanish at the right. The eagle has been retouched, and the fancy ornament under the carved inscription is new.

- 2 cents, carmine and green.
- 3 " red and green.
- 6 " blue and green.

Monaco.—(IV. 191). The color of the 10 cent was changed March 1st, to agree with the French card.

10 centimes, brown on buff.

New South Wales.—(V. 11). The inscription on the 2 penny card now reads "For the United Kingdom—and other Countries to—which Post Cards may be sent."

2 pence, blue on amber.

Norway.—(IV. 296). The 3x3 ore is now issued in the same shade as the single card.

3+3 ore, pale yellow.

LETTER CARDS.

Brazil.—(IV. 191). The new card is quite similar to the post card, the inscriptions being in red, and reading "Carta Bilhete—(Neste lado se o endereço)" with "Brazil" in the lower corner. The reverse is occupied by a view of the mint.

80 reis, red and blue on yellow.

Greece.—Letter cards will be issued as soon as a law now before parliament is approved.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS, ETC.

Argentine.—(V. 11.) The number of private issues is on the increase. The various railway lines are each issuing sets which bear for inscriptions the name of the company, prefixed with "Ferro Carril" (railway), in every case except the first of those given below, in which "Compania Telegraphica" takes the place of these words. All are perforate 11½.

— *Rio de la Plata.*—Arms of Uruguay and the Argentine in small ovals in circle.

10 centavos, orange.

40 " gray.

— *Andino.*—Locomotive in oval.

10 centavos, blue-green.

40 " blue.

— *Argentino del Este.*—Locomotive in arch.

10 centavos, black.

40 " red-brown.

— *Buenos-Aires al Pacifico.*—Arms of Chile and the Argentine.

10 centavos, red brown.

40 " blue.

— *Buenos-Aires y Puerto de la Ensenada.*—Flying wheel over numeral in circle.

10 centavos, carmine.

40 " gray-bistre.

— *Central Norte.*—Locomotive in circle.

10 centavos, blue.

40 " violet.

— *Gran Oeste Argentino.*—Locomotive in oval.

10 centavos, red-brown.

40 " carmine.

— *Santa-Fe a las Colonias.*—Arms of Santa Fe (three arrows) in circle.

10 centavos, blue-gray.

40 " red.

Belgium.—(III. 180.)—There is a set of telephone stamps, but we can give only the values, etc., and state that the inscriptions are in French and Flemish.

25 centimes, violet and black.

50 " green and black.

1 franc, blue and red.

3 " red and blue.

Ceylon.—(V. 12.)—The latest style of surcharge is large numeral in center with value in words in small caps, below, the initials being slightly larger than the other letters.

20 cents on 50c, blue.

40 " 50c, "

60 " 1 rupee, red.

80 " 10 " violet.

France.—(V. 25.)—There is a new telephone ticket printed on violet groundwork and inscribed "Service de nuit interurbain."

30 centimes, violet.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

GREEK LETTER CARDS, ETC.

Translated from the "Hermes."

A projected law of six articles has been submitted to the Boulé (Chamber of Deputies) by the department of posts and telegraphs.

In this project the department proposes to issue letter-cards, envelopes and wrappers of all or certain values of stamps; besides it will also be allowed to outsiders to manufacture post cards now strictly forbidden. The same project proposes a reduction from 20 lepta to 10 lepta for letters exchanged between Athens, the Piræus and the environs, also that visiting cards sent in the same town shall only pay 2 lepta instead of 5. It will be permitted for the postal employes to collect an additional charge which must not be more than 2 lepta for the letter cards, 1½ lepta for the envelopes and ½ lepton for the wrappers.

As to the envelopes and wrappers we know nothing positive; the letter cards having already been ordered some two months ago from Trieste, on the sixth of February there were received at the Piræus 5,852 instead of the 5,000 ordered.

The letter cards are printed without

stamps, which will be printed on them here. The card is bright violet on the front, and white on the reverse, about the color of the French post cards. They bear at the top ΒΡΑΧΕΙΑ ΕΠΙΖΤΟΛΗ, and below at the left "Pros" followed by dotted lines with a Greek inscription meaning "To open it is necessary to detach the perforated margin."

These letter-cards will appear as soon as the above mentioned act becomes a law; the values have been fixed at 20 and 25 lepta. They cannot be put in circulation now as there is no law permitting it. The current stamp will be printed on them. The issue of envelopes will consist of 10, 20, 25, 45 and 50 lepta, and the wrappers of 1, 2 and 5 lepta.

The stamps of 2 and 40 lepta with small head of Hermes are already printed at Athens, and very shortly will be put in use perforated; and so also will appear later all our stamps with the exception of the 25 and 50 lepta, and 1 drachma, the sheets of which are much larger than the perforating machine can handle.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Branch of the American Philatelic Association).—Meetings held the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, P. T. Schumann. For information address the Secretary, box 138, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. Communications relating to exchange matter address R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th Street, New York.

Minutes of the 98th Regular Meeting, April 15th, 1891.—Present: Mr. August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Albrecht, Benary, Clotz, E. L. Schumann, P. T. Schumann, and Mr. Vehslage as guest. On motion, the reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with. Mr. Benary proposes Mr. Vehslage for active membership, which was referred to the Executive Committee. The "Deutsche Verein für Briefmarkenkunde" offers exchange, which was referred to the Exchange Manager. The Exchange Manager reports that he has received from two different parties in Paris very good exchange lots, which now are in circulation among our members. He also received stamps direct from the Azores Islands; from Alwin Zschiesche, German Stamps, and from Ham-

a rarity, to dispose of the same at anything like its real value, if he has no satisfactory proof of its genuineness, is well known to everyone who has ever dealt in them. It has also never been possible for an owner who has lost or been robbed of one of the gems of his collection, to identify it even when chance again brought his property to his notice. All these difficulties, and more that I have not mentioned, may be overcome by a plan that I herewith offer for your approval.

1. That a responsible company be formed under the name "International Philatelic Record."

2. The business of this company shall be to record valuable postage stamps in the following manner and make itself responsible by guaranteeing the genuineness of every philatelic article which it records to the extent of its recorded value. Each article shall be recorded on the books of this company with a full and minute description of the same. The article so recorded shall bear the following mark

I. P. R.

and receive the same number by which it will be known in said books. A certificate shall also be issued which reads

as follows:

Certificate No. 000.

This is to certify that on the 15th day of April, in the year 1891, an used postage stamp of Cape of Good Hope, issued in the year 1861, at a face value of four pence, and printed in red color (Color Chart No.), on white paper, from a wood cut printing block, was received by the International Philatelic Record for the purpose of registration for future identification, and we herewith guarantee this stamp as genuine, and insure its genuineness to the extent of one hundred dollars. The present owner of the stamp, Mr. R. H. Benary, of New York, pretends to have bought the above described stamp for One Hundred Dollars from Messrs. Leavitt & Co., New York, at public auction. This hand stamp

No. 000
I. P. R.

NEW YORK, April 15th, 1891.

International Philatelic Record.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC RECORD.

Records of sales of the above described stamp after its first registration in the Int. Ph. Record.

	SOLD BY	BOUGHT BY	Am't paid for.	REMARKS.
'91. April 15.	R. H. Benary, New York.	Henry Clotz, New York.	\$120	Insurance extended to \$120.
'91. April 30.	Henry Clotz, New York.	C. B. Corwin, New York.	\$130	Insurance extended to \$130.
'91. April 30.	C. B. Corwin, New York.	Stanley, Gibbons & Co., London.	\$130	Insurance remains at \$130.
'91. May 1.	Stanley Gibbons & Co., London.	John Tiffany, St. Louis.	\$150	Insurance extended to \$150.

(Necessary blank space for further records of sales.)

burg, Paraguay stamps which now circulate. The Executive Committee reports the following nominations for offices for the ensuing year: Mr. August Dejonge for President, Mr. E. L. Schumann for Vice-President, Mr. Henry Clotz for Treasurer, Mr. R. F. Albrecht for Exchange Manager, Mr. P. T. Schumann for Secretary, Messrs. Robert Benary, Oscar Dejonge, and Chas. Kentgen for Executive Committee. Mr. Benary makes the following proposition concerning an elaborate plan of "Philatelic Record" invented and compiled by Mr. R. F. Albrecht, to-wit:

The constant increase in value of rare postage stamps makes it an unavoidable necessity to have a guarantee for the same as to their genuineness. Dealers even with a world-renowned reputation often have found it difficult to sell a valuable postage stamp, as the buyer could not be convinced that the same was genuine. How much more difficult must it therefore be for a collector, who is the possessor of

The possessor of a stamp so recorded, with such a certificate accompanying the same, will always be able to exhibit and dispose of the article without question.

On motion, this was endorsed by this Society, and the Chair was instructed to appoint a standing Committee of three with power, to confer with the sister societies to put this plan in operation. The Chair appointed the Messrs Albrecht, Benary and Clotz such Committee. Mr. Lohmeyer sends his photograph and price list of post cards; Mr. C. H. Mekeel sends his photograph, and Mr. Watson presents the Society with his catalogue of postal cards, which were accepted with thanks to the donors. Mrs. Lizzie Benary sends us a lot of counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album, which were accepted with thanks.

On motion meeting was adjourned.

P. T. SCHUMANN,
Secretary.

A NEW society intended especially for the younger collectors is entitled the "Sons of Philatelia." The dues are only 25c. per year with an entrance fee of 5c. R. M. Miller, New Chester, Penn., is the Secretary, and the *Collector* is the official organ. We shall be glad to receive news from the boys at any time.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC SOCIETY has disbanded. This must not be confounded with the Brooklyn Philatelic Club which is very much alive.

A SOCIETY has been organized in Atlanta, Georgia, with Ivy L. Lee as Secretary and Frank Mitchell as President.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION seems to be in a sort of stupor. Aside from the exchange department and the library little seems to have been done during the year. John R. Hooper is prominently mentioned as a candidate for President and if he gets it he will be apt to make things jump.

THE LONDON SOCIETY has been studying the stamps of India and Ceylon recently and expect to publish a work similar to those on Oceana and Canada.

THE BOSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening, April 8th, with seventeen members present. Among the various topics of discussion were the advisability of purchasing priced catalogues of auction sales and the selection of an official organ. Both of these matters were put in the hands of the Governing Committee for future action. A fine collection of U. S. envelope essays, including the Nesbitt dies was exhibited by Mr. Van Derlip. The next meeting of the Society will be held Wednesday evening, May 13th, and at that time the chief attraction will be an auction sale of stamps.

C. M. BRADBURY, Secretary.

THE WORCESTER PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION was organized Wednesday evening, April 15th, with a membership of twelve enthusiastic collectors. The following officers were elected: A. C. Woodward, President; T. B. Witherby, Vice-President; W. L. Brown, Secretary and Manager of Exchange Department. Some organizing, discussion of subjects pertaining to our hobby, and exchanging was done. The next meeting will be May 4th, and after that date meetings will be held bi weekly.

W. L. BROWN, Secretary,
3 Norwood St., Worcester, Mass.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

WE regret to learn of the death of Mr. Thomas Keay Tapling, the Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of London. He was about 36 years of age and was the head of the manufacturing firm of Thomas Tapling & Co. In 1886 he was elected to the House of Commons from the South Leicestershire district.

Mr. Tapling commenced stamp collecting about 1865, and in 1870 an old friend of the family having given him £100 on condition that he spend it and not bank it, under the able guidance of the late E. L. Pemberton his collection grew rapidly. In 1881 he was elected Vice-President of the Philatelic Society, which office he has held up to the time of his death.

As a writer Mr. Tapling was well known to the philatelic world, his share of the work on Oceana, lately published, being the most thorough exposition of the troublesome native engraved stamps of New South Wales ever published. His recent finds of the stamps issued in Scinde by Sir Bartle Frere are yet fresh in our memories. A photograph and sketch of Mr. Tapling can be found in Vol. IX. of the *Philatelic Record*.

W. C. S.

A CONSTITUTIONAL convention composed of delegates from each of the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, Fiji and Tasmania, has been in session in Sydney for some weeks past and has just adjourned after having formed a federal constitution which now goes to the various states for approval. After that the imperial parliament will act upon it and then, if it stands approved, the "Commonwealth of Australia" will take her place among the nations of the earth. The appointive Governor-General will be the only link which will bind it to the mother country. The constitution is framed largely after our own, and as the postal service is to be under federal control, new

stamps will supplant all those separate issues now in use. Would that there would be other consolidations! Somewhere in the neighborhood of a hundred and fifty stamps, etc., will give place to a single set. We trust that something a little better than the recent emissions will be selected by the new officials.

W. C. S.

WE wish to call the attention of our members to the scheme of stamp insurance and guarantee which is outlined in the report of the Staten Island Society's meeting. It has a number of good points and with some slight changes might be made to prove a success.

W. C. S.

ONE thing we wish our members would do that will help us greatly. There are numerous articles appearing in the foreign papers that would be exceedingly interesting if translated and reproduced in our own columns. We especially desire the services of some members who are familiar with the Swedish, Portuguese and Spanish languages.

W. C. S.

THE *Weekly Stamp News* is agitating the question of a united appeal of the stamp dealers of the country to the Treasury Department to secure some equality in the appraisal of stamps imported and the assessment of duties thereon. They now pay 25 per cent. on about as many different valuations as there are customs houses. St. Louis values them at 5c. per 1000; New York at 10 cents per 1000, unused, and at invoice value used. We trust something may be done to remedy this confusion.

THE next session of the International Postal Union will be held in Vienna the 20th of this month. The question of an international stamp for return postage is said to be one of the questions which will be dis-

cussed, and all collectors will agree that it will be an excellent thing for small remittances. A series of postal notes for sums under \$5.00 would be another that we would all appreciate.

W. C. S.

We thought Secretary Walton was not going to remember us with the list of members he spoke of last month, but it finally came to hand some two weeks after the other members here received theirs. It was Uncle Sam's fault most likely. The summary shows a falling off from last year and we ought to hustle around and get enough of our friends to join to make up the deficit before August. Thirty-eight foreign countries are represented by from one to eighteen members each, not including Canada's 14. Thirty-eight of our forty-four states are represented, New York leading with 125. We trust our foreign members will let us hear from them often. W.C.S.

We have had several requests from members to establish a question department and hereafter all letters sent us not containing stamp for reply will be answered in the columns of this paper under that head. Members' names need not be used, as their initials or A. P. A. number will be sufficient.

THERE were two subjects mentioned in the editorials of the April number which are worthy of further consideration.

A "Question Box" rightly conducted would be a source of much information. Why not open such a department at once? The object of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST is to benefit in every way the members of the A. P. A., and here most certainly is a way to accomplish this object. If the members will send on their questions to the Editorial Board they will be able in most cases to have their questions answered directly, and when the Editorial Board is lacking in information the questions will be printed in order that the entire Association may have a chance to furnish the desired information.

An "Auction Epitome" is another thing that would be of great value. If those who hold auctions would send priced catalogues to the Editor-in-Chief it would be an easy matter to tabulate each month the prices that would be most liable to interest the members of the A. P. A. An auction price is one of the best guides as to the real value of a stamp, and for the good of the A. P. A. let each member who has charge of an auction see that a priced catalogue is sent to Mr. Stone.

C. A. H.

The Editor-in-Chief cordially approves of the above suggestions and would state that he is now in correspondence with one of our members who has kindly offered to compile such a work. It will appear as soon as possible.

W. C. S.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

Part II. of Watson's Post Card Catalogue is at hand and covers the ground as far as the Denmark officials. Collectors of cards who do not secure this work are missing the best list as yet issued in the English language.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for April continues the revenue catalogue, auction epitome and list of stamps issued in 1890. The illustrated chronicle of new issues is very full, but we were amused not to find included the latest issues of South and East Africa, although they appear in an advertisement further on.

Classic Athens sends us the first Greek stamp journal in the *Hermes*. It is printed in parallel columns of French and Greek and bids fair to take a leading place. An article by Constantine Socolis on the Hellenic stamps forms the leading feature of the March number.

Senf's Post-Card Handbook (Part III.) has progressed as far as Mauritius. All the various types are illustrated and nearly all cards are priced. The work is to be completed in five parts and can be had through Joseph Rechert for about 15 cents per part.

We are indebted to P. M. Wolsieffer for a copy of the *Chicago Herald* of March 27, containing a two-column and a half article on stamp collecting. It is rather more sensible than the average newspaper article, and is full of interesting notes.

The April number of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* commences volume second. The continued articles on British North America and Peru with a paper on Labuan are the main features.

Although not exactly in our line we cannot do less than express our thanks to James Vick, of Rochester,

N. Y., for a copy of his elegant 100-page floral guide for 1891. It is well illustrated, and those who are in need of seeds or plants will do well to send him a dime for it.

The *Washington Star* frequently contains stamp notes, and not long since had a two column illustrated article which was quite readable.

Our friend H. E. Deats has issued the first number of the *Jerscyman*, "an amateur journal devoted to airing the pet opinions of the editor and others." It is a sixteen-page paper and contains a number of philatelic notes.

Brazil Postal for March is at hand, and contains much of interest for those who are able to read it. Our Portuguese, however, is rather too weak to attempt much of it.

The *Trade Postal Journal* for April contains a fine portrait of E. F. Gambus with a two-page sketch of his life and of philately in general.

We are indebted to J. B. Moens for his work on the stamps of Spain, and will review it next month when we have had a chance to look it over carefully.

Publications received—*American*: Phil. Jour. of Am. (April), Mekeel's Weekly, Quaker City Phil. (April), Am. Stamp Jour. (Mch.), Essex Co. Phil. (Mch.), Eastern Phil. (April), Phil. World (April), Am. Jour. of Phil. (April), Southern Phil. (April), Collector (Mch.), Phil. Tribune (April), Maritime Phil. (April), Phil. Fraud Reporter (April), Curiosity Col. (April), Phil. Era (April), Watson's Post Card Catalogue Part 2. *Foreign*: Borsen Courier (Mch.), Der Philatelist (April), Phil. Jour. of Gt. Brit. (April), Le Timbre (April), Brazil Postal (Mch.), La Carte Postale (Mch.), Revue Phil. (April).

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 108 Water St., New York City.

Secretary, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York City.

International Sec'y, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

Superintendent of Sales, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.

Superintendent of International Sales, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Literary Exchange Superintendent, R. THIELE, Forest Junction, Wis.

Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Assistant Counterfeit Detector, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.

First Purchasing Agent, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 108 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.

Second Purchasing Agent, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.

Third Purchasing Agent, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Librarian, C. J. KUCHEL, 412 Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

Board of Trustees, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; PHILIP H. DILG, Sec'y, 1530 Diversey St., Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.

Literary Board, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADY and SAMUEL LE- LAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

APRIL, 1891.

I would call the attention of members to the fact that I have received but five applications for membership this month. I trust that my address contained in last month's report has not fallen upon deaf ears, and that the appeal for new material made at that time will not be in vain.

There is one positive fact that the members of the American Philatelic Association must admit, and that is, we have lost during the past year a large portion of our membership, and unless the members wake up to the necessity of obtaining new members, we will simply fall into a state of "innocuous desuetude," and instead of being the leader in Philatelic Associations we will have to concede the leadership to those who are striving hard to overtake us, and who are rapidly increasing in membership while we are standing still. If we continually move backward and lose ground, there is but one logical conclusion to arrive at, and that is, the ultimate disintegration of our beloved Association. It should not be said on your part as members, that the material cannot be found. Philatelists can be found everywhere, and the army is constantly being enlarged. The daily papers contain every now and then an article in regard to our science and pursuit, and while the American Philatelic Association may be slipping backward numerically, Philately is advancing with wonderful strides, and is making its power felt as something more than child's play; as something more than the creation of a hobby, as a pursuit and undertaking to be classed as an education, and which loses none of its interest by delving deep down into its mysteries and grasping the precious gems of its production. It cannot be said that our Association has less to offer than it formerly had. There seems to be but one excuse for this apparent lack of effort on the part of the members, and that is, indifference, and I again appeal to you as members having a regard for the welfare of the Association to put forth your best efforts in regaining our lost ground, and you will not only benefit the Association generally, but yourselves individually. The next Convention meeting is but three months off,

but in that time we ought to be able to at least have 600 members on our roll. It is worth the trial, and I hope this appeal will not be in vain.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

C. A. AIKEN, 75 Chester Square, Boston, Mass.
E. H. REMINGTON, 40 Brook st., Brockton, Mass.
G. A. MARTIN, Box 522, South Haven, Mich.
J. F. A. WILLIAMS, Room 514 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul, Minn.

LOUIS LAZARUS, 233 7th st., San Francisco, Cal.
HENRY NEEDHAM, 89 Hancock st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
FRED. C. THWAITES, 709 University ave., Madison, Wis.

J. W. LOWRY, care of Standard Furniture Co., Seattle, Wash.

WM. T. CURTIS, Box 2774, Boston, Mass.
HENRY ROSE, Box 495 Farmington, N. H.
D. T. HIGGINSON, 236 Adams st., Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK U. CLARKE, 25 Cambridge Road Lee, London, S. E., England.

FRANK H. JAMISON, 66 Snyder st., Orange, N. J.
EMIL MAYER, 109 and 111 Prince st., N. Y. City.
C. A. HAZLETT, 1st N. B., Portsmouth, N. H.
W. SELLSCHOPP, 128 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN HOLLY, Ober St. Veit Einsiedelei, near Vienna, Austria.

MISS S. B. KIDDER, 53 State st., Boston, Mass.
F. H. WILLIAMS, 534 E. Main st., Springfield, O.
MR. C. WITT and MRS. MINNA WITT, 341 E. 86th st., New York City.

H. C. BEARDSLEY, Box 216, St. Joseph, Mo.
HERMAN DETERMANN, 525 E. 84th st., N. Y. City.
W. C. PESSELS, 2 E. 33d st., New York City.
H. J. TURNER, A. W. TURNER, 348 Franklin st., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW MEMBERS.

1119 DOLLE, J. A., Rodney, Monona Co., Iowa.
1120 DONAGHO, W., Box 437, Parkersburg, W. Va.
1121 GARDNER, WILLIAM J., 314 California st., San Francisco, Cal.

APPLICATIONS.

PIERCE, ARTHUR S., 232 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.
References: Alfred L. Holman, John W. Palmer.

STAFFORD, MORGAN H., E. Ohio st., Marquette, L. S., Michigan.

Guarantor: E. Bower, Marquette, Mich.

References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. Mac Calla.

BARTLETT, A. H. 307 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

References: Wm. N. Perry, Fred. B. Perry.

JACKSON, CLARENCE, Harper, Iowa.

Guarantor: J. C. Jackson.

References: F. N. Massoth, Jr., F. J. Stanton.

GOSS, FRANK M., Hotel Oxford, Huntingdon ave., Boston, Mass.

References: Chas. A. Hobbs, Wm. C. Stone.

Membership April 1, 1891..... 555

New Members .. 3

Total Members May 1, 1891..... 558

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

The following persons being in good standing have sent in their resignation and under the rules governing such cases will be accepted one month from date of resignation:

672 BENJAMIN BAKER.

1043 T. B. DE VINNE.

748 CLARENCE HARTPENCE.

834 CHAS. E. SHAW.

295 PAUL HECKEL.

Through an oversight Mr. Baker's resignation was not published in previous number of A. P.

Respectfully, PHIL. H. DILG,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THIRD PURCHASING AGENT.

The auction season is on the wane. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. limited, sales for the season amount to \$21,395.84. Prices realized as a rule have been very high, in some cases surprisingly so. United States stamps have all advanced since the Mason sale. Many of the dealers are getting out new catalogues. Gremmel and Rothfuchs, and J. W. Scott, have all new catalogues. There are but three more sales, and by the time this reaches the reader, there will be only one more this season in the east. The attendance has been dwindling, though the number of bidders I represent has increased largely. Stamps bought at auctions are always cash, but still some who send their bids to me seem to think that they can take all the time they want. If I could secure enough subscribers to pay for the cost and time, I would get up an Auction Epitome something on the plan of the one published in England. If the readers of this would like one and are willing to pay from fifty cents to a dollar each, and will send me their names I will endeavor to compile a list of the single stamps sold at auctions during the past season, which will be a very valuable guide to buy stamps by. Below you will find a list of stamps that brought \$5.00 and over at the recent auctions:

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., LD.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH SALE.

Confederate States—Petersburg, 5c red.....\$ 8 00
Bolivia, 1860, 500c black..... 5 05
British Columbia, 1865, 5c rose unsp., not extra fine..... 40 00
German Empire, 1871, 3k rose, eagle inverted, 5 30
Hong Kong, Revenue used for postage, \$10 rose..... 7 00
Madeira, 1869, 50r green, unsp..... 5 00

Mauritius, 1848, 2p blue, bluish paper..... 10 00
" 2p blue, white paper, not fine..... 5 25
" 1858, 4p green, not very fine..... 10 00
" 1858, greek border, 1p scarlet, not extra fine..... 6 00
Mauritius, Envelopes, 1877, 6p on 10p..... 7 00
Mexico, 1884, 10p blue..... 10 15
Guadalajara, 1867, 4r white on blue ruled laid paper..... 15 00
Guadalajara, 1868, 1r green, perf..... 5 25
Natal, 1857, 6p green..... 5 00
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1p red, bluish paper, not very fine..... 5 55
New South Wales, 1853, 8p yellow..... 6 50
" 1853, 8p yellow, not quite as fine..... 6 00
New South Wales, Official stamps, 1880, 8p yellow, red surcharge..... 7 00
New South Wales, Entire Sydney Envelope, cancelled, 1845..... 33 00
New Zealand, 1855, 1s green on blue paper.. 6 90
" Revenues used for postage, £6 orange..... 5 00
New Zealand, £9, rose..... 5 50
Oldenburg, 1856, ½gr green..... 10 25
Paraguay, 1878, 5c on 1r, blue surcharge, double inverted surcharge..... 5 00
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c vermilion..... 5 10
" 10c rose..... 5 60
" 10c carmine..... 5 55
Portuguese Indies, 1871, 300r violet..... 5 25
" 1881, 1t on 200r orange 1879, 10 05
Russia, Livonia, 1862, 2k rose..... 6 25
Tasmania, 1853, 1p blue..... 6 40
Turks Islands, 2½p on 1s violet..... 5 00
" 2½p on 1s violet..... 5 00
Uruguay, 1856, 60c blue..... 10 25
Western Australia, 1860, rouletted, 4p blue.. 9 50

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH SALE.

New York, 1843, 3c blue, with slight tear.... 7 50
" 1845, unsevered pair of the two varieties..... 17 00
Providence, 1846, 5c black on original letter, pen marked..... 10 50
U. S. Carrier stamps, 1851, 1c black on original letter..... 5 00
U. S. Carrier stamps, 1851, 1c red on original letter..... 11 00
U. S. Newspaper stamps, \$6 blue..... 6 25
" " " \$9 orange..... 9 50
" " " \$12 green..... 10 50
" " " \$14 purple..... 18 00
" " " \$36 red..... 20 00
" " " \$48 brown..... 25 00
" " " \$60 violet..... 40 00
" Envelopes, 1861, 4c blue, red on white, 8 70
" " 4c blue and red on buff, 7 25
" " 4c blue and red on buff, 7 00
" " 1880, 3c green, die C, amber, 5 00
U. S. Envelopes, 1886, 90c carmine on manilla, 5 25
" " 90c carmine on manilla..... 5 25
U. S. Local, Overton & Co., cut round on original letter..... 7 00
Confederate States—Lynchburg, 5c blue.... 15 25
Macon, 5c yellow..... 47 00
Azores, 1868, unsp., 10r yellow..... 8 00
Bahama, 1859, unsp., 1p lake, slightly damaged, 6 00
Bolivia, 1867, 5c violet, postal cancellation.. 6 50
" " 5c violet, postal cancellation.. 5 50
" " 10c brown, " " 7 10
" " 10c brown, " " 7 25
" " 50c blue, pen cancellation..... 5 00

Bolivia, 1869, 500c black	7 50	Nova Scotia, 1860, diagonal half of 10c ver-	
British Colombia, 1868, 1c green and blue...	5 60	million	11 00
British Guiana, 1850, 1c magenta (patimus)...	13 00	Oldenburg, 1856, 1/2gr green	10 60
" " 4c blue (patimus), badly		Peru, Chilian stamps used in Lima and Callao,	
creased	11 00	5c blue, unsevered pair	5 00
British Guiana, 1862, provisional, 2c yellow...	22 00	Portuguese Indies, 1871, 20r red on white paper,	12 00
" " " 4c blue	34 00	" " 1881, 4t on 200r orange 1879,	12 25
Canada, 1857, 1/2p pink, unsevered pair on		Prussia, envelopes, 1852, 4agr brown with silk	
ribbed paper	28 00	thread	5 50
Canada, 1858, 6p purple, perf.	14 00	Queensland, 1861, unp., 6p dark green	17 00
Colombian Republic, 1862, 1p lilac on bluish		Spain, 1852, 2 reales red	23 00
paper, not fine	10 25	" " 1853, 2 reales red	15 50
Dominican Republic, 1865, 1/2r green, not		Switzerland, Basle, 1843, 2 1/2r black, crimson	
extra fine	16 00	and blue on original envelope	13 00
Fiji Islands, 1875, 2p on 6p green, fancy caps,		Geneva, 1843, 10c green, cut in two and put	
not fine	8 00	together	23 00
Great Britain, 1 1/2p lilac-rose	8 00	Trinidad, 1858, 6p blue, badly lithographed..	5 50
" " 1882, 5c orange	9 25	Tuscany, 1851, 2s red, slightly torn	6 00
Scinde, 1/2 anna yellow-white	16 00	Victoria, 1861, 6p orange, not fine	5 00
" " 1/2 anna blue, not fine	14 00	Victoria, 1868, 5s blue on yellow paper, not	
Mauritius, 1858, 2p blue, fillet head, damaged		very fine	9 25
in a number of places	15 75	Western Australia, 1860, 2p vermilion, rouletted,	7 00
Mexico, 1856, 1/2r black on 1r yellow	5 00		
Guadalajara, 1867, Medio, white, not very fine,	5 00		
Natal, 1858, 1p blue	11 00		
" " 1p pink	10 00		
" " 1p buff, slightly damaged	7 00		
New Brunswick, 1860, diagonal half of the			
10c vermilion, on part of original letter..	11 00		
New Foundland, 1857, 6p orange-vermilion..	5 25		
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1p red on			
laid paper	7 00		
New Zealand, Revenues used for postage, 1/2			
rose	5 30		
Nova Scotia, 1857, diagonal half of 6p green			
on original envelope	6 25		

Entire Envelopes.

U. S., 1861, 4c blue and red on buff	6 25
" " War Department, 1875, 10c red on white,	6 50

Postal Cards.

Hong Kong, 1879, Three on 5c black, violet	
and blue	6 50
Japan, 1873, 1s blue, red border	9 00

ALBERT R. ROGERS,
75 Maiden Lane, New York City.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK CITY, April 23, 1891.

Literary Board A. P. A.

GENTLEMEN:—The April number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST is before me, and with reference to the matter of incorporation I wish to make a few remarks.

I quite agree in all the points raised by Mr. Hobbs in his editorial regarding state conventions, but I think a full and free discussion through the columns of our paper would enable us to more readily arrive at a proper conclusion at our next annual convention.

In regard to state conventions I think a great mistake will be made if we put anything in our constitution which *compels* the calling of such conventions twice or even once a year, but if we remain silent on that point the residents of each state may follow the inclinations of their own sweet wills, and meet as often or as seldom as they please. State conventions might do very well for members living in the cities where they are held, but how many of the members, who in large cities are not privileged to reside, or who do not live in the convention cities, do you suppose would attend?

I imagine very few; surely a small minority of the out-of-town members; and those who do not cannot be expected to feel very much interest in that convention, and certainly very little in the National one, if they are not to be allowed to vote at the latter. As for myself, I do not appreciate a state convention, though I live in a large city, and would feel that I had real cause for complaint were I debarred from voting at the National.

Of course, as I have intimated, if a majority of the members in any state are in favor of one or more conventions of their own, let them be made happy; but let us put nothing into the constitution obliging same to be held.

I favor having the Vice-Presidents appointed by the Trustees as heretofore, but I would, in all cases, have them take a mail vote of the members of each state, and, so far as possible, appoint a man of their own choice. I believe he should also be a resident of some philatelic center. I do not think we should gain in members by state conventions, but on the other hand that we should lose, except in the cities where the conventions are held, because those who could not attend would become disgusted with being ruled by those who were so fortunate as to be able to vote thereat.

If Mr. Rogers had only been so obliging as to leave off the last three paragraphs of his scheme, I should not have felt called upon to burden your readers with this lengthy epistle.

We must not delay incorporation; I believe in it; we need it. Let us have the whole matter discussed and the papers signed before our next annual convention adjourns.

Before closing, I consider our thanks due Mr. Rogers for bringing this subject up for attention, and I wish to add my feeble praises to those of Mr. Cox, regarding his efficient services at the auction sales. He has bought for me several times, and I would rather intrust my bids to him than to be present at the sales myself.

C. F. RICHARDS, No. 43.

To the Literary Board, A. P. A.

I have in my collection a cut specimen of the current 2 cent amber envelope stamp, rejected die, that has a second impression in a very faint green running obliquely across Washington's head. At the bottom edge of the neck the star shaped ornament shows plainly, while reaching up across the neck and cheek to the forehead is outlined the border of the stamp, and the letters "Unit." A strange thing about this second impression, or "offset" as printers would call it, is that it only shows on the face and is just the least bit discernible where it crosses the border of the stamp, outside of the stamp I cannot find the least trace of it, even when examined with a magnifying glass.

A short time ago in looking over some old papers I found what I consider rather a unique specimen of a one dollar U. S. Revenue, foreign exchange, as regards the perforation. The stamp is unperforated at the sides but is perforated across each end. While this is quite a common occurrence in our revenues, I was not much surprised, but my curiosity was aroused by noticing that there was a line of perforated holes down through the stamp about a quarter of an inch from the left side (3 mm. by actual measurement from the edge of the design). This stamp was attached to a deed and the perforations were clean cut, but in trying to remove it I was careless enough to tear it down through this perforation, so my stamp is in two pieces. It is of a dark brown-red and canceled with a pen, "Jan. 1, 1869."

I should judge from the way my specimen is perforated that a sheet in being run through the machine was not fed up to the gauge, consequently causing an error in perforating, and afterwards the stamps were cut apart lengthwise, leaving this row of holes through each stamp.

I have never seen any description of any revenue, foreign exchange, being in this condition and should like to know if any of our members have found any.

HENRY ROSE.

POST CARDS.

In reply to the article of Vigorueuse in the March number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, in which he states that one of the drawbacks of post card collecting seems to be the excessive rarity of some cards and the number of printers' errors, I would ask permission to reply to this in a few words. As I stated in my short talk about cards in the above mentioned number, I think I have a specimen of every card known to have been issued, and, if I remember rightly, had very little trouble to obtain a card of every issue. There are, to be sure, some few cards that it might take six months or a year to obtain, but I hardly think there is a card that could be called an excessive rarity.

Now, as to printers' errors. It is not necessary to collect all these any more than it is to collect stamps by the sheet. The collector, whether he collects stamps or cards, generally begins by getting one specimen of each, and does not go into all the minor varieties until he has further advanced. This was the way I began my collection of cards, and as my issues began to fill up I made a step forward and now collect the most minute differences. It is left entirely with the collector whether he collects every variety of card or only one specimen of each issue, just as it is with stamps in the perforation, watermark or shade. A good collection of cards can be obtained for very little money now, but later some cards will become scarce, just as in stamps.

GEORGE H. WATSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22d, '91.

Mr. W. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.

DEAR SIR:—Herewith I send you memoranda of a local which is new to the philatelic world, so far as I know. If it has been catalogued and described before, will you kindly inform me when and where?

In the *Daily Alta*, California, of Dec. 27, 1853, is found the following advertisement:

"*Reed's City Dispatch Post.*"

For the delivery of letters and parcels in all parts of the city. Office at Adams & Co., Montgomery St.

"Boxes have been placed at convenient places for the reception of letters for city delivery."

"All letters intrusted to our care will be delivered with promptness and dispatch."

"Having secured box privileges of T. J. Henley, P. M., we are prepared to deliver postoffice letters to subscribers at the earliest moment after the arrival of the mails."

REED & CO."

A similar announcement in Le Count & Strong's City Directory for 1854, states that they have regular box delivery at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., also special messages from the office at any hour of the day or night. So much for the proof that such a San Francisco city local actually existed. Not long since I chanced to find a copy of this company's adhesive stamp on the original envelope, an undoubtedly authentic specimen, in the private correspondence of an old pioneer, where it had been hidden since the day of its use. I describe it as follows: Printed in black from a metal plate on green surface glacé paper the inscription, *Reed's City Dispatch Post*, in three lines within a double lined oval 20½ mm. x 9½ mm. diameter, the outer line thin, inner line thicker, about ½ mm. in thickness, the word REED'S in a curve, in Roman capitals 1½ mm. high, the word 13mm. long, the words City Dispatch in a straight line between "Reed's" and "Post" in Roman capitals and lower case, initials C and D only in capitals, height as before, lower case 1mm. high, length of inscription 16½ mm., "Post" in reverse curve below in Roman cap's 1½ mm. high, the word 7mm. long.

Respectfully yours,

H. B. PHILLIPS,

48 Market St.

A. P. A. No. 16.

IMPROVED POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS. — With the New Year commenced a large reduction in the postal rate to India and the colonies, a boon which will be of great advantage to our industry and commerce. In future a half-ounce letter will be carried for twopence half-penny between this country and all the British possessions in India and the Eastern group of colonies—Australia, from New South Wales and Victoria down to Fiji and New Guinea, South Africa, the West Indies, and the West Coast of Africa. The relief extends to post-cards as well as letters so far as the Australian colonies are concerned, the rate being twopence instead of threepence, although it is difficult to see why the area for these should be restricted. Greater uniformity and a reduction of charges have also been introduced in the case of unstamped or insufficiently stamped letters. It is impossible to say how far the changes will affect the revenue of the Post Office, but that is sufficiently flourishing to allow of some reduction. It is probable, however, that the increase in the number of letters sent will compensate for the reduction of charges.—From "Industries."

THE WORK OF THE DUTCH POST OFFICE IN 1889. —The Minister of Public Works in Holland has just issued his annual report on the work of the Dutch Post Office in 1889. On the 31st December last there were in Holland 239 regular post offices, with 27 sub-

offices and nearly one thousand temporary offices, altogether worked by 5,303 officials, including 99 females. The number of postal articles forwarded through our post-offices in 1889 was 198,790,540—viz., 66,802,908 letters, 28,458,359 postcards, 50,056 "urgent" letters (with special fee for earlier delivery than the usual course of business), 1,634,980 registered letters and book and other packets (292,943 with values insured), 86,293,584 newspapers, circulars, etc., 2,668,158 sample packets, 5,538,004 official letters, 2,364,397 postal and money orders, also nearly four million parcels and 802,496 "receipt" orders. The latter are not known in England. They consist of bills handed to the Post Office for collection in places different from the dwelling places of the creditors. To illustrate this, suppose a man in Dublin owes money to a Londoner. All the latter would have to do, if "receipt" orders existed in the United Kingdom, would be to give his bill to the nearest post office for collection in Dublin, when in due course the money is placed to the credit by a money order, after deduction of the Government commission. The value declared on registered letters, etc., amounted in 1889 to nearly two hundred million guilders.—From "Industries."

NOT POPULAR.—The letter sheet envelope, first issued by the government in 1887 as an improved and convenient means for letter writing, never has found any degree of popularity in the West, at least, and the Kansas City post-office now has in the dark recesses of its store-room thousands of letter sheet envelopes of the first issue. When they first came out a great many people bought them simply for the novelty of the thing; but the novelty soon wore off, and they are now almost wholly neglected by the patrons of the post-office.

Said Postmaster Nofsinger: "I have been unable to determine whether there is a prejudice against the letter-sheet envelope or whether it is simply neglect. It would appear to me that they would afford great convenience, to business men and others, especially in inditing short messages. There is a saving of letter paper, which in the aggregate amounts to a considerable sum in a year's time to the average Kansas City business house. From what I have observed and learned from the post-office business in the East, the letter sheet envelope has also fallen into disfavor there. There are few of these letters arriving at the Kansas City post-office, and in the course of another year I believe they will cease to come at all. I do not know whether the government will continue very long to issue the letter sheet envelopes, but I do know this much, that the sale for them in Kansas City will soon entirely cease. Out of the great number of calls we have for stamps and envelopes every day, the call for letter-sheet envelopes will not average more than two or three a day."—*Kansas City Star*.

It has often been said that there is nothing new under the sun, but we fancy that the plan presented by Mr. R. F. Albrecht, which is to be found in the minutes of the Staten Island Philatelic Society, is decidedly a new thing as far as philately is concerned. This plan certainly on the face of it presents some very attractive features, and we are pleased to give it our commendation.

A careful perusal of the proposition made by Mr. Albrecht will show that the question of title in philatelic property is to be most fully covered by the proposed organization, and this seems to us to be its most valuable feature. It has been apparent for some time

that there should be some safeguards thrown around ownership in stamps, the same as there is around ownership in any other species of merchandise, and if a system is devised whereby the owner of any stamp can prove his right thereto, he can, according to common law, take his property wherever he finds it, so that, in case of theft, any stamps found in the possession of any dealer, or any one else, can be readily proved to be the property of a certain individual, and that individual can in a legal way avail himself of his rights in the premises and receive back his own.

It will be seen that it is proposed to organize a stock company with an adequate capital, so that its guarantee will be worth something, and that this company will conduct really what will be an insurance business, by, we presume, charging a certain commission on the value of the stamps certified to, which will be the company's profit. If a large enough business is done, it will be plainly seen that it will not be many years when this company will have, in addition to its capital, a very handsome surplus.

We understand that the plan has been presented to the Governing Committee of the Philatelic Society, New York, and, as a plan, it was unanimously approved by them. It would seem to us to commend itself to all philatelists, not only for their support in the way of certification and identification of their stamps, but also as good business, and we presume that the company will soon be formed and that the stock will be readily subscribed for.

The main question in the formation of this company will be more that the owner can prove his property, than that the stamp should be certified to as being genuine, because there are always plenty of experts ready to pass competent opinions upon the genuineness of specimens without making any charge therefor. Still, in cases of doubtful surcharges and certain classes of stamps which have been well counterfeited, a valid certification of genuineness would be a valuable adjunct to philately.

We see that Mr. Albrecht's plan proposes that the company should be called *The Philatelic Record*. This title has been borne for many years past by a magazine published in England, and we would advise the promoters of the company to take a more comprehensive title, say, for instance, *The Philatelic Title & Guarantee Co.*, which name carries its own significance.

We wish our friends every success in their new departure.—*Metropolitan Philatelist*.

It is very gratifying to see the increased interest shown by members of the A. P. A. this month. To a careful reader of the May number of the *AMERICAN PHILATELIST*, the signs of this interest will be evident. At a time when the convention is really in sight, it is very desirable that some questions, which are likely to be decided then, should be fully discussed. Certainly the matter of incorporation is such a subject. All the possibilities of the question have not been exhausted, and the fuller the discussion is now, the better satisfied with the action of the convention will members be, since they will be able to place their proxies more cautiously, and give fuller instructions. The proxy system entails evils, at best, but seems necessary in the case of a national association, as only a small part of the members can be present at any convention. Then the wise course is for each member to inform himself as thoroughly as may be concerning matters which are sure to be brought up, give full instructions, intrust his proxy to one in whose fidelity and judgment he has confidence, and abide by the result, if possible. S. L.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

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No. 6.

ST. ANDREW'S CROSS.

IN *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* for last October, we find the following answer to one of its correspondents:

"The stamps of the States of the Church of the 1852 issue cancelled with St. Andrew's Cross have a curious origin and one little known, we think. The campaign of 1859 had for a result the breaking up of the Papal States to the profit of united Italy. Bologna had first set the example, while the marches of Ancona and Umbria followed. Only Romagna had provisional stamps; but there, as elsewhere, either through ignorance or in protest against the new state of affairs, the Papal stamps continued to be used for the pre-payment of letters, etc. The Italian government, which had been established at Florence, did not wish to recognize them; they cancelled them with the St. Andrew's Cross in question, and taxed the letters with the pen, or a hand-stamp—our Italian friends can inform us on this point. After 1863 we do not find the cross of St. Andrew on the Papal stamps; these were sometimes cancelled in the ordinary manner, but more often they were satisfied to stick the due stamps over them. It is not uncommon to find on the back of these due stamps (the small oval *segnatessa* of 1863) remnants of the black impression and fragments of the colored paper belonging to the Papal stamps."

From the monograph by Pio Fabri on the "Stamps of the States of the Church," published by M. Moens, we translate the sections referring to this special mark:

"There has been questioned also the Papal stamps surcharged with a cross of St. Andrew, stamps which had been used in 1860 by the provisional government of

Romagna. This surcharge was, they tell us, a kind of authorization which alone gave the right to use the stamps of the Papal government.

"This history is perhaps very well made up, but it is certain that this so-called surcharge is nothing but a conventional mark, which is applied on paid letters going abroad, as is shown by Article II. of the following regulation for the execution of the postal convention concluded between the Papal States and the Empire of Austria, March 30, 1852, and going into effect October 1, 1852.

"ARTICLE II.

"*Taxation of Letters.* The ordinary rate and the foreign rate should be noted separately on the letters in Papal currency, dividing the two values by a line in the centre ($\frac{c}{c}$). These rates should be noted on pre-paid letters on the side bearing the seal, and on those not paid on the address side, and, if possible, on the upper portion. On the address of pre-paid mail matter should be marked two lines in the form of a cross (X).

(Signed), ANGELO GALLI,
Acting Minister of Finance.

ROME, 15 Sept. 1852."

In the November number of *Le Collectionneur* is given the above article with these remarks by the editor:

"The cross should date therefor from 1852 (?). There is however one unexplainable thing; we have *seen* Italian postage due stamps of 1863 stuck over Roman stamps cancelled with a cross of St. Andrew. We shall ask information from our Italian correspondents. For if this obliteration, formed by two crossed lines, does

not mark a historic date, it loses considerable of its interest."

In the recent numbers of *La Filatelia* have appeared three articles on this subject, and we give here translations of the last two through the kindness of A. A. Folsom. We were not able to secure the first one of the three in time for insertion in this number.

"The illustrious philatelist, Signor Pio Fabri, has written a letter to our President concerning those stamps of the Pontifical States which bear the cross of St. Andrew, which we are happy to reproduce in full.

"It is in reply to the observation that Dr. Emilio Diena, another distinguished Italian philatelist, has made in regard to what Sig. Fabri has written in the same argument in his praiseworthy work, "Stamps of the States of the Church," printed at Brussels in 1878.

"Fabri and Diena are both of the opinion that these stamps do not represent entirely a special issue, and that they have not the historical importance that the speculators would attach to them. But to reach this conclusion they follow different paths. However, new light is thrown on the argument:

"ROME, Jan. 19, 1891.

"Dear Sir:—I have read with great interest the letter directed to you by Sig. Emilio Diena, and which was printed in No. 6 of *La Filatelia*. Seeing my name cited therein, I desire to respond to some of the remarks concerning the cross of St. Andrew.

"When I made my researches over the Pontifical stamps, I interviewed some of the officers of the defunct directory of the Pontifical Post, and was given some verbal explanations which I was permitted to publish in my modest sketch of the said stamps.

"Among these explanations were those concerning this cross, and which fully confirmed what is said in Article II. of the postal convention concluded between the Pontifical States and the Austrian Empire, namely, that it should be used to indicate the condition in which the stamps were found.

"Since I have stamps with the cross on letters sent from Pontelagoscuro and Ferrara, it plainly demonstrates to me that the interpretation given to Article II. is correct, since Pontelagoscuro and Ferrara being the offices nearest the frontier of the State with which the contract was concluded, it consequently follows that, passing necessarily through these offices, the corre-

spondence for Austria was perhaps the only mail to which it was necessary to apply that mark over the letters.

"I differ from what my worthy friend Sig. Diena supposes (infers), namely, that the signs (made by a pen [?]) of the cross that are found on the letters are precisely those to which it is alluded in Article II., since these signs are found (separated) isolated (?), or in the cross on almost all of the stamped letters, I own a number sent by several cities of the ex-Pontifical State and from abroad, and I found them on letters of a date prior to Sept. 1852.

"This, that fully confirms the sense that should be given to the oft quoted Article II., is the fact that it determines that the domestic carriage and the foreign should be noted on the correspondence in Pontifical money, and over those stamped two lines in a cross. All this is understood to refer to the *correspondence going out*, since for that coming in it was useless to order that it should be marked in the Pontifical money.

"It appears that some postal employe used that cross as an after object—as of indicating the mailing (?) and at the same time cancelling the stamps.

"I conclude arguing (and in this I entirely agree with Sig. Diena) that the light thrown upon the cross of St. Andrew should shield worthy collectors from the insidious representations of speculators and dealers with elastic consciences.

"Yours, etc., PIO FABRI."

ONCE MORE THE CROSS OF ST. ANDREW.

Although the observations contained in Sig. Fabri's letter, published in the January number, do not change—as he himself has said—the conclusions to which he has arrived, I will respond briefly to the points which he has set up.

Fabri writes that from the information he obtained from officials of the Pontifical Post, he is able to assert that the cross that had to be affixed to the letters served to indicate "the conditions in which the stamped letters were found."

In order to formulate such an assertion—which for the rest I never doubted—it was only necessary to re-read the so often-quoted Article II. But that which the text of that article neglects to put forth with sufficient clearness, is if that cross should be printed with a stamp or marked with a pen.

I express the opinion that it ought to be

understood with a pen, because it seems to me that it was so argued in the same article in which it speaks of the cancelling on the letters of domestic postage. I notice that some letters before me show that it was made with a pen.

But in Fabri's excellent monograph we see that article referred to without his saying of what paragraph of the regulation for the fulfillment of Austro-Pontifical postal contract it forms a part; so then the meaning of the words "foreign postage" is in need of being defined. The article in question is read in paragraph B, which refers to "the Pontifical correspondence with the foreign States in transitu through Austria, separation made from the States, etc., of the German confederation and those beyond.

For that class of correspondence only Article II. speaks of the cross to be put on mail pre-paid.

And when we see letters sent from the office of Ferrara, or from the little countries of that dependency, directed to Austria, to Lombardo Veneto, to the Duchies, and very probably to the interior of the Pontifical States provided with stamps cancelled with the cross of St. Andrew, it is useless to occupy one's self with the significance of Article II, that it has nothing—absolutely nothing—to do with the correspondence directed to these countries. We are in the presence—as I said—of a simple stamp of cancellation. Fabri's observations serve only to show this, that is to say, the genesis of that stamp which was originally made to agree to what the many-times-cited article expresses and then served as a "cancellator."

Neither can I share Fabri's opinion that that stamp could have denoted the postage

and at the same time serve for cancelling the stamps.

First of all, the third heading of Article V. of the statute puts forth that to the letters stamped with sufficient stamps no other sign of enfranchisement was necessary; then if the cross was to be used solely for that class of correspondence (in transitu through Austria), it could have no signification on the correspondence directed to the Austrian Empire, or to States that prior to the end of 1852 constituted a part of the Austro-Italian postal league.

Neither should he believe that the cross of St. Andrew can be seen in exceptional cases, nor that it was stamped by caprice of "some postal employe," since it can be asserted and proved that that stamp was used very often for cancelling and during a long period of time.

Since I proposed in a preceding letter to demonstrate the non interest that this stamp offers to stamp collectors, I considered it exactly as I did from the single standpoint of a cancellator such as it appears to us as we see it on the stamps.

I cannot say who is or who may be the author of the story recently reprinted from the *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, and re-copied by other philatelic journals, but those who spoke about it at first in good faith, namely, Mohé and De Bosredon, certainly did not think that the race of speculators and counterfeiters would have profited by that error to cheat collectors.

This seems to me a good opportunity to make that fact public in homage to those two veterans of philately to whom our young science owes not a little. Believe me sir,

Yours very truly,

EMILIO DIENA.

MODENA, Feb. 24, 1891.

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND.

From the German of Mr. Breitfuss in "Der Philatelist".

THE interesting fact has been developed that not, as has been assumed heretofore, the stamps on blue paper, but those on white paper with watermark Star, viz., 1 p. dark vermillion, 2 p. bright blue, 1 sh. dark green, were the first ones issued. These stamps were printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London, and a quantity of them together with the original plates was sent to New Zealand, where they arrived in July, 1855, and were immediately furnished to the public.

Evidently this quantity of London impressions must have been limited, as in the same year the plates were entrusted to a certain Mr. Richardson, of Auckland, who printed the three values in somewhat more subdued colors on bluish, and later but still in the same year, on thick white paper without watermark.

In August, 1859, a new value, 6 p. red-brown, watermark Star, was sent out by Perkins, Bacon & Co., also accompanied by the original plate; this also was immediately

put into circulation, and when the first stock was exhausted a new edition of this value was printed by Mr. Richardson in light brown on white paper.

It seems as though Mr. Richardson's work was not satisfactory to the authorities, for in 1862 the colors and the paper with wmk. Star were ordered from Perkins, Bacon & Co., and the government began printing the stamps in the Postmaster-General's printing office; but, the gold fever breaking out just about then, there was an unexpectedly heavy demand for stamps, so that the paper, which was calculated to last a year, was soon exhausted; until a fresh supply could be procured, a very thin paper without watermark was temporarily employed. All four values are found on this paper, in a great variety of shades, the 2 p. even in a deep ultramarine.

In 1863 the necessity of a 3 p. stamp became apparent. The plate of this value also, together with a small supply of finished stamps, was procured from Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London; the color of these London impressions is a bright violet, while those made at Auckland of this plate are of a brownish-lilac.

In 1864, when the paper again ran out, that intended for revenue stamps was made use of, showing watermark N. Z. On this

paper only the 1 p., 2 p. and 6 p. (red-brown) and 1 sh. are known.

Of all stamps mentioned so far there exist varieties perforated unofficially. The first stamps perforated officially were not issued before 1864 (curiously enough though there exist perforated London impressions), but later imperforate stamps were sold temporarily, on account of the perforating machines giving out.

In 1865 another value was added—the 4p. rose with watermark Star, but to avoid possible confusion with the 1 p. stamp, the color of the 4 p. was the following year changed to a light yellow. Notable variety exists on thick paper without watermark, which may be known by its dark orange yellow color.

There was a change of color of the 1 p. and 2 p. in 1872, the first being changed to brown, the latter to vermillon or orange-red. The first two have perforations 10 on all four sides, but as a rule these two as well as the remainder of the set are perforated 10 horizontally and 13 vertically, or perforated 13 on all sides.

I am of the opinion that of the 1873 issue also there must be distinguished London impressions, printed by De la Rue & Co., and local impressions—with the exception, perhaps, of the 1 sh., of which so far only London impressions have been found.

EMILIO DIENA.

PORTUGAL.

STAMP OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

COLLECTORS have remarked that we have little by little omitted from our catalogue nearly all the stamps of special offices, and that we have only announced in our paper the official stamps, omitting to note the numerous seals which are only issued to sell to collectors.

We have heretofore passed by the following stamp which dates back some months, but the information that we publish further on has dispersed our doubts in this case.

This stamp was issued by virtue of a special law; it is manufactured by the government at the mint in Lisbon, the same as the other Portuguese stamps which it resembles in size, paper and perforations*, the dies having been engraved there and being kept there.

Design: Cross of the Geneva International Convention (aid to the wounded of the

armies on land and sea) in the center of a shield, printed in rose the same as the line forming the groundwork of the stamp. Inscription: "Sociedade Portuguesa da Cruz Vermelha Porte Franco"; this inscription and the design printed in black.

Use: We translate from the "Diario do governo" of August 17, 1889, the following law showing us the use of this stamp which we catalogue under the title "Frank stamp officially granted to the Red Cross Society":

Ministry of War, etc.—Dom Luis, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and the Algarves, etc., makes known to all our subjects that the Cortez has decreed the following law which we approve:

Art. 1. Letters and printed matter, sent by the Portuguese Red Cross Society, relating exclusively to the subjects concerning the special object with which it is occupied, are exempt from the payment of postage.

* The perforation is that of the Portuguese stamps before the last issue.

Art. 2. The letters mentioned in the previous article in order to enjoy the benefit there indicated must be sent unsealed by the post that the postal authorities may exercise upon them the necessary control.

Art. 3. The Portuguese Society of the Red Cross will authenticate with a special postage stamp which will be cancelled at the postoffice, all letters, etc., which it sends, taking in this manner the responsibility for any infraction of this law or the postal regulations, etc.

Given at the Palace of Cintra, Aug. 9, 1889.

'THE KING.

Countersigned Jose Joaquim de Castro,
Eduardo Jose Coelho.

These stamps have been used since Aug. 9, 1889, and they can only be had cancelled as the sale of an unused one is prohibited to prevent frauds.

We are informed that these stamps, of which the first emission of 14,000 is nearly gone, will be modified, in color at least; they have been printed in rose, but will be in vermilion; the engraving will possibly be retouched, having been done when the mint was very busy changing the stamps by reason of the death of King Luis.

If the creation of a new type is decided upon it will be confided this time to the best engraver of the mint.

Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste.

CURRENT STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

From the Revue Philatelique.

HARDLY a day passes that the Director of our National Mint, Doctor Ennes de Souza, does not give us a new variety among the stamps intended for the prepayment of letters and papers.

The first stamp which appeared is the 100 reis, pale rose, of which I have so far received eight different types, not only of color, paper or perforation, but also in the height and width.

The 200 reis, the second to appear, has appeared also in the same varieties of color and size, and we now have two very marked shades, the first a violet almost white and the other a dull violet.

The 300 reis, which follows, contents itself with these shades—gray blue, black blue, lilac blue. Now it is a handsome ultramarine.

Next the 20 reis appeared, which now has its color almost white and the 50 reis green which has had four different shades, the last of which is bright green.

But the climax of climaxes, as *Brazil Postal* says, are the stamps of 20 and of 200 reis, printed on thin cardboard (papier carton) as has been pointed out to several of my correspondents and notably the members of the French Philatelic Society, to

whom I have sent them and who can certify to what I state.

As to the journal stamps, the first type might pass, although not very handsome. We think that this type will be adopted, but unhappily it has not been yet, nor were we surprised when we learned that a new design on yellow paper had been adopted. This stamp made its appearance in November last. It was an object of horror to everybody and we can only compare it to a medicinal label. If the stamps to come are like the preceding, it will truly be impossible to say that our new republic marches in the line of progress. The first thing that Dr. Ennes de Souza should do is to improve our stamps and imitate those of North America. If they were only like those of our first series for journals all might be well, but it is just the opposite which has occurred.

As we know the artistic taste of Dr. Ennes de Souza we are persuaded that he will listen to the popular demand and do what is possible to improve the designing and engraving of our various series of stamps.

Antonio Gomez Machado.

Rio Janeiro, December, 1890.

Celestine Koltenbach, a postmaster who has held office for nearly fifty-three consecutive years, and in his official capacity has been continuously disposing of current postage stamps as Uncle Samuel's agent during the past forty-four years, has just died

at his home in Potosie, Wisconsin, aged seventy-seven years. He was appointed before the era of regular postage stamps, under President Van Buren, in 1838, and was the oldest postmaster in the United States.

UNITED STATES PHILATELIC NOTES.

HERE are a few points concerning postal cards in the United States. The U.

S. two cent postal card should be used for card correspondence with foreign countries, except Canada and Mexico, to which countries the one cent card is transmissible, but where two cent cards cannot be obtained it is allowable to use a U. S. one cent card with a one cent U. S. postage stamp affixed.

Postal cards of foreign origin posted in the United States, addressed to the Universal Postal Union, cannot be forwarded except as letters; but the reply half of a foreign double postal card is mailable throughout the United States when addressed to a person in the country which issued the double card.

Postal cards of U. S. origin, addressed to the Universal Postal Union, when only partially prepaid, may be forwarded subject to charge, on delivery, of double the deficient postage at the rate for postal cards. The exchange of postal cards is limited to the Universal Postal Union, including Canada and Mexico. They can be sent to or received from other countries and places only at letter rates.

Postmasters in the United States are forbidden to postmark cards on the side intended for the communication. The postmarks should be made only on the side intended for the address, and so as not to interfere with the address.

Postal cards are not redeemable. This rule applies to those spoiled in printing, or useless on account of printing being no longer available to the owner, as well as to all others.

Prior to February 1, 1882, postal cards that became spoiled by mis-directing, printing, or otherwise, without defacing the stamp, and not having passed through the mails, could be exchanged at any U. S. postoffice for new cards. Since that date postmasters are imperatively forbidden to redeem postal cards under any circumstances whatever.

As everybody knows, the match and medicine stamps, like all of our revenue issues since 1861, were called into existence to help reduce the national debt incurred by the civil war, but an odd fact, worthy of note as illustrative of the downfall of governments, may be learned from the federal match and medicine stamps used by firms in States which but a short time previously

were in open rebellion as members of the Confederate States of America. Such stamps show an interesting instance of where the former Southern antagonists of the U. S. government were in turn contributing their share towards reducing the gigantic deficit they had themselves previously forced upon the United States.

The stamps coming under this category are those of the match manufacturing firms of L. Frank, of New Orleans, La., A. Goldback and A. Goldback & Co., of Richmond, Va., and of the medicine manufacturing firms of the Barham Cure Co., of Durham, N. C., Lippman & Co., of Savannah, Ga., S. Mansfield & Co., and Mansfield & Higbee, of Memphis, Tenn., Dr. M. Perl & Co., of New Orleans, La., and Dr. M. A. Simmons, of Luka, Miss.

Out of this list of Southern U. S. revenue stamps but two are really scarce—the Savannah and New Orleans medicine stamps.

After the issuing of our Official or Departmental postage stamps was decided upon by the congress of 1873, the press frequently published well-written matter concerning them, which, if still preserved, would form a most interesting chapter of philatelic literature to-day. Below I give a few readable items of that description, clipped from daily papers of eighteen years ago. Here is a paragraph predicting their probable advantage:

"It is apprehended by congressmen, who ought to know a good deal as to the pilfering tendencies of government employes, that if the ordinary postage stamps are furnished to heads of departments for official use only, tens of thousands of them will be appropriated by the clerks in the forwarding of their own private and political correspondence. The ordering of the new Official stamps is an effective method of preventing that inevitable leak."

This pessimistic paragraph belittles the usefulness of the newly proposed system:

"The provision for such an enormous additional expenditure as must be involved by the engraving and printing of so vast a quantity of stamps as is necessary for the purposes of the departments, is very generally regarded as entirely unnecessary, in view of the fact that the postage stamps which are already in use by the people are considered sufficient to serve every ordinary purpose, while parcels of extraordinary bulk and weight can be transmitted by ex-

press quicker, and at less cost, than through the postoffice."

Some inside history of the P. O. Department stamps is to be elicited from the next item:

"The Postoffice stamps, after having been engraved, had to be altered in every case. All the heads were removed, and the center reserved for plain, prominent figures indicating the denomination. The stamp is black, and the solid figures in the center appear remarkably bold, this effect being intensified by the fine shading of the frame work. This difference was made in the Postoffice stamps so as to leave the thirty thousand postmasters no excuse for pleading mistakes. They are always to know the difference between a Postoffice stamp and any other. If this fails, it would appear necessary to adopt a new stamp as large as a poster. The intelligence of postmasters is certainly not rated at a very lofty standard by the authorities at Washington."

An excellent description of our "Foreign Affairs" stamps is in the following:

"The Department of State stamps are green. In each of the upper corners is a star. Over the head, the official indication, 'Dept. State.' The side borders of each denomination vary, and at each of the

lower corners are the familiar 'U. S.,' the value filling up the interval immediately under the head. In addition to the regular routine of stamps, as of the other departments, there are four large stamps, intended for the transmission of heavy documents to American diplomatic and consular officials in foreign lands. These are more than one-third larger than the other stamps, and the Bank Note Company have evidently displayed all their skill and good taste in their execution. Indeed, it is expected that these four stamps will be alike creditable to the American Government and the American artist. They represent the value of \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20, respectively. They are printed in the purest green, excepting the head, that of the late Secretary Seward, and an excellent likeness, which is in black. The fasces, or bundle of rods, indicating the axiom, 'Union is Strength,' constitute the side borders supporting the upper scroll work, corners and the arched official mark 'Department State,' in two lines. The initials 'U. S. A.' fill the lower corners just below the oval of the head, and across the bottom is printed the value. It is a triumph of art and workmanship which will do credit to the Company."

Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

CALIFORNIA REVENUE STAMP SURCHARGES.

THE capital letters in script, surcharged in blue ink upon the various State Revenue Stamps of California, are official countermarks, the personal initials of the different State Controllers of California, and were generally impressed upon the diverse varieties sold throughout the State, as additional evidences of genuineness.

Below is a list of the Controllers, whose initials are found upon the fiscal issues of the Golden State, together with their respective terms of office:

"G. W. W."—George W. Whitman, Jan. 7, 1856 to Sept. 1, 1858.

"A. R. M."—A. R. Meloney, Sept. 1, 1858 to Sept. 7, 1859.

"S. H. B."—Samuel H. Brooks, Sept. 7, 1859 to Nov. 20, 1861.

"G. W." and "G. R. W."—G. R. Warren, Jan. 6, 1862 to Dec. 5, 1863.

"G. O."—George Oulton, Dec. 5, 1863 to Dec. 7, 1867.

"R. W."—Robert Watt, Dec. 7, 1867 to Dec. 2, 1871.

"J. J. G."—James J. Green, Dec. 2, 1871, to Dec. 4, 1875.

As James S. Gillen was appointed Con-

troller by the Governor, to fill a brief vacancy, from Nov. 20, 1861, to Jan. 6, 1862, it is probable that the surcharge "J. S. G." also exists on California stamps though so far, I believe, they are unknown.

All California stamps which bear upon their faces nothing but these surcharged initials, are unused, and many are still frequently met with in that condition, with the original gum.

Stamps surcharged during the term of office of any particular State Controller, were not necessarily required to be used during that official's régime, but *all* of the surcharged ones remained valid for fiscal liquidations, until the entire stamp system was abolished by the legislature.

One frequently finds California stamps obliterated in 1865 or 1870, bearing the initials of Controller Whitman, who held office in 1856, a year before the State first issued stamps.

California's stamps were issued primarily in 1857, and not in 1862, as is frequently erroneously chronicled. Most of the Controllers herein mentioned, are yet living.

Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

Colors in italics represent the color in which the surcharge is printed.

ADHESIVES.

Argentine.—(V. 38). The high values are beginning to appear. They are long upright rectangles in form. The 1 peso has the head of General San Martin, and the 5 pesos that of General La Madrid. The inscriptions are much the same as in the lower values, the name being around the central oval. There are different frames for each value although the head is in an oval in each case. Perforate $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1 peso, dark blue.
- 5 " ultramarine.

Bamra.—(V. 22). There has been a new edition of these stamps and they are now printed in sheets of sixteen instead of twenty as before. The list is as follows:

With capital P in "Postage."

- $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black on red.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " green.
- 1 " " " yellow.
- 2 " " " red.
- 4 " " " "
- 8 " " " red lilac.
- 1 rupee, " " " BAMBA.
- 8 annas, " " " "
- 1 rupee, " " " Postage.
- 8 annas, " " " Fondatory.
- 1 rupee, " " " Postage.

With small p in "postage."

- $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black on red.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " green.
- 1 " " " yellow.
- 2 " " " red.
- 4 " " " "
- 8 " " " red lilac.
- 1 rupee, " " " "

Confederate States. Edwards, Peeke & Co. have sent us a 20 cent stamp on heavy ribbed paper and also a block of six of the same value showing traces of lines between the stamps similar to the 10 cent value.

Dominican Republic.—(IV. 105). The President has authorized the surcharging of some of the obsolete stamps with a large St. Andrew's cross (X) and the letters U. P. U. and a new value. We can only give the color of the surcharge in the case of the 2 cent.

- 1c. on 5 cent, blue.
- 2c. " 20 " brown; *blue*.
- 50c. " 1 real, red on buff.
- 80c. " $\frac{1}{2}$ " violet.
- 90c. " 1 " red.
- \$1 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " violet on gray.

Ecuador.—(IV. 295). There has been a ten years' contract concluded with Henry Etheredge for annual (or biennial) supplies of stamps, etc., on the Seebeck basis of compensation.

Falkland Islands.—The supply of $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamps not having arrived the 1 penny has been cut in half diagonally and surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$ d." for use temporarily.

$\frac{1}{2}$ on half 1p. claret; *black*.

Finland.—(V. 22). The Russian stamps went into use here April 19 (May 1). They each bear special

marks in the shape of small circles filled with dots in order that the accounts may be kept distinct.

- 1 kopec, yellow.
- 2 " green.
- 3 " carmine.
- 4 " "
- 7 " blue.
- 10 " " "
- 14 " " and rose,
- 20 " " "
- 35 " violet and green.
- 50 " " "
- 1 rouble, brown and orange.
- 3 " 50 k, black and gray.
- 7 " black and orange.

Haiti.—(V. 39). There are two more values of the new set which went into use it is said June 1st.

- 3 cents, bluish gray.
- 5 cents, orange.

Italy.—(V. 74). The statement in our last that the 5 cent had been surcharged 20c. was incorrect. It should have been 2c.

2c. on 5c., green; *black*.

Monaco.—(V. 74). The full set of the new stamps is as follows:

- 1 centime, olive green.
- 2 " violet.
- 5 " blue.
- 10 " brown on yellow.
- 15 " carmine.
- 25 " green.
- 40 " blue on rose.
- 50 " violet on orange.
- 75 " lilac brown.
- 1 franc, black on yellow.
- 5 " carmine on green.

Natal.—(V. 56). L. H. J. Walker sends us the new $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp. It is the old four pence surcharged "Twopence—half penny" in two lines in fine type. There is one error, "Twopence," but only five occurred in a sheet and most of them were taken out by the government.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p. on 4p., brown; *black*.

Newfoundland.—(V. 23). The new 3c. stamp is not yet on sale to the public; a recent letter from the postmaster states that the stock of the 3c. brown is to be used up first.

Perak.—(IV. 212). The surcharge on the 2 cent now measures $2\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. There are two sizes of the letter K and also an error in "Ferak", the F being altered with a pen!

2 cents, rose; *black*.

Queensland.—(V. 74). The current 1 and 2 penny stamps have been seen perforate 10x12, and the 4p. imperforate.

- 1 penny, orange; compound perf.
- 2 " blue; " "
- 4 " yellow; imperf.

Russia.—(V. 9). C. S. Kranstel, of Sebastopol, writes Mr. Mekeel that a friend of his has a sheet (100) of the 7 kopec present issue imperforate. He has also a block of four himself and has seen one used on an envelope. They were bought at the post office.

7 kopecs, blue; imperf.

Saint Pierre and Miquelon.—(III. 247). There are two new provisionals, formed by surcharging the current French colonies with S P M and a new value in two lines with a short line between.

15c. on 30c., brown; *black*.
15c. on 40c., vermilion; "

Sarawak.—(IV. 93). The 12 cent stamp has been surcharged "5c" over the old value.
5c. on 12c., blue and green; *black*.

Siam.—(V. 39). There is now a 1 att stamp of the same design as the rest of the set but in one color only.

1 att, green.

Tierra del Fuego. We hear of a local for this territory and should like to know something more about it. It has a sun, pickaxe, hammer and star for central design, enclosed by a belt with name. Perf. 12.

10 centavos, carmine.

ENVELOPES.

Argentine.—(V. 39). There are said to be six more varieties of the surcharged envelope.

British East Africa Co.—(V. 75). The design of the stamp noted last month consists of a crowned sun in circle with "Imperial British East Africa Company" around; below is a scroll with "Registration, Two Annas."

2 annas, ultramarine; 132x81 mm.
2 " " 253x107 mm.

Bamra.—(IV. 296). There is a new design for the envelope stamp. The usual ornament occupies the center with "Half Anna" above and native characters below; "Bamra—Feudatory—State—Postage" around. The outside frame looks like a barbed wire; size, 137x80 mm.
½ anna, black on white.

Columbia.—(V. 9). There are two envelopes for letters carried by boat. The stamps are of the adhesive type, and there is a steamboat at the left with "Servicio Postal Fluvial" above. Size, 150x82 mm.
5 cents, black on blue.
10 " " " yellow.

Dominican Republic.—(V. 10). There is a large number of provisional envelopes with similar surcharge to that on the adhesives.

30c. on 10c., rose on blue; 140x79.
40c. " 10c., " white; "
40c. " 10c., " yellow; "
50c. " 10c., " blue "
60c. " 15c., yellow on blue; "
70c. " 15c., " white; "
80c. " 15c., " " 153x86.
90c. " 15c., " " "
\$1 " 1c., green " orange; "
\$1 " 2c., rose " white; "
\$1 " 2c., " blue; "
\$1 " 5c., blue " blue; 140x79.
\$1 " 25c., " " 186x96.
\$1 " 25c., " white; "
\$1 " 40c., brown " 214x93.
\$1 " 40c., " blue; 242x101.
\$1 " 50c., orange on " 230x100.
\$1 " 50c., " yellow; "
\$1 " 75c., blue " white; "

Also several of which the sizes, etc., are not known:

\$1 on 20c., brown.
\$1 " 30c., carmine.
\$1 " 45c., violet.
\$1 " 60c., green.
\$1 " \$1, gold.

Finland.—(IV. 296). The following Russian envelopes are in use. We do not know what sizes have been treated, but will announce that later.

7 kopecs, blue on cream.
10 " " " "
14 " " " blue.
20 " " " "

Mexico.—*Zacatecas.* *Le Timbre Poste* has discovered two hand-stamped envelopes. The design consists of the name in fancy scroll at top over numerals of value with "Franco" below; "Habilitado" is handstamped below in black.

5 centavos, red on blue; 188x80 mm.
10 " blue on white; 150x82 mm.

Monaco.—The 5c. envelope now bears the new stamp. Size, 153x117 mm.
5 cents, blue on white.

Straits Settlements.—There is a registration envelope with circular stamp on the flap inscribed "Straits Settlements Registered Letter Post."

5 cents, blue; 132x83 mm.
5 " " 150x95 "
5 " " 202x128 "
5 " " 227x100 "
5 " " 292x154 "

Confederate States. *Milledgeville, Ga.*—The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles a hand-stamped envelope for this town. Size and design not given.

5 cents, black on white.

Ecuador.—(V. 75). The surcharged envelope exists on four colors of paper. Size 14x82 mm.

5 on 10 cent, orange on white.
5 " 10 " " yellow.
5 " 10 " " blue.
5 " 10 " " orange.

Hawaii. (IV. 106). The 2 cent is found on white wove envelopes 153 x 86 mm.
2 cents, rose.

Gwalior.—(IV. 212). The arms are now surcharged in violet. Size 118 x 66 mm. (?)
½ anna, green and violet.

WRAPPERS.

Finland.—The three Russian wrappers are in use,
1 kopec, orange; 377 x 89 mm.
2 " green; 379 x 135 mm.
2 " " 445 x 179 mm.

Victoria.—(IV. 213). The following "struck to order" wrappers are chronicled by the *Monthly Journal*.

½ penny, rose on yellow.
½ " " orange.
¼ " " cream.
¼ " " green.
1 " orange green on yellow.
1 " " orange.
1 " " cream.
1 " " green.

POST CARDS.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(V. 57). There is a 40 reis card similar in design to the 80 reis but with "Bilhete Postal" in the left upper corner and (Neste lado io o end-reço) under the vignette.
40 reis, orange and blue.

British Honduras.—(V. 57). The permanent 3 cent card is of the same design as the 5 cent.
3 cents, carmine.

Cuba.—(IV. 168). The 3 cent now has the stamp with head of Alfonso XIII.
3 cents, carmine.

Falkland Islands.—(I. 16). The word "reponse" on the first half of the reply card is found without the accent.

Finland.—(IV. 296). The Russian cards have also been modified to suit the new order of things.
3 koeps, rose.

3-3 " "

4 " "

4-4 " "

Germany.—(V. 75). We have a few more varieties to add to our list.

5 pfennig, green.

191 b. k.

291 a.

391 b. f. m.

5+5 pfennig, green.

291 f.

391 f.

With the dotted lines 15 mm. apart we have the following to note.

5 pfennig, green.

391 a. g.

491 a. k. i.

Italy.—(V. 57). The 10 cent cards are now dated for the current year.

10 cents, carmine on cream; 91.

10 " " on green; 91.

Monaco.—(V. 75). The card now bears the new stamp.

10 centimes, brown on buff.

Jamaica.—(V. 11). *Le Collectionneur* announces two new penny cards with Postal Union inscriptions.
1 penny, blue.

1-1 " "

Natal.—(IV. 123). We have received from A. Lohmeyer the new 1½ penny card, which is of the usual type.

1½ penny, brown.

Perak.—(V. 57). The surcharge on the 1 cent card now measures 14½ mm. in place of 15 mm.

1 cent, green; black.

LETTER CARDS.

Finland.—The Russian cards are available for use here with the special marks.

7 koeps, blue on yellow.

10 " " gray.

United States.—(IV. 231). The Brooklyn *Standard Union*, of May 23d, contained a cut of the new ladies' size post card. At the left is a portrait of Gen. Grant in an oval with laurel branches around; at the right of this, "United States of America," in Old English type in a fancy frame work, with "Postal Card, One Cent," above, and "This side for address only," below. The size will be 2 15-16 x 4 5/8 inches. It will be printed in a delicate shade of blue on white, or light gray cardboard.

TELEGRAPHS.

Belgium.—(V. 76). The color of the 5 cent stamp has been changed to red-brown, a decided improvement. The decree was issued March 9th.

5 centimes, red-brown.

The telephone stamps noted last month, measure 24x34 mm., and have a head of Leopold II. to left in double circle with "Telephone" above and "Telephoon" below; at the top is "Etat Belge;" at the bottom "Belgische Staat." At the bottom, the value in both French and Flemish.

United States.—(IV. 213). The Western Union frank, for 1891, is of the usual design.

puce-brown.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Branch of the American Philatelic Association).—Meetings held the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, P. T. Schumann. For information address the Secretary, No. 7 Third Avenue, New Brighton, Richmond County, N. Y. Communications relating to exchange matter address R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 33th Street, New York.

Minutes of the 99th Regular Meeting, May 20th, 1891.—Present: Mr. August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Albrecht, Benary, Clotz, E. L. Schumann, and P. T. Schumann. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The Executive Committee reporting favorably on the application of Mr. Vehslage, the gentleman was unanimously elected member No. 109 of this Society.

The Treasurer made his annual report, which made a very satisfactory showing, and, upon motion, was approved and accepted with thanks.

The Exchange Manager presents his annual report as follows:

"During the past year there were 33 circuits distributed among our members, of which 21 were returned to the owners—within an average time of 47 days—and 12 are still in circulation. Of the 21 circuits 7 were from the sales department of A. P. A., under Mr. Sterling's management.

The sales therefrom amounted to.....\$141.64

Seven were from N. P. S., sales..... 45.13

And the other 7 were "special" circuits., 149.22

Total sales.....\$335.99

Considering the fact that the special circuits were only received since we were deprived of participation

in the A. P. A. Dept., I am satisfied we can call our sales from them a success. The 12 circuits, which are still in circulation, came from parties in Louisville, Ky., Gena, New York, Heligoland, Isle of La Reunion, Naumburg, Braunschweig, Paris, Praag, Luxemburg, and St. Louis, Mo., and one from the National Philatelic Society. I take pleasure in announcing that we have already sold one hundred and forty dollars worth from them, and as our terms are strictly cash I have received this amount and made the following remittances on account, to wit: \$40 to Paris, \$30 to Luxemburg, \$25 to Naumburg, \$20 to St. Louis. In regard to the Sales Dept. of the A. P. A., I beg to state that since Mr. Henry Calman has been Superintendent of the department we have not been able to participate, for reasons best known to this gentleman."

It was moved to accept the report of the Exchange Manager, and to tender him the thanks of the Society for the very able and successful manner in which he has conducted his office. Unanimously carried.

The Verein für Briefmarkenkunde, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, desires to enter into exchange with this Society, and the Exchange Manager was instructed to make up a suitable lot for them.

A very fine lot was received and circulated from the Standard Stamp Co., of St. Louis, amounting to over \$800.

The report of the Committee on Mr. R. F. Albrecht's prepared plan of Philatelic Record was then read as follows:

"We take great pleasure in reporting progress, and are glad to be able to show you in print the favor with which it has been received by the philatelic press. We would be pleased to receive any suggestions from advanced philatelists, and thank Mr. Corwin for suggesting the very appropriate name of 'Philatelic Title and Guaranty Company.'"

R. F. ALBRECHT.
R. H. BENARY.
HENRY CLOTZ."

On motion, a vote of thanks was passed to the Committee.

The Brooklyn Philatelic Club presents this Society with No. 5 of their series of photogravure reproductions.

Mr. J. W. Scott sent Volume I, of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, bound copy, and Mr. Watson Part III. of his "Post and Letter Card Catalogue," and the thanks of the Society were voted to the donors.

The President announced that the U. S. patent has been granted Mr. R. F. Albrecht for his Safety Exchange Book, and that he has sold the device to Mr. J. W. Scott.

Our member, E. Doehlin, on leaving the shores of his adopted country to celebrate the golden wedding of his parents in the old country, sends his greetings to the S. I. P. S. for their kind treatment, and hopes on his return to reciprocate.

Now the annual election of officers being in order, it was moved that the Secretary cast a single vote for the re-election of the full board of officers for the ensuing year, which was seconded and unanimously carried.

Thereupon the following, to wit: Mr. August Dejonge, President; Mr. E. L. Schumann, Vice-President; Mr. Henry Clotz, Treasurer; Mr. R. F. Albrecht, Exchange Manager; Mr. P. T. Schumann, Secretary, and Messrs. Robert Benary, Oscar Dejonge, and Chas. Keutgen, Executive Committee, were thus elected for the ensuing year.

On motion, meeting was adjourned.

P. T. SCHUMANN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 5, '91.

The 67th Regular meeting of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club was opened by President Scott, the following members being present: Gregory, Thorne, Nast, W. J. Scott, Holmes and Davison.

Minutes of previous meeting were approved.

The President appointed Messrs Gregory and Nast as a Committee on the World's Fair. On motion of Mr. Gregory President Scott was added to that committee.

Plate No. 5 of the Brooklyn series of rare stamps was received, and the Corresponding Secretary was ordered to forward a copy to the eight principal societies. This plate consists of a complete sheet of 40 varieties, Philippine Islands, 10 cuartos, 1855, from the collection of Wm. Thorne.

Mr. F. A. Nast made an address regarding the German Insurance Stamps, showing specimens of the stamps used. A vote of thanks was given him for his interesting address.

Mr. Chas. Gregory presented to the Club the first receipt taken by the U. S. postal officials from the German officials for the mails delivered by the recently established ocean post offices. He was given a vote of thanks for the same.

Mr. J. W. Scott exhibited a number of blocks of nine of the early Mexican stamps, showing the wide space on bottom left for the name of the different post-offices. The space was afterward removed and the names printed on the sides.

Adjournment.

ALVAH DAVISON, Rec. Secy.

THE MAY MEETING of the Boston Philatelic Society was held May 13th. Two new members were admitted. After a short business meeting the Society adjourned for the first auction sale, Mr. Woodward acting as auctioneer. Some of the best stamps sold were as follows:

United States envelope, cut square, 90c., amber paper.....	\$3.50
Ceylon, 1864, 1 penny, blue, wmk. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch letter N.....	5.25
Hawaii, 1863, 2c., blue, unpaid stamp, used.....	5.00
Madeira, 1868, 5 reis, black, unperforate, unused.....	7.00
Newfoundland, 4 pence, vermilion.....	4.10
New South Wales, Sidney view, 1850, 2 pence, blue.....	6.30
New South Wales, Sidney view, 1850, 3 pence, green.....	4.25
New Zealand, 1862, 2 pence, ultramarine, pelure paper.....	5.50
St. Lucia, 1859, 6 pence, green, wmk. star.....	3.30

THE SONS OF PHILATELIA, organized Jan 1, 1891, for the benefit of young philatelists, is meeting with great success. Sixty persons have applied for membership since April 1st, three of them being members of the A. P. A. Our leading feature, the Exchange Department, is conducted similar to the C. P. S.'s Exchange Department, the exchange sheets, etc., being same size and style.

All HONEST stamp collectors, in the United States, Canada and Mexico, are cordially invited to join. Initiation fee, 5c.; dues only 25c. per year. Members receive the official organ every month free of charge.

If you wish to join, send your initiation fee to the Secretary and receive full particulars by return mail

Address,

R. M. MILLER, Secretary,
New Chester, Adams Co., Pa.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

The fact that a philatelic work bears the name of Moens is a synonym for the rating A 1 of Lloyds agency. But in his recent work on the stamps of Spain, M. Moens has outdone all his previous records. The book is a magnificent octavo of 364 pages, and contains 460 wood engravings. Portraits of Isabella II, Amades I. and Alfonso XII. are found in their proper places among the postal issues. The first half of the work is divided into the following sections:

- I. Postage Stamps.
- II. Carlist Stamps.
- III. Returned letter stamps and envelopes.
- IV. Frank Stamps.
- V. Envelopes.
- VI. Post Cards.
- VII. Telegraph Stamps.
- VIII. Curiosities.

Under the latter head are included the various forgeries, fiscals, telegraph and foreign stamps that have passed the post.

The record-half of the work is devoted to the fiscal stamps.

The various essays for the different postal issues are described in their respective places, and the book is replete with official documents. The price of the book is 20 francs, and Mr. Rechert will no doubt be glad to obtain it for such of our members as desire to purchase it. All who read French should secure a copy.

We have received from Postmaster General Wanamaker an argument in favor of postal savings banks. The pamphlet contains in an appendix a draft of a bill, details of banks in foreign countries, opinions of former postmaster generals and much other matter on the same subject. We commend it to our readers.

Richard Montagu & Co., of London, send us their 40 page catalogue of rare stamps. Among the stamps listed, we notice the rare Reunions, the compound Geneva, Lady McLeod, fillet head Mauritius, etc. The catalogue costs only 6 pence.

Price lists have also been received from Fernand Lescherin, of Brussels, and C. F. Rothfuchs, of Washington.

Henry Gremmel's *Post Office*, for May, contains the continuation of Mr. Gregory's thirty years' experiences as a collector and much other interesting matter.

The *Hoosier Stamp*, from Indianapolis, is a new paper containing a number of short items of interest.

The *Southern Philatelist* is one of our brightest exchanges. The report of the first auction sale shows the following stamps that brought over \$5.00:

*U. S. 1857, 5 cent, red brown.....	\$ 5.50
" 1869, 90 cent.....	5.50
Conf. States, 1862, strip of 5, 2c on env.	12.50
Columbia, S. C. on buff env.....	11.25
Mobile 5c blue.....	6.15
Bahamas, 1859, 1p. pale lake.....	10.15
Mexico, 1868, 10c brown on brown.....	7.00

We trust we may be favored with priced catalogues of future sales.

A. B. Merrill sends us an announcement of a Fraud List that he is about to publish. We hope to receive a copy for review.

The *Stamp Collector's Monthly*, of England, is running a series of questions on philatelic facts that are just the thing to stir up the young collectors to study their stamps and books of reference. The following are some of the latest queries:

Where was the first newspaper wrapper issued and by whom?

What is the rarest American stamp?

What does tete beche mean?

What does the R on the Jhind stamps signify?

What is the meaning of the initials E. T. E. D., E. W. W., R. M., H. R. G., on the early British Guianas?

Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste, for April, contains a sketch of the Portuguese "Red Cross" stamp which we reproduce elsewhere. There is also an interesting list of the various Greek inscriptions found on stamps with translations.

The *Quaker City Philatelist*, for May, contains the continuation of the Mulready caricatures reprinted from the *Monthly Journal*, Hartford and Chicago notes, and the official matter of the Western Philatelic Union and Pennsylvania Stamp Collector's League with several shorter articles.

The *Eastern Philatelist*, for May, is as bright as ever, and judging from its well-filled advertising pages, must be paying its publisher well.

The *Dominion Philatelist*, for May, presents its readers with a stamp photo of T. S. Clark. The only C. P. A. official matter is the librarian's report. There is considerable correspondence concerning the approaching election.

The *Monthly Journal* continues its article on the Mulready caricatures, and commences a list of the English registered letter envelopes. There is a long obituary of the late Mr. Tapling.

Publications received.—*American*: (for April), Essex Co. Phil., Rhode Island Phil., The Curio, Curiosity Collector, Monthly Journal, Weekly Stamp News; (for May), Metropolitan Phil., Philatelic World, Watson's Post Card and Letter Card Cat. Part III., Phil. Jour. of America, Weekly Stamp News, Quaker City Phil., Eastern Phil., Am. Jour. of Phil., Empire State Stamp Journal, Southern Phil., Philatelic Tribune, Post Office, Hoosier Stamp, Dominion Phil., Phil. Fraud Reporter. *Foreign*: (for March), O Philatelia, La Filatelia; (for April), Tidning for Frimaerksamlare, Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste, Boersen Courier, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Stanley Gibbons Ltd. Monthly Journal, La Filatelia, La Carte Postale; (for May), Stamp Collectors' Monthly, Phil. Jour. of Great Britain, Boersen Courier, El Filatelista Mexicano, Tidning for Frimaerksamlare, Der Philatelist, Le Timbre.

A number of exchanges still fail to send one copy to Springfield and another to Chicago. It is absolutely necessary to do this, in order to have any notice taken of their publications.

"We are sorry to hear that some exceedingly fine forgeries of the 1d. "Sydney Views" have recently been put in circulation. They are engraved in *taille-douce*, and both the plates are represented, one of them in at least four varieties of type, side by side; the color and paper of the originals are most closely

imitated, and we believe that these may be considered some of the most dangerous frauds that have yet been produced. We strongly recommend our readers to buy no stamps of this description from any persons except those well known to them, and in a position to guarantee what they offer for sale."—*Monthly Journal*

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE latest sovereign aspiring to pose upon postage stamps is the newly-made Grand Duke Adolph of Luxemburg, who, until he recently inherited his grand ducal throne, owing to the death of King William III. of Holland, was formerly simply the Duke of Nassau. He is seventy four years old, and had already ruled twenty-two years, as the reigning Duke of the German Duchy of Nassau, from 1839—in which year he succeeded his deceased father—until 1866, when he was compelled to relinquish the crown of his Duchy owing to the annexation of Nassau by the Kingdom of Prussia. This royal gentleman rejoices in the full names and titles of Adolph William Augustus Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau, and Count Palatinate of the Rhine. Besides these misfortunes, he is burdened with the rank of General of a Prussian cavalry regiment, is Chief of the Fifth Westphalia Regiment of Lancers, is Commander-in-Chief of the Tenth Russian Regiment of Dragoons, stationed at Odessa, and is also Commandant of the Fifteenth Austrian Regiment of Infantry, and it is dressed in the uniform of the latter; if late European reports are correct he will be engraved upon the next stamps of the Grand Duchy. In view of the fact that Adolph is furthermore a member of the reigning family of the Netherlands, it would be interesting to know, while beholding his features upon the new stamps, whether he considers himself a Dutchman, a Nassauer, a Prussian, a Westphalier, a Russian an Austrian, or a Luxemburger. This venerable ex ruler, who has once more entered the potentate business after a vacation of a quarter of a century, is the brother of Sophie, the present Queen of Sweden.

During Adolph's career upon the throne of Nassau, the postal affairs of the Duchy were conducted by an independent administration, using its own stamps, so that while he enjoyed the privilege of placing his effigy upon the silver coinage of his realm, he could not adorn a postage stamp.

King William III. had his profile as Grand Duke placed upon the first stamps of Luxemburg, issued in 1852, soon after his accession to the throne, but upon all the succeeding issues of Luxemburg, up to the time of his death, quite recently, he consistently abstained from appearing.

Adolph, however, notwithstanding his advanced age, is not so modest, and as soon as he finds himself once more about to be seated upon a throne, loses no time in preparing to immortalize himself upon official paper, bronze, silver and gold, for the edification of his suddenly acquired subjects, and forthwith orders an elaborate series of stamps impressed with his aged physiognomy.

Luxemburg, belonging to the Latin Monetary Union, has, under the late reign of William III.,

struck but two national coins, and both of copper, of five and ten centimes respectively, each bearing the heraldic device for obverse, while the gold and silver pieces issued by the other nations composing the Union, have been the recognized medium of circulation. But Luxemburg is now going to have a full grown series of coins, too, for Adolph, intent upon exploiting his heritage for all there is in it, has been looking over the Constitution of Luxemburg, and he finds further that it empowers him not only to issue stamps, but to strike coins; so the venerable sovereign has already decided to make use of this royal prerogative, and, as a result of his commands, dies for gold, silver and copper coins bearing his portrait are now being engraved at the Brussels mint, where the money will also be struck.

R. S. H.

ALL good things are imitated. Since the pronounced success of the A. P. A., it is surprising to see the number of philatelic associations of various kinds that have sprung up, all intended to help along the pursuit of philately. Not to be behind their elders, the boys have organized the Sons of Philatelia, and they seem to have made a good beginning. Let us encourage them in their endeavors, for from the ranks of the boys must come the philatelists of the future, and we shall most certainly expect that in due time they will be numbered among the working members of the A. P. A. As many of us remember fondly the collections of our boyhood, let us embrace the opportunities we may have to teach beginners the mysteries of our hobby. C. A. H.

AS THE next convention of the A. P. A. is but little more than two months distant, it is not too early to begin to talk about proxies. Last year it was very evident that votes were cast by proxy in ways that were far different from the ways in which the individuals would have voted, and the question now is to know how to have it otherwise. We would at the outset urge those who are to give their proxies to make sure that they give them to members whose views they approve. Do not necessarily give your proxy to the first one who asks for it. Do not give your proxy to any man unless he assures you that he will cast his votes in a manner that meets your approval, and at the same time when you send your proxy write and state as fully as you can your ideas about the association in order that your vote may be cast fairly. If you have the interests of the Association at heart, as every true member should have, you ought to be willing to do this small amount, and thus help to obtain the real opinion of the majority on test votes.

Another thing would help to accomplish the desire of the majority. If those who are to make any im-

portant motions in the convention would give notice of such motions in the July number of the *AMERICAN PHILATELIST*, the members at large would have a chance to consider these things, and thus give the proxy holders proper instructions. If any new idea is worth being taken up by the Association, it certainly will bear the discussion of a month, and then the wishes of the majority can be obtained much better than by springing motions suddenly at the convention.

C. A. H.

It is perhaps none too early to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the annual convention is not so very far off. It will be held somewhat later this year, the opening session occurring on Monday, August 17. We trust that in the next number we shall be able to furnish some particulars as to the place of meeting, etc. If it can be so arranged, we should advise members as far as possible to try and make some particular hotel the headquarters. The more of us that can get together the better time we shall have. As will be seen, the calls for proxies are already beginning to appear. We wish to urge the members to be very careful and send full instructions with their proxies, and thus avoid the repetition of the "kicking" which was so prominent last year. The place of the next convention will be one knotty subject to settle, and we hope members will free their minds on that subject in our next number. Incorporation is another and one of the most important that will come before us. We give in another column a letter from one of our new members, but an old philatelist, who gives his reasons for not favoring it. We trust that we shall have more letters from our members in the future.

The question of our official journal is also quite

likely to be brought up again, and we trust members will see that their proxy holders are fully instructed on that subject.

The sales department is another perennial subject for discussion, and as this is the first year under the cash basis, any imperfections that members have discovered should be brought out beforehand, that a proper time for debate may be allowed and not have it left until the last moment.

We are glad to hear that we shall have at least one of our Canuck members with us. Major Grenny writes us that he wants to see the boys again and have another bath at Brighton with them, so he is coming down again. We hope Messrs. Hart, Parker and Ketcheson will also come, and we should also be glad to see friend Hooper, although we do differ from him *in re* Chalmers.

W. C. S.

THE *Monthly Galaxy of Music*, for May, published by F. Trifet, 408 Washington street, Boston, has been received. While it is not our custom to give much attention to non-philatelic publications, this collection of good popular music, issued monthly by one of our members, deserves notice. The pamphlet contains 38 pages of vocal and instrumental music, well calculated to please the popular taste, and is well worth the annual subscription price of one dollar.

S. L.

JUST as this periodical goes to press, I am in receipt, from a high postal functionary, of several denominations of the U. S. Postage Due stamps, printed in a pleasing claret color, instead of in the monotonous brown we have endured for a decade. The entire series has been lately changed to the new color, which is a decided improvement.

R. S. H.

THE SEA POST OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1891.—One of the Postmaster-General's first inquiries upon his return from the West related to the development of the sea post offices. He found that there are now in successful operation ten of these, each bearing its appropriate number and located on as many vessels. Beginning with the arrival of the *Havel* on the 9th of April there have been fourteen inward trips made, from Bremen and Hamburg to New York. There have been brought on these trips 800,000 unregistered and over 11,000 registered letters, besides a large amount of printed matter. This mail was worked ready for delivery either to the addresses in New York or to the railway post offices running in every direction out of New York, according to the distribution scheme furnished the clerks in charge.

The United States clerks, who were very carefully selected from the force of the New York City post-office and the railway mail service, have done their work well. The time gained in getting this correspondence to the addresses, in the case of that addressed to parties in New York City is at least six hours, while in the case of correspondence addressed to distant parts of the country there is a gain, in some instances, of nearly two days. The largest mail

worked on one trip was that brought by sea post-office No. 2 on the steamer *Columbia* on her second trip, arriving at New York from Hamburg on the 9th instant with 91,415 letters. The distributing tables were found too small and have been enlarged to meet the requirements of the United States distributing scheme. The time made by the steamers has been good, the longest voyage covering but ten days, and in several instances it has only been eight days. The United States clerks have enjoyed a remarkable exemption from sea-sickness, reporting none, in fact, in the last ten trips. The German clerks have not been quite so fortunate. Of the force at present employed in a sea post-office the United States furnish a clerk, and the German government a clerk and a helper or laborer.

One of the conveniences for passengers on board is that they are allowed to mail correspondence just as they would in an office on land, the clerks being required to carry the stamps of their respective countries. The United States stamps are used to prepay postage on the outward trips and the German stamps are used for the same purpose on mail on the inward trips. There has been a constant improvement in the thoroughness with which the mails are worked, until now very little reaches New York which is not ready for immediate dispatch.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union*.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

- President**, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.
- Vice-President**, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 108 Water St., New York City.
- Secretary**, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Treasurer**, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York City.
- International Sec'y**, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.
- Superintendent of Sales**, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.
- Superintendent of International Sales**, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.
- Literary Exchange Superintendent**, R. THIELE, Forest Junction, Wis.
- Counterfeit Detector**, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
- Assistant Counterfeit Detector**, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.
- First Purchasing Agent**, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 128 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.
- Second Purchasing Agent**, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.
- Third Purchasing Agent**, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.
- Librarian**, C. J. KUCHEL, 412 Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
- Board of Trustees**, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; PHILIP H. DILG, Sec'y, 1530 Diversey St., Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.
- Literary Board**, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LELAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MAY, 1891.

Glance at the summary and you will notice five new members, a gain of five; five resignations, loss five. The month of May leaves us in the same condition numerically as we were at the beginning. Not very encouraging, but I present seven applications for your consideration; a slight improvement, but you can do better than this; I know you can if you make the effort; now see if I cannot make a good report for June in the shape of numerous applications. I do not mean that any and everybody who are philatelists should be invited to join us. Experience has taught us that it is not well to invite criticism upon our Association, by inducing those whom we know are not reliable to mingle with us, but there are many, very many, of good reputation, whom a touch upon the shoulder, a few words and the application for admission is signed, and you are helping yourself as much as the individual whom you approach; you might question how, simply because the gentleman you have invited has probably many philatelic treasures (duplicates) which you may possibly have a chance to obtain, and if you do not some others in the Association will, and thus you are helping all along the line and advancing the cause of philately, because the beauties of our science cannot be illustrated by hiding our possessions in the dark and he whom you have obtained as a member may be a blessing to you in disguise. You may be a disciple, possibly a teacher, but the novice to our Association may be able to show and illustrate many features in philately which possibly you never dreamed of before, and which probably would have never seen the light of day as far as the members of this Association are concerned, had you not individually given him the opportunity.

Can any one inform me of the address of Capt. James E. Pilcher. Letters addressed to Fort Clark, Brackettville, Texas, are returned marked "not there."

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

W. D. WATERS, Bisbee, Arizona Ty.
WALTER B. OGDEN, 549 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, care American Express Co., 940 Broadway, N. Y. City.
A. LEHMANN, JR., 131 River St., Paterson, N. J.
OTTO OLSON, Persgatan 417 Heslingborg, Sweden.
LUDWIG HERMANN, Daggendorf, Bavaria.

NEW MEMBERS.

- 1122 PIERCE, ARTHUR S., 232 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
1123 STAFFORD, MORGAN H., E. Ohio St., Marquette, L. S. Mich.
1124 BARTLETT, A. H., 308 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
1125 JACKSON, CLARENCE, Harper, Iowa.
1126 GOSS, FRANK M., Hotel Oxford, Huntingdon Ave., Boston, Mass.

APPLICATIONS.

- HITCHCOCK, JOHN L., No. 1010 Powell St., San Francisco, Cal.
References, James H. Houston, W. Sellschopp, MAYER, JOHN F., 1301 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.
References: W. W. Barrow, Millard F. Walton.
COOLEY, ROGER W., 107 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
References: S. B. Bradt, Samuel Leland.
ROBERT, VICTOR, rue de Vangirard 89, Paris, France.
References: Jules Bernichon, Jos. Rechert.
TUTTLE, GEORGE R., 520 Summer Ave., Newark, N. J.
References: R. R. Bogert, Arthur E. Tuttle.
STILES, FRANK S., 50 E. Main St., Norristown, Pa.
References: H. Corbett, E. B. Hanes.

NUMERICAL STANDING.

Membership, May 1, 1891.....	558
New Members.....	5
	563
Resignations.....	5

Total Membership June 1, 1891..... 558

MILLARD F. WALTON, Secretary.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

The following member in good standing has tendered his resignation, and same will be accepted as usual within 30 days of date thereof.

589 F. L. SMITH, New York,

PHIL. H. DILG,

Sec'y. Board of Trustees.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT:

- 35 William J. Gardner, San Francisco, Class II.
51 S. B. Bradt, Chicago, 3 times Class I.
52 C. Witt, New York, Class III.

The following stamps, etc., arrived since my last report:

Queensland, $\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.....	7½ cts.
Tasmania, $2\frac{1}{2}$	6½ cts.
Fiji, $2\frac{1}{2}$	7 cts.
South Australia, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5d.....	19 cts.
Victoria, $2\frac{1}{2}$ 5d.....	19 cts.
New Zealand, $2\frac{1}{2}$ 5d.....	19 cts.
Mexico, envelope, 10 cts.....	11 cts.
Brazil, newspaper, 10, 20, 100 reis.....	7 cts.
" 100 reis.....	5½ cts.
" card 40 reis, letter card 80 reis.....	7 cts.
Brit. Guiana, 1 and 5 cts.....	6½ cts.
Seychelles, cards 4, 8 cts.....	9 cts.
" stamps, balance of former lot.	

The next (VIII.) forwarding will be made in this month. All members must pay their dues to this department within a week from receipt of statement, *receipt for payment will be given always in the next statement, if extra receipt is desired an addressed postal should be sent to be undersigned by the Agent.* Recently I had to pay for a lot of Australian stamps (value about \$45 to \$50) \$10.50 for duty. If this goes on I shall have to resign and to advise my members to try another port of entry. Cannot our influential members change this absurdity in the customs laws? Very respectfully,

W. SELLSCHOPP,

First Purchasing Agent.

128 Eddy Street, San Francisco.

INTERNATIONAL SALES DEPARTMENT.

There are now 44 members in this department, and this is rather a poor showing considering the total membership of the A. P. A., but I am sorry to say that I cannot even at that get enough circuits to give all these members satisfaction as I would wish to do. The foreign societies are afraid just now to send in their contributions on account of the trouble we are experiencing with the New York Customs Department. This tariff question is a nuisance, and I cannot see why the Committee on Tariff does not do something in this very important matter; in fact, it seems the entire management of the A. P. A., except the Literary Board, were asleep. Has the interest entirely died out? I hope not. What, then, is the matter with the A. P. A.? Come, gentlemen, let us hear from you. In August we have our convention; there are only two short months, and nothing done yet, so far as I know. No Executive Committee appointed to procure meeting hall and to arrange the general program. I hope our President will put this matter under the care of our Staten Island Branch. I think they are able and willing to arrange matters satisfactorily and to entertain all A. P. A. members attending the convention in a manner suitable to the good name of the metropolis.

I beg pardon; I have wandered from the subject in hand, and wish to be excused.

The Berlin Phil. Club write and want sheets of good German stamps, viz., Bremen, Oldenburg, Wurtemberg 18, 70kr., Hanover, Brunswick, etc., also entire envelopes of Prussia 4, 5, 6, 7 sqr., in fact all envelopes of Germany entire and in good condition. Who will send me some? Send them in packages with list, and I will arrange them in envelopes for the circuits.

The same society also complains that in one of their books stamps were substituted while in circuit here, for instance, a genuine Bremen for a counterfeit. This throws a bad light on the A. P. A. They have not given me the particulars as to number of book yet, and I cannot trace it therefore.

All my circuits are individual only, and it would place the guilt where it belongs, and, at least, place some members in a very awkward position. So please, gentlemen, no such small business any more, and keep our record with foreign societies clean. Furthermore, I wish to say that hereafter I will forward all sheets sent in for the other side at *owner's risk* only, as far as concerns the duty. I could not assume the responsibility should trouble arise. So far I experienced none, but propose to let the letters in question go back to Europe and try to have them forwarded back here through other channels.

Soon I hope to be able to furnish the new "Albrecht Safety Book" for mounting the duplicates for exchange. New York patent was granted and sold by Mr. Albrecht to the J. W. Scott Co., Limited, 163 Fulton Street, New York, who now are engaged to get the books out. They will be the size of an ordinary envelope, guard against substitution of stamps by enabling anyone to detect the same at a glance. They will be cheaper than the present manner of sheets, and the hinges being part of the system saves buying the hinges. This system seems to be perfect and very convenient to handle, and I have decided to buy and use them in this department.

These books should be used by dealers and collectors exclusively, and it will be a grand success as soon as all the advantages will become known.

May 27, 1891.

HENRY CLOTZ, Supt.

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.

At last a plan has been discovered for using old postage stamps to some advantage. The first thing is to thoroughly soak them, so that they no longer adhere to the paper, and the best way is to immerse them in water for some time. You then have them ready for the mosaic work. The more diverse the coloring the better, and in the collection for use there should be blue, red, green—in fact, every color that can be found.

Then proceed to arrange them in geometrical patterns, cutting some diagonally across where the design needs it, or in halves. They can be adopted to the designs published for patchwork. The chief point to aim at is to select a good pattern, to keep it uniform, and to blend the colorings well. When these have been mastered it is very ornamental work, applied to the tops of tables, small cabinets, boxes, frames, letter cases, etc. It requires to be sized and varnished with clear crystal varnish.—*London Tit-bits.*

The reduction of postage between India and England is thus announced by a Kulu Branch postmaster: "Sir, Europe postage, she is degraded, she is two annas six pie, registration fee she stands two annas, she intact."—*Boston Journal.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, MASS., May 23, 1891.

Editor of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST—

DEAR SIR: I have read the AMERICAN PHILATELIST with much interest. It is a credit to the organization. I hope the finances will justify illustrating it before long. I noticed the suggestion as to the incorporation of the Association, and I hope it will not be done. Under Massachusetts laws a corporation must hold its annual meeting within the commonwealth, unless the legislature grants leave to do otherwise, and I think likely the laws of other states are similar. I can see no possible advantage of obtaining a charter, and there are some disadvantages in the way of additional formalities which bother the officers and do not do a cent's worth of good to the members. I was connected with a society here a few years ago, which was not content with being a simple, voluntary, red-tapeless, unincorporated association, but yearned for a charter. It was obtained at an outlay of much valuable time and more money than it was worth. Then dissensions arose, the meetings dwindled and the society wasted away to a shadow, and I believe there is nothing left of it now but a name and a charter under the great seal of the Commonwealth. Better have a live society without a charter than an

incorporated skeleton. Such is the opinion of a new but none the less interested member.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. BURT.

CHICAGO, June 4, 1891.

Literary Board A. P. A.

GENTLEMEN: In reading the May number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST I note an article headed "Not Popular," the same being in reference to a number of letter sheets of the first issue said to be at the Kansas City Postoffice. I wrote the postmaster at Kansas City in regard to them and received the following reply; "I have no unwatermarked letter sheets; have only those marked in water line U. S." Trusting this may serve to correct an erroneous impression that members may have received from reading the above mentioned article, I remain, very truly,

A. S. PIERCE.

PROXIES.

The following persons expect to attend the Convention in August and will attend to any proxies that may be sent them. *Full instructions* are requested:

GEO. H. WATSON, 25 Broad St., New York.

WM. C. STONE, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, P. O. Box 651, Chicago, Ill.

THE S. B. BRADT COMPANY.

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We wish to buy collections and parcels of stamps. If you have anything to sell forward it with price (or we will make an offer for it) and we will return cash or goods without delay.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Fifty Cents per Annum.

Sales Department.

Members having duplicates to dispose of should avail themselves of all the privileges of this Department.

Sheets and covers will be promptly placed on circuit and returns made soon as books and boxes are returned to the department.

Members of the A. P. A. only can participate in this department, and they can procure the following by remitting cash with order:

Exchange sheets, each.....	5c
Small covers, each.....	5c
Large covers, each.....	5c
Large mailing envelopes, patent fasteners, each..	2c
Paper hinges, good quality and cut to the required size, per 1,000.....	10c

Any of the above will be mailed postage paid.

H. L. CALMAN, Exchange Supt.,

12 East 23d Street,

New York, N. Y.

NOTICE.

Special consideration for my health necessitates a change of climate for a still longer period, and, with this object in view, I now have removed and shall continue to carry on the stamp and agency business formerly conducted by me in Wilmar, Ark., at

FLATONIA, TEXAS,

whereto all communications, etc., hereafter, should be addressed.

CHAS. BERCHOLZ.

TWENTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE

Of the Chicago Philatelic Society, to be held Thursday Evening, July 2, 1891. Bids, to be *by the lot*, will be executed, *free of charge*, by any local member of the Society, or by A. P. Hosmer, 44 Bellevue Place, Chicago.

* Unused; p. perforated; pp. part perforated; unperf. unperforated; uns. unsevered; dgd., damaged; env. envelope; ent. entire.

LOT. UNITED STATES.

- 1 New York, 3c, blue, glazed paper, cracked and mended.
- 2 New York, 5c, black, signed.
- 3 Eagle Carrier, 3 copies, used, unused and perf. reprint.
- 4 1847, 5c and 10c, beautiful copies.
- 5 1856, 1c, unsevered block of 3.
- 6 1857, 5c, with projections and * without.
- 7 1860, 24c, *30c.
- 8 *1860, 90c.
- 9 1861-2, 5c, brown; 5c, yellow brown; 5c, chocolate.
- 10 1861, 10c, 30c.
- 11 1867, 3c, grill 13x16.
- 12 1868, 3c, grilled all over, small pin-hole in center, but fine copy.
- 13 *1869, 12c, 15c, 24c.
- 14 1869, 12c, 15c, 24c, 30c.
- 15 *1869, 30c, reprint; 90c, perf. proof.
- 16 1869, *90c, perf. proof; 1861, 90c; 1872, 90c; 1888, 90c; 1890, 90c.
- 17 1870, 6c, double grill; 1872, 6c, part perf. showing part of next stamp.
- 18 1870, 7c; 1872, *7c.
- 19 1872, 24c; used and unused copies.
- 20 Postage due, set of 7.
- 21 *Periodicals, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c.
- 22 Periodicals, 6c, 8c, *9c, 10c.
- 23 Periodicals, *12c, *24c, 36c.
- 24 Periodicals, 48c, 60c.
- 25 Periodicals, 96c.
- 26 Periodicals, \$3.00, cancelled by knife cuts.
- 27 *Agriculture, complete set.
- 28 Executive, 6c, postal canc.
- 29 *Executive, 1c and 2c, "specimen".
- 30 Executive, 1c and 10c, damaged.
- 31 *Interior, complete set, 6c, lightly canc.
- 32 *Justice, 2c, 3c, 6c, 10c (used), 12c and 15c.
- 33 *Justice, 24c.
- 34 *Justice, 30c.
- 35 *Justice, 90c.
- 36 *Navy, 7c.
- 37 Navy, 40c, *12c, *15c.
- 38 *Navy, 24c, 30c.
- 39 *Navy, 90c.
- 40 *Post Office, complete set.
- 41 *Post Office, entire albino env., 3c, 1874.
- 42 State, *1c, 2c, *3c, *6c.
- 43 *State, 7c, 10c, 15c.
- 44 *State, 30c.
- 45 State, \$2, torn, but makes a fine appearance.
- 46 *Treasury, 3c, sheet No. 29, 100 stamps.
- 48 1853, entire env., 3c, die 2c, white paper, full letter, H. No. 10.
- 48 1853, cut square env., 10c, wide label, buff.
- 49 1853, 6c env., buff, cut to shape; 1861, 3c, buff, 10c, white.
- 50 *1857, env. 1c, buff; 1860, 3c, buff.
- 51 1861, 4c, cut in two and mended.
- 52 1861, 4c, cut in two and mended.
- 53 *1864, 18c, probably reprint.
- 54 *1864, 40c, corner of env.
- 55 *1864, 2c, U. S. post., on amber, buff and manila.
- 56 *1870, 7c, 10c, amber paper.

LOT. UNITED STATES.

- 57 *1874, 30c.
 - 58 *1875, 5c, die A, white and blue, '82; 1c, on blue (used), '84; retouched 2c, red on blue (used).
 - 59 1880, 3c, green on white, die C, entire envelope. No. 5.
 - 60 *1882, 5c, Garfield on blue.
 - 61 *1886, 10c, on blue; 1887, 2c, on white, very pale shade.
 - 62 2c, brown, with adv. Bonner Merc. Co. and Mutual Ins. Co.
- Revenues.*
- 63 25c, Entry of Goods, unp. pair.
 - 64 25c, Entry of Goods, unp. pair and unp. trio.
 - 65 25c, Entry of Goods, unp. block of four.
 - 66 50c, Surety Bond, pp. pair on document.
 - 67 10c; 3d series, corner torn off.
 - 68 4th series, 1c and 4c, rouletted.
 - 69 California Exchange, second, \$1, \$3, \$5 and \$8 on document.
 - 70 Matches—Bentz (old), Hutchinson, Standard, S. C. B. C., Union (wmk.), Kyle (silk).
 - 71 Park City, 1c, silk, 3c, old.
 - 72 Medicine—A. L. Helmbold, 2c, 4c (silk), Ingham (wmk.).
 - 73 *Husband, 2c, red, old paper, unused, uns. block of four, slightly damaged at right edge.

Confederate.

- 74 Mobile, 5c, blue, nicked.
- 75 *New Orleans, 5c, brown on blue, on addressed envelope, but not cancelled.
- 76 1861, 5c, light and dark green, '63, *2c, 5c.
- 77 *1862, 2c, green, uns. pair.
- 78 *1863, 10c, light and dark blue, greenish blue (used), and perforated.
- 79 *1863-4, 1c, 2c, 5c 10c.

Telegraph.

- 80 *Western Union, 1884, 5c, 6c, 7c.

FOREIGN.

- 81 *Azores, 1879, 25c, entire env.
- 82 Bermuda, 1d on 3d, 1d on 1sh.
- 83 British Guiana, 1853, 4c, white line.
- 84 *British Guiana, 1882, 1c, ship; 1c, bark.
- 85 British Guiana, 1881, 2c on 96c, unsevered pair of the two varieties.
- 86 *Dutch Indies, 1888, entire env. 15 on 25c.
- 87 India, 1866, Prov. 6a, tall letters, fine.
- 88 India, 1866, Service Prov. 1/2a, lilac surc., fine.
- 89 *Lubeck, 1864, cut env. 1s, 2 1/2s, 4s.
- 90 Mauritius, 1848, 1d, red, bluish paper, fine.
- 91 Mauritius, same, not as fine.
- 92 *Natal, 1867, 9d, on blue paper.
- 93 *Nevis, 1867, 1d, sheet of 12.
- 94 *New Brunswick, Connell proof.
- 95 Spain, 1853, 1c, bronze.
- 96 Spain, 1851, 10 r, green.
- 97 Spain, 1861, 19c, fino.
- 98 Spain, 1862, 19c, rose on blue.
- 99 Switzerland, 1845, Geneva, 5c, guarantee of L. W. D. on back.
- 100 *Bolivar, 1882, 5p and 10p, proofs.
- 101 *16 Postal Cards, 4 used.

The next sale will be held on Thursday evening, August 6. Lots intended for this sale must be in the hands of the auctioneer, S. B. Bradt, Grand Crossing, Ill., on or before July 31st.

Particular attention is called to our change in method of cataloguing. All bids should be *for the lot*, and not for each piece in the lot.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, JULY 10, 1891.

No. 7.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

A Descriptive List of All Known Varieties.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM C. STONE.

(Continued from Page 35.)

GREAT BRITAIN.—PRIVATE ISSUES.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Founded in 1846.

ISSUE OF 1851-2.—Large upright rectangle (53x68 mm.) with name at top in oblong label with oval center, "Franked Message" and initials of President and Secretary below with 13 lines of instructions. Space for signature of sender at bottom.

1. Under 50 miles, black on pink.
2. " 100 " " " blue.
3. Above 100 " " " white.

ISSUE OF 1853.—Similar to last but with value in script under "Franked Message."

4. 3 pence, black on primrose.
5. 1 shilling, " " fawn.
6. 1 shilling 6p., black on pink.
7. 2 shillings, " " light blue.
8. 3 " " " dark blue.
9. 4 " " " white.

ISSUE OF 1861.—Oblong stamp, 36x26 mm.; value in words in oblong oval in center, name arched above, "This stamp only franks messages to the CONTINENT written on the Company's printed forms" in three lines below, with space for number at bottom. Date in lower corners. Perforate 12½.

10. 3 pence, black.
11. 18 " ?
12. 4 shillings, ?
13. 8 " ?

These stamps were used to prepay messages to Denmark, Hamburg and Hanover. For inland service the following were used: Rectangular stamp, 23x31½ mm., "Tele-

graph" at top, "18 Stamp 61" at bottom, serial number in center in oblong tablet, name and initials "R.G." "J.S.F." above, value below; two lines of inscriptions between value and bottom line. Perforate 12, 12½.

14. 3 pence, ochre-brown.
15. 1 shilling, orange-yellow.
16. 18 pence, rose-pink.
17. 2 shillings, green.
18. 2 " 6p., chocolate.
19. 3 " blue.
20. 4 " black.
21. 5 " purple.
- 21a. 10 " red-brown.

Imperforate specimens of some values are known but are probably proofs. The 1 and 4 shillings are also known with the serial number on white ground instead of engine-turned work.

ISSUE OF 1864.—Same as last, but with "H.W." in place of "J.S.F." Perforate 12½.

22. 3 pence, ochre-brown.
23. 6 " vermilion.
24. 1 shilling, orange yellow.
25. 18 pence, pale carmine.
26. 2 shillings, green.
27. 3 " blue.
28. 4 " black.
- 28a. 10 " red-brown.

ISSUE OF 1867.—Same as last issue but perforate 10.

29. 3 pence, ochre-brown.
30. 6 " vermilion.
31. 1 shilling, orange yellow.
32. 2 " green.
33. 3 " blue.

The existence of No. 28a is doubtful. But one copy of the same value of the 1861 series is known to exist and it seems very probable that the call for this value was not enough to warrant a second emission.

Stamped Paper.

ISSUE OF 1851.—Sheet of pink paper, 182x225 mm., watermarked with name of the company; circular seal in the heading representing Time, with name of the company above and "Incorporated June 1846" below; various regulations and instructions on front and back. These forms sold for one shilling each until 1853 when the rate for twenty words was increased to 1s. 6p.

1. 1 shilling, blue and black on rose.
2. 1 " 6p., " " " "

Directors' Franks.

ISSUE OF 185-(?) Rectangular stamp, 25x27 mm.; serial number at top, with name of company and initials "J.L.R.—J.S.F." below it; below this is "Director's Message—for the use of... only.—This (A) message must be—signed by the Director and—be sent without prepayment."

1. Black on blue; J.L.R. J.S.F.
2. " " " R.G. J.S.F.
3. " " " R.G. H.W.

These franks were printed with the Director's name in the blank and furnished in lots of 100 as called for.

This company was purchased in 1869 by the government for about £3,000,000.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Established 1850.

ISSUE OF 1861-2.—Large rectangle 28x43 mm., with monogram "S.T." in oval in center, name in two lines at top, value at bottom, "Uninsured Message" at left, "() Words including address" at right. Perforate 14.

1. 4½ pence, mauve.
2. 3 shillings 9 pence, mauve.
3. 4 shillings, " "
4. 7 " 6 pence, " "
5. 8 " " " "
6. 4 " on 8 sh., " "

This company is still in existence, but the stamps were only in use for a short time and no specimens are known in any collection.

ENGLISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Chartered June 1852.

ISSUE OF 1853.—Large ornamented eight rayed star containing value in lower half; "Frank Stamp" at top; name and fac-simile signature of secretary on the three folds of a streamer attached to a spear at the left

side, and enfolding the star. Size 35x43 mm., imperforate.

1. 1 shilling, black.....1.25 —
2. 1 " 6 p., lilac..... — —
3. 2 " " blue..... — —
4. 4 " pale red.....2.00 —
5. 5 " green.....2.00 —

BRITISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Established April 22, 1857.

ISSUE OF 1857.—Rectangular stamp, 26x30 mm.; upright tablet in center, with oblong label across center containing serial number; name in upper half of tablet, secretary's autograph in fac-simile in lower half; "Frank Stamp" at top, value below. Perforate 13, 13½.

1. 3 pence, black on white.
2. 6 " " " flesh.
3. 1 shilling, " " lavender.
4. 1 " 6 pence, black on gray.
5. 1 " 6 " " " gray.
6. 2 " " " " yellow (1869).
7. 2 " 6 " " " olive yellow.
8. 3 " " black on pink.
9. 4 " " " green.
10. 5 " " " blue.

The value in No. 5 is expressed in words while in No. 4 it is given in figures. It is probable that all values exist with both perforations although some varieties have not been seen. The control number is sometimes found in red and sometimes in black.

This company was formed by the union of the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company and the British Telegraph Company, which latter had been formed by the union of two other companies.

UNITED KINGDOM ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated July 24, 1860.

ISSUE OF MARCH 1862.—Upright rectangle, 25x30 mm., with name of company in six lines in the center; "Uninsured Message" at top, value at bottom, "Five (Ten, or Twenty) Words" at left, "Including Address" at right. Perforate 15.

1. 3 pence, yellow ochre.
2. 6 " rose.
3. 1 shilling, violet.
4. 1 " " on bluish safety paper.

ISSUES OF 1863.—Oblong stamp, 31x26 mm.; name in center in five lines, "Uninsured" at left, "Message" at right, value at top, three lines of instruction at bottom. Perforate 15.

5. 3 pence, orange yellow.
6. 6 " rose.
7. 1 shilling, violet.
8. 1 " 6 pence, green.
9. 2 " brown.

ISSUE OF 186-(?).—Same as last, lithographed on plain wove paper. Perforate 15.
10. 1 shilling, violet.

This company was purchased in 1869 by the government for a little over £560,000.

UNIVERSAL PRIVATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ISSUE OF 1864.—Value in oval in two lines with oblong label in center for control number; rustic oval band around, with name of company. Numerals in each corner forming date. Perforate 12½.

1. 3 pence, ?
2. 6 " brown.
3. 9 " ?
4. 1 shilling, mauve.

Nothing is known concerning the colors, etc., of the 3p. and 9p. This company was purchased by the government in 1869 for about £180,000.

LONDON DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1859.

ISSUE OF JUNE 1862.—Large shaded figure of value traversed by company's name and fac-simile of secretary's signature; control number at top, double lined rectangular frame. Perforate 13.

1. 3 pence, black on primrose.
2. 4 " " blue.
3. 6 " " vermilion.

This last has the control number in black and is on surfaced paper, the other two values have the number in red.

ISSUE OF 1865.—Large numeral in center, "Message Stamp" across center, name in three lines above, address of company, number, and signature of secretary and manager below; "L.D.T.Co." in corners. Perforate 11½.

4. 3 pence, black on yellow.
5. 6 " " pink.

Same as last on paper faced with color.

6. 3 pence, black on greenish blue.
7. 6 " " vermilion.

SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.—Large rectangular stamp, 38x46 mm., containing the arms of the company in an oval inscribed with name of company above and value below; control number in upper left corner. Watermarked "S.E.R." Perforate 12.

1. 9 pence, red.
2. 1 shilling, orange-yellow.
3. 1 " 2 pence, black.
4. 1 " 6 " lilac.
5. 2 " 3 " red-brown.
6. 2 " 9 " green.

These stamps are quite scarce, only 25,000 having been printed, and the remainder having been destroyed a number of years ago.

BONELLI'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established January 1861.

ISSUE OF 1861.—Figure of Mercury; garter inscribed with motto; oblong tablets above and below with value and control number. Name of company in frame around the outside. Perforate 12½.

1. 3 pence, green.
2. 6 " black.
3. 9 " azure.
4. 1 shilling, vermilion.

ISSUE OF 1868.—Similar to last but with straight lined groundwork instead of wavy. The control numbers are in brown and are much larger than before. Perforate 13.

5. 3 pence, red-brown.

The set of five stamps is priced by an English dealer at £1.

In July 1868 an Act was passed by Parliament which in connection with one passed a year later, conferred on the Postmaster General the necessary powers to acquire the various private lines and to establish a government telegraph monopoly in connection with the post office department. I shall next take up the special stamps issued for this new branch of the government.

MOUNTING OF POSTAL CARDS.

From Advance Sheets of Watson's Post Card and Letter Card Catalogue.

IT may be of interest to some collectors to know how I keep my collection of cards. At present they are kept in fifteen scrap books, containing about 175 leaves, each leaf is 13¾ inches high and 9½ inches wide. A book of this size, well but not extravagantly bound, costs one dollar.

I place the cards on one side of the page

only, and hold them in place by cutting small slits on each page, through which I put the corners of the card. You can, as a rule, get three cards on each page, except the early issues of the German States, which being much larger than those now generally in use, you can only get two on a page. On these pages you will have plenty of room at

each side of the card to make any notes you desire. At the left of my cards I place the number given in this catalogue, and at the right the date of issue and any memorandum which I think would be of interest to me or to a person looking over the collection.

I find the above plan to be the best in every way. It allows you to turn at once to any card you wish to examine, the countries being arranged in alphabetical order, the books numbered and the names of the countries being arranged in their order below the number on the outside. My book No. 1 contains Alsace and Lorraine to Austria; No. 2 from Azores to Bavaria; No. 3 Belgium to Chili, and so on down to No. 15, which contains Wurtemberg.

Some collectors keep their cards in large scrap books, but instead of cutting slits in the page, they cut off the corners of envelopes and paste them on the page, so that the corners of the card can be slipped into the pocket made by the envelope. This is a good way, but has one objection, which is, that it makes your books very bulky, and the smaller the books are the easier they are to handle.

Mr. Aug. De Jonge, of Staten Island, keeps his cards on the page by sewing them on with thread. This is a most excellent way, but it takes an enormous amount of time, which I have not got to spare, still it makes a very handsome page.

Many keep their cards in envelopes with the name of the country, date of issue, or a catalogue number, in the upper left corner. The objection to this way is that your cards cannot be looked at as easily as they can in a book, and after a while the corners will naturally become worn from being continually taken out and put back in the envelopes.

There is one thing you must never do, and that is, paste a card to a page, or put it in such a way that it cannot be easily removed for examination.

Never deface a card by pasting anything to it, not even the stamp hinges you hear and read so much about. Keep your cards free from everything.

Never cut the stamp out of the card, collect cards entire or not at all; cut cards are only worth their weight as old paper.

Used cards are in many cases of more value than unused ones, so do not throw away a used specimen because you happen to obtain one that has never been used. I find after having tried all sizes of books, that the size above mentioned is more

easily handled than any other, a smaller size will require a larger number of books, while a large size will, you will find, be altogether too large.

HOW TO MOUNT POSTAL CARDS.

Having been frequently asked by collectors as to the best and cheapest mode of mounting cards, I take pleasure in giving herewith the method which I have adopted for my own collection. As cards are issued in a number of shades, from a pure white through all the different tints of buff, rose, blue, green, purple, to a dark slate or gray, I have chosen as a receptacle for them a black bristol (not a glazed card board) 9x13 inches, which cuts 5 to the sheet without waste. For a border I have ruled a double line with white ink, and for a heading another single line, about an inch from the top, *i. e.*, the narrow 9 inch side. The name of the country is written in this space, also in white ink, and should be done in plain script, as neatly as the collector's pen will permit.

The sheet is now ready to receive the cards which must, of course, be arranged in the order of their issue, and mounted in the following manner:

Take a No. 2 heavy white high cut pay envelope, seal the flap and cut off the four corners as large as the size will permit, leaving only a diamond in the center for waste. You now have four pockets. Take two of them and slip them over the two lower corners of the card to be mounted, and paste the pockets (not the card itself) on the sheet, leaving about an inch of space between the top of the card and the white line. The second card is treated in the same manner and should be placed high enough to cover the pockets containing the first card. A sheet of the size named will hold 5 or 6 cards. To the left of the cards the years of issue may be written in white ink.

A collection mounted in this manner, if done neatly, presents a very attractive appearance and the outlay is very small, as the bristol board which costs from 10 to 12 cents per sheet, can be bought as required.

The advantage of these loose, unbound sheets over an album or scrap book can be readily seen, as new sheets can be added whenever necessary and placed in regular order for any future issues.

A. Lohmeyer.

We trust that if any of our members have any different way of mounting cards than those described above they will give our readers the benefit of their experience.

UNITED STATES PHILATELIC NOTES.

In May, 1869, the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, Hon. Columbus Delano, issued a pamphlet entitled "Laws and Regulations concerning the purchase and use of Internal Revenue Stamps," which was mailed gratis to all persons wishing information in connection with the use of revenue stamps.

In it is the following interesting information in relation to the use of United States document stamps in the Confederate States which is not generally known.

"A person who holds an unstamped conveyance founded upon a 'confederate currency' consideration will be allowed to affix such stamps thereto as he may think sufficient, and no prosecution will be instituted by direction of this office for the recovery of a penalty for failure to stamp it according to the nominal amount of such consideration. If the parties interested elect to stamp it according to the actual value of the consideration in United States currency at the date of its delivery, they will be allowed to do so, *taking their own risk of the sufficiency of the stamp*. The validity of a deed is a question for the courts. It is one of importance to the parties, but not to this office, any further than the insufficiency of the stamp may affect the revenue.

"The first act imposing a stamp tax upon certain specified instruments took effect, so far as said tax is concerned, October 1, 1862. The impression which seems to prevail to some extent, that no stamps are required upon any instruments issued in the States lately in insurrection, prior to the surrender or prior to the establishment of collection districts there, is erroneous.

"Instruments issued in those States since October 1, 1862, are subject to the same taxes as similar ones issued at the same time in the other States.

"No stamp is necessary upon an instrument executed prior to October 1, 1862, to make it admissible in evidence or to entitle it to record."

As will be seen by the following severe warning from the same pamphlet, the revenue officials tried to discourage the collecting of document stamps.

"It is reported that persons in various parts of the country, and under various pretexts, are collecting cancelled stamps, and, as it is believed, for the purpose of remov-

ing the cancelling marks therefrom and preparing them for further use.

"All revenue officers are expected and hereby directed to give this matter their special attention; to acquaint the people with the true object for which such stamps are collected, and with the penalties incurred by all who in any way knowingly and willfully aid, abet, and assist in the commission of the offence. It is believed that many stamps are gathered from persons who are ignorant of the use to which they are to be put, and innocent of all intent to defraud the revenue.

"The fact that a person is collecting stamps which have once been used is sufficient to arouse strong suspicion, and calls for an immediate investigation; *and the possession of washed, restored, or altered stamps is prima facie evidence of guilt*. No pains should be spared to insure the detection and punishment of guilty parties."

As these stamps were abolished by law nearly twenty years ago, of course the above decision is now void, and it is no longer a misdemeanor to collect them.

It is said that the \$5000 United States document stamp was never prepared except as a sort of proof, and that the one used upon Commodore Stevens' will (probate) was thus used. It was on heavy paper, and there were a few others similarly struck off, one, at least, of which has found its way into a collection.

The latest issued lock seals are engraved in black with red numerals, with the additional surcharge, in red ink, of "Series B."

The Mexicans on the border of this country have an ingenious plan for cheating their government out of postage, to the advantage of the northern republic. In Mexico postal rates are high and it costs ten cents to send a letter from any of the river towns to the city of Mexico, or provinces south of there, and five cents to nearer points. Instead of paying the high rates of their own government, they simply paddle across the Rio Grande, buy a two-cent U. S. stamp and mail their letters to any point in Mexico they please. They take a dollar's worth of trouble to save a few cents, but then the government is cheated, and there is some satisfaction in that. The officials try to stop the business, but they can't do it.

Robert Stockwell Ha-cher.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

ADHESIVES.

Argentina.—(V. 92). The new 20 pesos has a portrait of Admiral Brown in a rectangle arched at the top, with "Correos y telegrafos" above; "República—Argentina" at sides, and value below. Perforate $11\frac{1}{2}$.

20 pesos, blue-green.

It is reported, and we hope correctly, that the 10 and 50 pesos are not to be issued.

On May 1st there was issued an 8 centavos stamp with a head of Rivadavia to left in a circle inscribed with the usual inscriptions; at the foot "Centavos" in a straight line with numerals of value in each lower corner. Perforate $11\frac{1}{2}$.

8 centavos, red.

Austria.—(V. 73). The new design for the 20, 24, 30 and 50 kreuzers has the head of Franz Josef II. to left in an upright octagonal frame, with "kreuzer" at top and bottom. "Kais Koenigl" at left and "Oesterr Post" at right. The numerals of value are in hexagonal labels in each corner. We have not learned the colors as yet.

Bhopal.—(V. 38). The *Monthly Journal* reports a couple of errors in the retouched 2 annas noted some months since. In one "BEGAM" is spelled "BEEGAM" or "BBEGAM" the print being so poor as to render it difficult to decide. The same paper also notes a new drawing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. The lettering is much smaller than in the previous issue.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(V. 73). The 20 reis of the 1890 issue is announced by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* as just having been issued.

20 reis, green.

Ceylon.—(IV. 285). The 25 and 28 cent stamps are the latest victims to the surcharge fiend, having received the new value "Fifteen cents" in two lines over the old value in capital letters.

15 cents on 25c., brown; black.

15 " " 28c., slate; "

Colombia.—(V. 74). We learn from the *Philatelic World* that the current 1 centavo has been seen in a new color.

1 centavo, blue on bluish.

Costa Rica.—(V. 56). We have been informed by Henry L. Calman that a new series of stamps are being prepared and we judge that a "Seebeck" contract has been entered into with Waterlow & Sons of London who prepared the last set and who are the contractors represented by Henry Etheridge in the recent Ecuador contract.

Cuba.—(IV. 166). Some changes are soon to be made in the colors of some of the colonial stamps as the present hues are not in accord with those recommended by the Postal Union and certain values are liable to be mistaken for others on account of their being printed in different shades of the same color.

Finland.—(V. 92). The special marks on the 1, 2, 3 and 7 koeps are placed six on each side of the oval containing the arms; the 4, 10, 20 and 30 koeps and 1 rouble have them in each of the four exterior angles; the 14 and 35 koeps have them on each side of the imperial crown while the $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 roubles have them in the lower angles below the oval. M. Moens says that there is to be no 70 koeps.

France (Levant).—(IV. 295). Senf Bros.' *Journal* reports the 5 francs with the surcharge "20 piastres" in black.

20 piastres on 5 fr., lilac; black.

French Congo.—The 15 centimes French Colonies has been surcharged "Congo français—5c." in two lines. Only 1500 were issued and the usual double surcharge has been seen.

5c. on 15 cent, blue; black.

We are inclined to think that this may be a revenue stamp but cannot say until we see the decree.

Germany.—(IV. 77). From *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* we learn that Postmaster-General Stephan desires to issue a new stamp bearing the likeness of Wilhelm II., but that he meets with considerable opposition from the various states of the empire as they consider that it would be a violation of their sovereign rights. Since the emperor's head already appears on the gold and silver coins (except in the lowest values) we do not see how they can object to it on the stamps.

India.—(V. 39). The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* gives the 12 annas in a new color.

12 annas, dark brown on dark orange red.

Indo China.—(V. 23). We notice that some of our contemporaries are chronicling a 10 cent postal packet stamp formed by surcharging the French colonial postage stamp of that value. This stamp is not a postage stamp at all but represents a revenue tax assessed on all parcels. We have the official decree to prove this.

Italy.—(V. 92). The frame, etc., of the 5 lire stamp is to be printed in Prussian blue and the head in reddish brown, with the numerals of value in white.

Johore.—The 24 cent Straits Settlements has been surcharged "JOHOR—2 cents" in two lines, according to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*.

2 cents on 24c., green; black.

Labuan.—The *Philatelic World* says that the 16 cents has gone back to its original color. Watermark crown C.A.

16 cents, blue; crown C.A.

Lagos.—(V. 39). There is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp of the current type, watermark and perforations.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, blue.

Luxemburg.—(V. 39). The values of the new set below 10 centimes will bear the arms of the new grand duke in addition to those of the Netherlands as at present.

Madagascar.—(IV. 166). *Le Timbre Poste* has received two new provisionals from this colony which has been rather quiet of late. The surcharge consists of heavy numerals about 7 mm. in height.

5 on 40 cent, red on straw; black.

15 on 25 " black on red; "

Martinique.—(V. 56). One of our New York friends informs us that the 20 cent unpaid has been surcharged "Timbre-Poste—15c — Martinique" in three lines.

15c. on 20 cent, black; black(f)

From *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* we take the following list of the recently issued provisionals:

5 on 10c., 30,000.	5 on 40c., 25,000.
5 on 20c., 15,000.	15 on 20c., 3,000.
5 on 30c., 25,000.	15 on 25c., 118,000.
5 on 35c., 35,000.	15 on 75c., 5,000.

Mexico.—(IV. 285). J. W. Scott has shown us an unsevered pair of the official stamp in orange, imperforate.

.....orange; imperf.

Nandgaon.—(V. 74). The *Monthly Journal* says that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna comes on yellowish paper as well as on white.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue on yellowish.

Pahang.—(IV. 212). The surcharge now measures $15\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

2 cents, rose; black.

Paraguay.—(V. 23). J. W. Scott recently showed us several values of the official stamps with the surcharge measuring only 11 mm, instead of 13 as heretofore. We understand that there is a full set with the exception of the 7 cent, which does not exist in this or the previous set according to Mr. Scott.

1 centavo, green; violet.

2 " carmine; "

5 " blue; "

10 " purple; "

15 " orange; "

20 " pink; "

Portugal.—(IV. 167). The *Monthly Journal* has seen a specimen of the 120 reis of the 1866 issue, which is perforated with lozenge-shaped holes like those sometimes found on the first issue of Madeira and which have always been supposed to be of local or unofficial origin.

Roumania.—(V. 39). The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Carol I was marked by the issue of a special series of stamps which were only in use during the three days of the celebration (May ^{10, 11, 12} 27, 28, 29) and which were not sold to the public but were affixed to the letters by the post-office officials. Head of Carol I. to left in double oval, inscribed "Roumania Jubileu de 25 ani al Domniei regelui Carol I." In the corners "5—Bani—Bani—5." We give after each value the number printed. The perforation is the same as the current series, $13\frac{1}{2}$, and we are indebted to W. F. Gregory for the first sight of them.

$\frac{1}{2}$ bani, red; 128,700.

3 " violet, 128,960.

5 " green, 63,960.

10 " brick red, 63,700.

15 " gray, 129,480.

Notwithstanding these stamps were not to be delivered to the public we note the fact that at least one New York dealer has a few unused sets for sale.

Saint Lucia.—(II. 43). The *Monthly Journal* has seen imperforate specimens of the 1863 fourpenny and sixpenny with satisfactory margins. Watermark crown C. C.

4 pence, blue, imperf.

6 " green, "

Saint Pierre and Miquelon.—(V. 93). In addition to the provisionals noted last month there is still another of the same type.

15c. on 35 cent., black on orange, black.

Selangor.—(IV. 286). The *Monthly Journal* has a new type of surcharge in italic capitals, measuring $10\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ mm.

2 cents, rose, black.

Sierre Leone.—(IV. 124). Following in the footsteps of the other British colonies a $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp has been issued of the current type, etc.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, blue.

South Australia.—(V. 74). The design accepted for the new $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence has a profile of Victoria at the left and behind it is a kangaroo in the midst of a clump of ferns. The name is at the top and the value at the bottom. The 5 pence has a bust of the queen and the colonial arms accollated under a row of ferns.

Sweden.—(V. 74). We are informed by Otto Olsson that the 6 ore stamps are to be withdrawn and that 1 ore stamps will probably be issued. Also that the 20 ore official stamps are to be issued in blue hereafter.

We understand that the new 10 ore is now in use, 10 ore, carmine.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie says that the "losen" stamps are to be withdrawn January 1, 1892.

United States.—(V. 75). The C. H. Meekel Stamp and Publishing Company have recently discovered a specimen of the 1868 five cent stamp which was grilled all over. This makes three values now that are known of: this variety and it seems probable that the entire set was so treated.

1868 5 cents brown, grilled all over.

We already have two distinct shades of the postage due stamps and now it seems that there is to be another change, for J. W. Scott has shown us the two cent in a handsome claret.

2 cents, claret.

The other values will soon be heard from no doubt.

NOTE.—In last month's issue of this journal I called attention, editorially, to this above mentioned change, having received the 1c., 2c. and 10c. stamps in the new color just as we were going to press.—R. S. H.

ENVELOPES.

Finland.—(V. 93). The circles on the 7 and 14 kopecks are six in number, three above the stamp and three below it. On the 10 and 20 kopecks there is one in each of the cut-out corners.

Mauritius.—(V. 75). The new 50 cent was issued April 9th, according to *Le Timbre Poste*. We presume the size remains as before. 166×112 .

50 cents canary yellow.

The registered letter envelopes were issued to the public on February 6, 1891.

Sweden.—(E. 24). George H. Watson has shown us the 1 ore on blue paper, size 126×151 .

10 ore, carmine on blue.

United States.—(V. 75). The following new discoveries are chronicled in the *Philatelic Journal of America*.

With 1886 watermark.

4 c., carmine on white, size 7.

4 c. " on amber, " 7.

With 1890 watermark.

4 c., carmine on manila, size 8.

4 c., " on amber manila, size 8.

A new knife of the number 9 envelope is also illustrated. It is very high cut like the penalty en-

velopes. The watermark is not noted but we presume it is the 1890 type.

- 2 cents, green on white, size 9, high cut.
2 " " on amber, " 9, " "

WRAPPERS.

Finland.—(V. 93). The circles are three in number and are placed above the stamp. The smallest size of the 2 k. has not yet been seen.

Monaco. The newsbands now have the new type of stamp.

- 1 centime, olive.
2 " violet.

POST CARDS.

Finland.—(V. 94). On the 3 kopec card there are three circles above the stamp and three below it. The 4 kopec has one circle in each angle.

Guinea. The frame of the 10 reis is now the same as that of the other values.
10 reis, blue.

Liberia.—(III. 48). *Le Timbre Poste* says that there is a card 135x91 mm. with inscriptions as in the present issue but with the center of the stamp scratched out like the envelope noted by us.
3 cents, red and blue.

Mexico.—(V. 75). Another lot of cards to add to the already overstocked list. The international cards have a Greek border with "Union Postal Universal" at the top and the corresponding French inscription below. In the center of the upper half is an eagle on a base formed by three parallel lines: arched above is "Servicio Postal Mexicano;" at the left "Targeta Postal," at the right "Carte Postale." In the lower left corner are two lines, Spanish and French concerning the address.

The stamp is of the current type and is in the usual place.

- 2 cents, carmine and green on rosy white.
2 " " " " " white.
3 " red " " " rosy white.
3 " " " " " white.

The third value is quite similar to the above but the inscriptions in the frame, "Servicio Interior," are at the sides; at the left of the eagle is "Tarjeta," at the right "Postal." There is but one line of instructions.

- 5 cents, ultramarine and carmine on white.
5 " " " " " rosy white.

Norway.—(V. 75). *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* says that the word "Bref-kort" is now printed as a single word, "BREFKORT," on the 3 ore, while on the reply card "Svar Brefkort" appears in a single line.
3 ore, orange.
3x3 " "

Roumania.—(V. 57). A jubilee card was issued at the same time as the adhesives. It has the jubilee stamp at right, arms at left, "Carta Postala" between. It is printed on rose card with buff reverse. The issue consisted of 78,000 cards.
5 bani, black on rose.

Sweden.—(III. 351). We are informed by Otto Olsson that the 10x10 ore of the same type as the 1889 single card has just appeared.
10x10 ore, carmine on white.

LETTER CARDS.

Finland.—(V. 94). The 7 kopecs has three circles above, and three below the stamp and the 10 kopec has one in each corner of the stamp.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

Austria.—(V. 12). A. Lohmeyer sends us a telephone card similar to the current issue, but with no impressed stamp. Instead it has two ruled spaces at the left and inscribed for 2 and 1 florin postage stamps.

- 3 florin, blue and black on white.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. M. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

THE BOSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY held its regular meeting on the evening of June 10th, fifteen present. The subject of changing the evening for meeting was postponed till fall, and adjournment was made till September 9th. It is probable that a special meeting will be called during the summer to be held at some seashore resort. An auction sale will be a feature of either the October or November meeting.

C. M. BRADBURY, *Secretary*.

THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY, branch of American Philatelic Association; meetings held the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M. at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, B. Hehnmann. For information address the Secretary, 7 Third avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Communications relating to exchange matters, B. F. Albrecht, P. O. Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Minutes of the one hundredth regular meeting, June 17th, 1891. Present:—Mr. August Dejonge in the chair; Albrecht, Benary, Clotz, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. Odendall and P. T. Schumann. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Mr. Dejonge

proposed Mr. Hengo Kessler as a member of this society, which was referred to the executive committee. The attention of the meeting was called to the fact by the President that this was the one hundredth meeting of the S. I. P. S., and that he was proud to say that since he, with two others, started the society it had been a continued success and he hoped that its prosperity would continue. In commemoration of this event Mr. Albrecht presents the society with a set of triangular Cape of Good Hope and a set of used Elsas Lorain stamps, for which a vote of thanks was offered to the kind donor.

Mrs. Benary presents the society with a fine lot of counterfeits and genuine stamps for the respective albums, for which a vote of thanks was passed. Mr. A. S. Butchard, from Owen Sound, Canada, presents the society with a counterfeit 18 k. Wurttemberg, which was accepted with thanks. Mr. Witt presents a set of counterfeits Tahiti out of the factory of A. Burmeister of Newark, N. J. A vote of thanks was passed for his kind donation. On motion meeting adjourned.

P. T. SCHUMANN, *Secretary*.

THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

8 GOWER ST., LONDON, W. C.,

May 20, 1891.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST:

SIR:—I am requested by the Philatelic Protection Association to forward to you the following copy of our articles of association, list of officers, etc., requesting the favour of insertion of the same in the next number of your publication.

I shall be glad to receive from collectors or dealers any information which may be of use to the Association with regard to the manufacture and sale of forgeries. The said information will be treated as strictly confidential.

Application for membership may be made through any officer or member of the committee. I remain, yours truly,

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,
Hon. Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

President, T. W. Cheveley; Vice-President, not yet elected; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles J. Phillips; F. G. Bepler, P. M. Bright, D. Brosnan, W. Brown, T. Buhl, G. Callf, Major E. B. Evans, F. R. Ginn, M. Giwelb, J. W. Jones, Stafford Smith, W. T. Wilson, Douglas Garth.

THE ARTICLES OF THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.—OBJECTS.

ARTICLE 1.—The Association is constituted:

(a) To protect collectors and dealers against fraud, and particularly to devise and take measures to prevent the manufacture, sale, and circulation, with fraudulent intent, of imitations of postage stamps and other objects of philatelic interest, including the fraudulent imitation of any part of the process of their manufacture or authorized cancellation or surcharge.

(b) To circulate such information as may be of service in preventing philatelists from being defrauded.

(c) To take any such general measures in the interest of philately as may be deemed expedient.

MEMBERSHIP.

ART. 2.—All philatelists not under twenty-one years of age shall be eligible as members of the Association.

ART. 3.—Candidates for membership must be nominated by three members of the Association, balloted for at a general meeting, and elected by a majority of three-fourths of those present. The names of candidates, together with those of their proposers, must be sent in to the Secretary, who shall take the earliest opportunity of notifying the names of candidates to the members of the Association; but no such candidate's name shall be submitted to ballot until the second general meeting following his nomination.

ART. 4.—The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary and Treasurer combined.

ART. 5.—If any charge or matter affecting the character or conduct of any member shall be brought

before the Committee, it shall be the duty of the Committee at a meeting summoned for that purpose, after giving full opportunity to such member to deny or explain the charge, to expel or remove such member whenever the Committee is satisfied that his character or conduct is inconsistent with the objects or well-being of, or injurious to, the Association. Three-fourths of those present must concur in any resolution to that effect; and such resolution shall be subject to an appeal at the second ordinary meeting of the Association following such expulsion.

ART. 6.—No person who is not a member of the Association shall be permitted, under any circumstances, to be present at its meetings, except on the recommendation of the Committee.

COMMITTEE.

ART. 7.—The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by a Committee of fifteen members, consisting of the President, Vice-President; Secretary, and twelve other members.

ART. 8.—For the purposes of a meeting of the Committee seven shall form a quorum.

ART. 9.—An annual general meeting of the Association shall be held in the month of May, at which meeting the officers of the Association and members of the Committee shall be elected, to hold office for a period terminating with the next annual general meeting; but any office becoming vacant may be re-filled by election at any general meeting upon notice being given in accordance with Article 16. Retiring officers and members of the Committee are eligible for re-election.

ART. 10.—The Secretary and Treasurer shall conduct the correspondence of the Association, keep the minutes of all meetings, and have charge of the funds. He shall at all times furnish all such information with regard to the affairs of the Association as the Committee or a general meeting may call for, and shall present a balance-sheet, made up to the 31st of March, to the Association at its first meeting held during the month of April in each year, that it may be audited and laid before the Association at the annual general meeting in May. On presentation of such balance-sheet, two members shall be appointed as Auditors (one of whom shall not be a member of the Committee), to audit the accounts and balance-sheets and report thereon to the annual general meeting in May.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

ART. 11.—The annual subscription for members is two guineas.

ART. 12.—The subscription is due on being admitted a member, and annually, in advance, on May 1st in each year. Members elected after October 31st will be called upon to pay only half of the current year's subscription.

ART. 13.—All members who have not sent their subscriptions to the Treasurer by July 1st, after due application has been made to them, or explained their not having done so to the satisfaction of the Committee, shall be considered to have resigned their membership. To become members of the Association again they will have to be re-elected in accordance with Article 3.

MEETINGS.

ART. 14.—Meetings are held in London at intervals of not more than thirty days, and at such dates,

times and places as the Committee may appoint; of which at least three days' previous notice shall be given by post to members residing in the United Kingdom.

ART. 15.—For the transaction of business at general meetings twelve members shall form a quorum.

GENERAL.

ART. 16.—The Association, at any general meeting, upon notice given with that of the date of the meeting, can enter upon any special business, except suspension or alteration of any of these statutes, or the election of officers or members of the Committee, on the occasion of any vacancy occurring during the

current year of office, of which at least three weeks' notice shall be given.

ART. 17.—No legal proceedings of any kind shall be undertaken by the Committee until the subject matter of such proceedings shall have been laid before the general meeting, and such proceedings sanctioned.

ART. 18.—The proceedings of the Association at all meetings, and all communications addressed to the members, are to be considered by them as strictly private and confidential, and are not to be divulged to any person not a member of the Association under any circumstances whatever. Any member infringing this rule shall be liable to expulsion.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

The J. W. Scott Co. Ltd., are just putting on the market what they call the Philatelic Leaflet, which is a blank approval sheet containing ten spaces to a page and bound in books containing some eight or ten pages. The hinge is cut from the page and is swallow-tailed, so that a rubber stamp can be applied on the reverse of the sheet part of the impression falling on the small portion of the back of the stamp exposed. It is the invention of Mr. Albrecht, and will no doubt have a good sale among collectors and dealers.

The latest thing in the catalogue line is that of a private sale of rare stamps arranged by A. R. Rogers, our efficient auction buyer. The catalogue is gotten up on heavy paper with a nice cover and comprises some 414 lots. A reserve price is affixed to every lot and the total value at these rates foots up over \$8,000. The highest bid sent in at or above the reserve price will be accepted. Among the great rarities we note a Baltimore envelope, a New Haven envelope, ten St. Louis stamps including the excessively rare 20 cent (\$600) of which but four are known and this the first ever offered to the public; Messenkope's unique pink paper local; Gt. Britain sixpence, lilac, perf. 14, unwatermarked and unused; Hawaii 1851 5c., new and used; India ½a, red; an unused Connell, New Orleans 5c, red, used, and Danville, Va., 5c., with W. D. Coleman, P. M. Very few of the lots are below \$5. This is a new departure in stamp sales and we wish Mr. Rogers success in his venture. Bids will be accepted up to 5 P. M., July 18th.

Mr. Watson has finished his work on the main part of his post-card catalogue and is now compiling an appendix which bids fair to be of quite good size. The fourth and fifth parts of the catalogue cover the ground from Great Britain to Norway and are of course fully up to the standard. We advise our readers to send in their \$2 as the edition of the catalogue is limited to 200.

Part 26 of the Grosses Handbuch der Philatelie continues the Mexican list commenced in No. 25 and goes as far as the end of 1872. The rare provisionals are treated quite fully, and could the Association afford the money for the cuts we should be glad to publish a translation of this part of the work. Mr. Rechert will supply this publication at a very low rate.

We have just received the June number of *L'Union Postale*, a monthly paper published at Berne by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

It is in parallel columns of French, German and English, and contains much interesting postal matter. The subscription is 4 fr. per year.

Louis Senf's *Illustrirtes Postkarten Handbuch*, Part IV, has just reached us and we gladly welcome it. It is fully up to the time, and should be in every card collector's library as well as every philatelic editor's. Even if you do not read German it will be of considerable value since all the various types are illustrated and all cards have a value affixed to them. It will make a book of nearly 500 pages when completed and costs only about 75c. for the five parts.

The third number of the *Post-Office* contains, as a leader, an article by Alvah Davison on "Duty on Postage Stamps," a subject of especial interest to all just at present. There are, in addition, numerous other interesting articles and items. Come again.

The *Eastern Philatelist* for June is fully up to the high standard maintained heretofore. It now has a paid up circulation of 1279 and yet is not satisfied, but calls for more.

The May number of our Athenian contemporary, the *Hermes*, has some interesting news concerning the forthcoming envelopes and letter cards as well as a goodly chronicle of new issues.

The *Quaker City Philatelist* continues the reprint of the Mulready caricatures, etc., and the official matter of the Western Philatelic Union. "Dispersion" furnishes some Chicago notes. Friend Walton has improved the paper vastly since he took hold of it.

The *Monthly Journal* for May continues the registered envelope list and the Mulready article and has in addition some very interesting articles on the collection of essays and some "Sydney view" forgeries.

Publications received.—*American*: Watson's Post Card Cat. parts IV. and V., Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News; (April) The Collector, North Am. Phil.; (May) Post Office, Rhode Island Phil., Phil. Era, Essex County Phil., North Am. Phil.; (June) Phil. Journal of Am., Phil. World, Quaker City Phil., Eastern Phil., Post Office, Trifet's Galaxy of Music, Am. Journ. of Phil., Southern Phil. *Foreign*: Freymy Priced Cat.; (April) O Philatelist; (May) Boersen-Courier, Monthly Jour., Revue Philatelique, Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Postes, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, O Philatelist; (June) Phil. Jour. of Gt. Britain, Stamp Collector's Monthly, Boersen Courier, Le Timbre, Der Philatelist.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

LAST month the suggestion was made in the editorial columns that notice of important motions to be made in convention should be published in the July number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST. In order to be consistent I desire to announce that I shall offer at the coming convention an amendment to the constitution as follows: to amend Article IX., Sec. 1, by adding "but no amendment shall be voted on in convention unless notice of the same has previously been published in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST." This will give members who have to be represented by proxy an opportunity to properly instruct those who hold their proxies. If an amendment is worth accepting it can stand investigation, and previous consideration is a check against hasty action. The amendment here suggested can do no harm, and it offers an opportunity for a better expression of the desires of the members at large. It is to be desired that members in sending proxies will give instructions for an affirmative vote to this amendment. C. A. H.

The one topic of interest to the dealers just now is the tariff on stamps. On a visit to New York last month every dealer interviewed told the same tale of woe. Scores of letters are now held by the authorities which are supposed to contain dutiable matter. The customs' officers charge duty at 25 per cent. on the invoice value of the stamps if used, and on the face value of the unused. One dealer informed us that duty was demanded from him on some 60 cents worth of common unused German stamps sent in payment for goods. Another firm had duty charged on the stamps used to prepay a letter from British Guiana, the stamps being of the recent provisional issue.

It will be remembered that at the last convention Messrs. Calman, Tiffany and Meekel were appointed to lay the matter before the department and secure some uniform rating. A fund is being made up by subscription to send these gentlemen to Washington to attend to this matter properly. It has reached \$110 at the present date, and we trust the New York dealers will respond with their share. W. C. S.

Guy Reynolds suggests to us that the A. P. A. adopt a society badge. As he is one of the more recent members he probably is not aware that such a badge was adopted by the Chicago convention, but never met with any great sale. We trust it will be brought to the attention of the convention that a new supply may be ordered if there are none on hand. The shape of the old badge was far from satisfactory and the design not very distinguishable at any distance. Something more marked and simple is what we need. W. C. S.

Wishing to obtain particulars from headquarters concerning the radical change of color in the United

States postage due stamps (from brown to claret) I wrote to the Third Assistant P. M. General, and have received from that official a reply, under date of June 9, in which he says:

"No change of color of postage-due stamps has ever been *officially* authorized. The changes of color to which you and others have called attention are due partly to inappreciable differences in the fibre of the paper of which the stamps are made, to atmospheric influences, and to mistakes in the mixing of the ink preparatory to printing.

"The Department not having authorized any change in the color of the ink, has given the color to which you refer no official designation."

Since it is officially admitted that "mistakes in mixing the ink" were really made this new variety of stamp was printed in claret by an error, and therefore constitutes an interesting addition to the postage stamps of the United States, hitherto remarkably free from erroneous impressions, when compared with other countries. R. H. S.

We had hoped to commence the auction epitome this month, but Mr. Beardsley writes us that on account of a delay in securing catalogues from one dealer he was prevented from finishing the copy in time. It will appear in the August number, and should any members desire a special edition of the work when completed, we have no doubt arrangements can be made with the business managers to strike off enough copies to fill such orders. W. C. S.

WE LEARN from the *Quaker City Philatelist* that W. A. MacCalla, its former publisher, and for several years one of the Literary Board, has forsaken Bachelors Hall and become a Benedict. We extend our hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. MacCalla, and wish them a long and happy life. W. C. S.

WE COMMEND the careful attention of our readers to the constitution of the Philatelic Protection Association which we print this month. In a few words, it is an association to suppress stamp frauds and forgeries. It deserves the support of all true philatelists. W. C. S.

MR. WATSON has kindly given us for publication his ideas on mounting post cards. This article is from the advance sheets of his catalogue, and will be of interest to all card collectors. We also add Mr. A. Lohmeyer's method, as explained in his card catalogues. W. C. S.

It is a well known fact that there are dishonest persons engaged in the stamp trade the same as in other lines of business. The manufacture and sale of counterfeit stamps has been carried on for a long time, but at last one of those engaged in that business seems to have come to grief. S. Allan Taylor,

of Boston, has long been known as one engaged in this line of business. He has recently been on trial on the charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud by advertising foreign postage stamps for sale. The case was given to the jury by Judge Aldrich of the United States Circuit Court on the afternoon of June 2d, and in less than fifteen minutes a verdict of guilty was returned. The allegation was that the stamps were manufactured by Taylor himself, and hence were counterfeits, and consequently the pretense of his advertisement was fraudulent. Exceptions were taken by the defense, and during their consideration sentence has been postponed.

One of the most recent dealers in counterfeits to be shown up is A. Burmeister, of Newark, N. J. This same person formerly did business as A. B. Quigley, Frankford Stamp Co., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa. I have in my possession abundant proof that the two are in reality the same man. Now that he has been exposed under both names, philatelists should be on the lookout for some new alias. A. B. Quigley was formerly a member of the A. P. A., but was dropped for non-payment of dues. It is a pity that he was not found out earlier so that he could have been treated with a dose of expulsion from the Association.

There are doubtless other irresponsible dealers who are not generally known as such. It ought to be the duty of the A. P. A. to expose fraud wherever it is found. Let each member, when any such is found, report to the Literary Board in order that the facts may be laid before the entire Association. C. A. H.

MR. TAYLOR was one of the pioneers of stamp collecting in this country and was the publisher of the first American stamp paper, *The Stamp Collector's Record*, the first number of which was issued in December, 1864, at Albany, two numbers having been previously issued at Montreal in February and March of the same year. Had Mr. Taylor not fallen into bad practices, his name would to-day be ranked with those of the leading lights of philately, for his knowledge of stamps is very great. W. C. S.

AT THE regular meeting, held June 18, 1891, the Chicago Philatelic Society adopted radical changes in its constitution. It has placed the conduct of its affairs in the hands of a Governing Committee of seven members, thus following, though not absolutely, the example set by the Philatelic Society, New York, and the Boston Society. S. L.

NOT OFTEN is such a lot of extremely rare and valuable stamps offered at public sale as are to be found in the first sale catalogue of A. R. Rogers, one of the A. P. A.'s purchasing agents, and even then such chances are apt to be the result of the breaking up of some famous collection.

It is a pleasure to speak in these columns of Mr. Rogers' great sale, which takes place at New York

July 18th. The stamps are all owned by prominent dealers and foremost collectors from all over the country, who have loaned their philatelic property to be sold to the highest bidder. Each stamp is catalogued with the reserve price of its owner. The stamps offered are almost exclusively those of the U. S. and the Confederacy, and are divided chiefly into Government Locals, Carrier Stamps, Provisional, Government, Department, Telegraph and Document Revenue issues.

Among the more notable specimens to be had at this sale are the following, with their reserve prices:

U. S. Carrier's Envelope, one cent red, used, entire	\$150.00
Buchanan provisional envelope, used, entire	250.00
New Haven provisional, five cents red, unused	100.00
St. Louis provisional, five cents, Die C, unused	100.00
St. Louis, twenty cents, Die B, used	600.00
Forty-five varieties of letter-sheet envelopes	250.00
State Dept. sheet of ten \$20 stamps, lightly cancelled	140.00
One cent envelope, 1860, buff (Horner, No. 31 1/4)	100.00
Three cent envelope, 1873, white (Horner, No. 149)	100.00
Stamp Act stamp	100.00
Mesenkope's Local, pink on letter	250.00

R. S. H.

ANOTHER interesting sale has just been catalogued by the S. B. Bradt Company, consisting of about a thousand lots, over half of which are U. S. stamps. They will be sold at auction without reserve July 25th, and it is worthy of note that this is the first stamp auction—excepting Societies' sales—held in Chicago. R. S. H.

THE A. P. A. is to be congratulated at numbering among its members one who can pass the severe ordeal of a four years' course at West Point and graduate at the head of a class of sixty-seven members. Cadet Spencer Cosby, of Maryland, was one of the charter members of the A. P. A., his number being 42. Although not personally acquainted with Mr. Cosby, the editor has had some little correspondence with him, and has acted as his proxy at one or two conventions. Now that Mr. Cosby is through school, we hope he will find it in his way to drop in at the coming convention and let us make his acquaintance. W. C. S.

AT THE late International Postal Conference held in Vienna, two excellent American proposals, offered by this country's delegates, were rejected, owing to the opposition of conservative Germany. The first was for the creation of international postage stamps, the second for the free carriage of mails from country to country. Germany opposed the first proposal on the ground that the difference in exchange might lead to wholesale speculations in stamps. R. S. H.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 108 Water St., New York City.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York City.*International Sec'y*, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, 873 Louis Ave., Milwaukee Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 128 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, 412 Superior St., Chicago, Ill.*Board of Trustees*, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; PHILIP H. DILG, Sec'y, 1530 Diversey St., Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.*Literary Board*, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LE-LAND, Business Managers, 93 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

ST. LOUIS, July 1st, 1891.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Association.

GENTLEMEN: Article III., Sec. 1, of our Constitution provides that "the Association shall meet in convention each year, at such date and at such place as may have been designated by the last preceding convention." By the vote of the Fifth Annual Convention held in the city of New York, last August, the Sixth Annual Convention was appointed to be held in the city of New York on the third Monday of August, 1891 (August 17th).

Article V., Sec. 1, of our Constitution, makes it the duty of the President, prior to every annual convention to appoint a Committee of Arrangements, all expenses incurred by such committee in the performance of their duties to be defrayed from the general fund of the Association.

In order that this committee may have time to make arrangements for the convention and announce in the next number of the Official Journal the place of meeting that they may select, the President will therefore appoint the National Philatelic Society, New York, as the Committee of Arrangements for this year and commits to them the entire duty of selecting the place of meeting, for holding the exhibition and other matters decided upon by the last convention, with full power to make such arrangements, appoint such sub-committees, etc., as they may think advisable.

Although the President makes this appointment without having had the opportunity of communicating with the National Philatelic Society as to whether this appointment would be acceptable to them, it is made with a full confidence that the Society, which is the oldest connected with our Association and has always been foremost in its endeavors for the welfare of our Association and our cause, will willingly accept the appointment as an honor due to them as a body and make the necessary arrangements.

Due notice of the time and place of meeting will be given in the August number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

June, 1892.

It is with regret I announce the resignation of Ph. H. Dilg as a member of the Board of Trustees, and its acceptance by the Official Board.

The following gentlemen have been elected

RESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENTS.

WILLIAM C. VANDERLIP, for Massachusetts.

WILLIAM E. LOY, for California.

C. H. MEKEEL, for St. Louis.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

B. ABRAHAM, 93 N. Clark st., Chicago, Ills.

CHARLES BERGHOLZ, Flatonia, Texas.

W. B. BOURNE, 14 W. 3d st., St. Paul, Minn.

H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.

A. H. BARTLETT, 307 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

CAPT. JAMES E. PILCHER, 145 Gates ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

F. C. THWAITES, 553 Milwaukee st., Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW MEMBERS.

1127 HITCHCOCK, JOHN L., No. 1010 Powell st., San Francisco, Cal.

1128 MAYER, JOHN F., 1301 E. Main st., Richmond, Va.

1129 COOLEY, ROGER W., 107 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

1130 ROBERT, VICTOR, rue de Vangirard 89, Paris, France.

1131 TUTTLE, GEORGE R., 520 Sumner ave., Newark, N. J.

1132 STILES, FRANK S., 50 E. Main st., Norristown, Pa.

APPLICATIONS.

HERRICK, WILLIAM, Passaic Print Works, Passaic, N. J. References: R. R. Bogert, Arthur E. Tuttle.

KILBORN, REV. JOHN LUTHER, East Haddam, Conn. References: H. L. Calman, Millard F. Walton.

CONNOR, W. A. H., 646 Market st., San Francisco, Cal. References: Wm. Sellschopp, John N. Luff.

WALTERS, WM. JNO., Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. References: John N. Luff, E. F. Gambs.

BRADBURY, C. M., 180 Summer st., Boston, Mass.

References: Chas. A. Hobbs, Frank M. Goss.

MEKEEL, I. A., 1011 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo.

References: C. H. Mekeel, Millard F. Walton.

SPERRY, HENRY M., 9 Winthrop st., Hartford, Conn.

References: W. H. Bruce, Millard F. Walton.

Guarantor: H. F. Sperry.

NUMERICAL STANDING.

Membership, June 1, 1891..... 558
Gain—New Members..... 6

Total..... 564
Loss—Resignations..... 1

Total Membership, July 1, 1891..... 563

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE LITERARY BOARD.

April 1 to July 1, 1891.

Cash Account:

Cash on hand April 1.....\$ 27 51
Received from A. P. A. subscriptions..... 211 50
" " other "..... 6 00
" " advertisements..... 147 81
" " other sources..... 2 66

Total.....\$395 48

Paid for February issue.....\$ 53 94
" " March "..... 80 30
" " April "..... 64 00
" " May "..... 69 60
" " on June "..... 27 66
Miscellaneous expenses..... 68 75
Cash on hand..... 31 23

Total.....\$395 48

There remains unpaid on the printer's bill for June, \$33.49. Bills receivable for advertising, etc., amount to \$57.85. This amount, with cash on hand (\$31.23), making a total of \$89.08, would leave a balance in favor of the Literary Board of \$55.59. The total expense for the quarter ending April 1, was \$281.89; for the quarter ending July 1, \$263.50; total expense for first six months of 1891, \$545.39.

The bills for advertising are nearly all good. Three or four advertisers, however, are far behind, and have not responded to frequent solicitations. Unless prompt payment is made, their names will be presented at the convention in August, that action may be taken with regard to them.

The large expense account is due to the fact that the A. P. has not as yet obtained second class mailing rates, and has been obliged to pay as third-class matter. At the same time the Board have been prevented from sending many sample copies, or pushing the circulation of the paper very much, owing to the same cause.

In answer to the circular, mailed May 20, 355 cards have been returned. About 450 were sent out, none being sent to the foreign members of the A. P. A., because of their distance, and because second-class rates do not apply to them.

SCHUYLER B. BRADT, } *Business*
SAMUEL LELAND, } *Managers*.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Sometime ago I received the following communication from the Oesterreichischer Philatelisten Club of Vienna, Austria.

"To the American Philatelic Association, New York.

"GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned committee of the Austrian Philatelic Club, have the honor to inform you that, at our general meeting of January 28th, 1891, we resolved to nominate you as a corresponding society.

"We venture to express the hope that this decision may not only prove the commencement of a friendly intercourse, but also be the means of furthering the general interests of both societies.

"We have the honor to remain, gentlemen,

"Yours very truly, Fur den Vorstand des

"Oesterreichischer Philatelisten Club.

"(Signed), P. ESCHERACH, D. STADLBAUER,

"Secretary. President."

I have at the same time acknowledged receipt of the nomination, and thanked the society heartily for the honor conferred, and I shall bring this matter before the next Convention, which will no doubt reciprocate the compliment. JOSEPH RECHERT,

International Secretary.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 1st, 1891.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

CHICAGO, June 19, 1891.

The following members in good standing have tendered their resignations, and same will be accepted thirty days after date:

1081 JOH. MIEKEN.

224 CLEMENT R. TROTH.

PHIL. H. DILG,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF 3d PURCHASING AGENT.

The auction season closed with Bogert's 26th sale; it truly has been a very successful one and prices have advanced all along the line. Private auctions, so termed, now seem very popular with many of the societies and dealers, and many choice stamps are offered. If the readers will excuse my tooting my own horn I will speak of the collection now being offered by the writer at private sale, as it comes directly under this heading. This sale contains the most valuable lot of stamps ever offered at one time for public competition and if the reader has not received a catalogue it would be to his advantage to write to the writer and secure one.

A look ahead shows great promise of a very lively auction season. The first will be the one Bogert & Co. will have during the convention. Mr. J. W. Scott is out with a new thing in the way of auction, and that is, he is advertising to catalogue and sell at public auction for ten per cent. of the prices realized; this is quite a drop from twenty-five per cent., the price generally charged by the New York dealers and which eats so largely into the money received from the sale. This is a move in the right direction and will give the collector an opportunity to sell his stamps, and at the same time stand the chances of realizing the worth of his treasures.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO. LD.

107th sale held April 20 and 22. Prices were as follows:

New Haven, signed reprint.....\$ 22 00
New York, 1843, 3c, wove paper..... 31 00
New York, 1843, 3c, glazed paper..... 12 00
New York, 3c, glazed paper, green, damaged..... 7 50
New York, 1845, 5c, black..... 5 10
New York, 1845, 5c, black, the rare variety..... 7 00
U. S. Mail, 1849, 1c, rose..... 7 50
U. S. Mail, 1849, 1c, yellow..... 6 10
U. S. Mail, 1849, another..... 6 50

U. S. Mail, 1849, 1c, buff.....	\$ 6 25	Ceylon, 1879, 2r 50c, unused.....	\$ 7 60
United States, 1851, horseman, 1c, black....	5 50	Ceylon, 1885, 10c on 36c, blue.....	6 10
United States, \$20 State, uns. sheet of 10, each	13 25	Ceylon, 5c on 24c, brown.....	6 00
United States, Blood's envelope on orange..	7 00	Colombia, 1861, 2½c.....	8 55
United States, Eagle Post.....	6 50	Colombia, 1862, 10c.....	5 00
Charleston, 5c, blue.....	5 50	Antioquia, 1868, 1 peso, fine.....	18 25
Fredericksburg, 5c, blue.....	5 25	Antioquia, 1868, 10c, violet, arms, damaged.	25 00
Knoxville, 5c, red, original env., pair.....	15 50	Bolivar, 1863, 10c, green, 9 stars.....	33 75
Lenoir, N. C., 5c.....	51 00	Cauca, 1879, 5c, black, original envelope...	326 00
Lynchburg, 5c, original env.....	21 00	Cauca, 1882, 5c, lilac rose, stained.....	140 00
Memphis, 5c, original env., pair.....	13 00	Cauca, 1885, 5c, lilac rose, with frame, unused	11 25
Mobile, 2c, original env.....	35 50	Canada, 1885, 5c, lilac rose, without frame, un'd	11 50
Mobile, 5c.....	5 00	Tolima, 1870, 5c, black on white, unused....	5 00
Nashville, 5c.....	13 50	Tolima, 1870, 5c, black on blue laid.....	17 25
Petersburg, 5c, original envelope.....	11 50	Tolima, 1871, 50c, blue, printed on both sides	5 00
Raleigh, N. C., 5c, on manila env.....	15 00	Costa Rica, 1862, ½r, imp.....	10 25
Raleigh, N. C., 6c, on orange env.....	15 25	Finland, 1866, 10c, lilac, error, unused....	5 75
Salem, N. C., 5c, entire env.....	57 00	France, 1849, 1 fr, Venetian red, unused.....	25 50
Statesville, N. C., 5c, entire env.....	11 50	France, 1849, 1 fr, another, creased, orig. let.	20 00
Argentina, 1864, 15c, imp., wmk.....	11 30	France, 1874, error, 10 & 15, pair for.....	11 00
Azores, 1868, 10c, imp., unused.....	6 25	Thurn & Taxis, cut envelope, lilac ins., ½s.	7 00
Bahamas, 1859, 1d, imp., unused, pair.....	17 00	Thurn & Taxis, 1861, cut envelope, another.	6 50
Bahamas, another pair.....	18 00	Thurn & Taxis, cut env., lilac ins., 2kr, orange.	10 00
Barbados, 1852, ½d, blued paper, pair.....	10 50	Gr. Britain, 1882, ½s, orange.....	10 25
Barbados, 1852, 4d, blued paper, pair.....	14 50	Gr. Britain, 1882, another, damaged.....	6 25
Barbados, 1878, 1d, provisional, right half..	9 00	Guatemala, 1882, 2c, center inverted, unused	8 10
Barbados, 1878, 1d, provisional, entire.....	15 00	Guatemala, 1882, 5c, center inverted.....	25 75
Bermuda, 1874, 3d on 1d, rose.....	6 10	Hong Kong, fiscal postal \$10.....	6 00
Bolivia, 1867, 10c, brown.....	8 25	India, 1855, 2a, green, unused.....	8 50
Bolivia, 1867, 50c, blue.....	6 75	Italy, 1819, 25c, blue, part of original sheet.	10 50
Bolivia, 1871, 500c, 11 stars, poor.....	10 25	Italy, 1819, 50c, blue, part of original sheet.	10 25
Bolivia, 1876, Chimba.....	6 10	Italy, 1820, 15c, white, full sheet.....	15 00
Brazil, 1845, 300r, fine.....	7 80	Italy, 1820, 25c, white, full sheet.....	15 00
Brazil, 1845, another.....	7 30	Italy, 1820, 50c, white, full sheet.....	20 10
Vancouver's Island, 1865, 10c, imp., unused.	8 50	Lagos, 1886, 10sh, brown violet.....	7 10
Br. Columbia, 1868, 10c, unused.....	8 50		
Br. Columbia, 1868, 10c, unused, pair.....	17 00	Total for 1095 lots.....	\$4,056 57
Br. Columbia, 1868, 10c.....	7 25	108th sale of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., held	
Br. Columbia, 1868, \$1, unused.....	7 00	on April 28 and 29.	
Br. Guiana, 1850, 1c, red, grand.....	13 00	Maderia, 1868, 5r, imp. unused.....	\$ 22 50
Br. Guiana, 1850, 4c, blue, creased.....	13 50	" 1869, 8or, perf.....	7 25
Br. Guiana, 1862, 1c, red, damaged.....	7 00	Mauritius, 1848, 1d, very fine.....	14 50
Br. Guiana, 1862, 1c, brown, unused.....	8 00	" " " fine.....	8 00
Br. Guiana, 1862, 2c, yel., crossed ovals, poor	14 00	" " " fine color, cut close.....	11 50
Canada, 1851, 6d, pair.....	10 20	" " " later impression, very fine	7 25
Canada, 1851, ½d, ribbed paper, pair.....	55 00	" " " damaged, pair.....	10 00
Canada, 1857, 7½d, beauty.....	7 25	" " " 2d, fine impression, nicked..	12 50
Canada, 1857, another.....	6 50	" " " later impression, very fine	9 30
Canada, 1857, 3d, perf. 14, pair on orig. letter	11 50	" 1858, Britannia, very fine.....	6 50
Canada, 6d, perf.....	13 25	" " surch., 4d, green, close at left	12 50
Canada, 6d, perf.....	15 00	" " small head, 2d, very fine....	8 25
Cape of Good Hope, 1d, red, woodblock, grand	8 00	" " Greek border, 1d, fine.....	8 00
Cape of Good Hope, 4d, bl'e, woodbl'ck, grand	6 25	" " Greek border, 2d, pair.....	10 00
Ceylon, 1857, imp. 4d, damaged.....	25 00	" 1876, ½d, on 9d, red surch.....	16 00
Ceylon, 1857, imp. 4d, oxidized.....	22 00	Mecklenburg Schwerin, 1856, 4-4 sch. roul.,	
Ceylon, 1857, 4d, badly damaged.....	15 25	unused.....	16 00
Ceylon, 1857, imp. 8d, damaged.....	21 00	Mexico, 1864, 3c, brown, unused.....	15 50
Ceylon, 1857, imp. 8d, badly damaged.....	14 50	" 1867, 8r, green on brown, cut close.	10 50
Ceylon, 1857, imp. 9d, beauty.....	14 50	" 1868, Error, 50c, blue and pink, perf.	65 00
Ceylon, 1857, three more, each.....	11 50	" 1868, 6c, brown, imp. Anotado....	7 50
Ceylon, 1857, 1s 9d, unused.....	6 25	" 1884, 10 pesos, unused.....	7 50
Ceylon, 1857, imp. 1s 9d, used, fine.....	7 20	Guadalajara, 1867, ½ real on white wove...	7 50
Ceylon, 1857, imp. 1s 9d, used, damaged.....	6 10	Cuernavaca, 1867, 2r, black, on orig. letter.	6 00
Ceylon, 1857, imp. 1s 9d, used, damaged....	5 70	Patzcuaro, 1868, 2r, blue, orig. letter.....	19 00
Ceylon, 1857, 2s, fine.....	12 00	Natal, 1857, 6d, green.....	5 25
Ceylon, 1857, 2s, damaged.....	7 75	" 1858, 1d, blue, unused.....	9 50
Ceylon, 1861, perf. 1s 9d, unused.....	10 25	New Brunswick, 1851, 1sh, badly damaged..	20 25
Ceylon, 1861, perf. 2s, unused.....	5 25	Newfoundland, 4d, orange vermilion, stained	6 55
Ceylon, 1861, perf. 2s, used.....	5 75	" another, cut close.....	5 00
Ceylon, 1861, ½d, imp., unused.....	5 00	" 4d, scarlet vermilion, beauty.	8 25
Ceylon, 1863, 5d, perf., no wmk.....	5 00	" 6d, orange vermilion, oxidized	
Ceylon, 1863, 9d, perf., no wmk.....	5 00	one side.....	8 50
Ceylon, 1863, 1 sh, perf., no wmk.....	5 25	" 6d, orange vermilion, grand..	9 00
Ceylon, 1864, 5d, crown and C.C.....	5 00		

Newfoundland, 6d, orange vermillion, badly oxidized.....	\$ 6 00	Selangor, 2c. brown, red surch, Star and Crescent.....	\$ 13 00
" 6½d, scarlet vermillion, beauty	22 00	Basel, 2½r., unused, poor.....	12 75
" 1sh, orange vermillion, miserable specimen.....	21 00	Geneva, right half of 10r.....	5 25
" 1sh, scarlet vermillion, fine color but cut very close.....	40 00	Zurich, 4r, very fine.....	24 50
New South Wales, 1d, Sydney, plate 1, extra fine.....	6 80	Tasmania, 1853, 1d, blue, fine.....	8 50
New South Wales, 1d, Sydney, plate 1, very fine pair.....	22 00	" " " superb.....	10 50
New South Wales, 1d, Sydney, plate 1, retouched, fine.....	5 00	" 1857, 2d, green, unwm'd.....	5 25
New South Wales, 3 ditto, fine, on bluish, from 7.25 to.....	8 50	Trinidad, 1856, lith. blue, torn at top.....	6 50
New South Wales, 2d, Sydney, plate 1, fine.....	13 75	" 1858, badly lith., light blue, beauty.....	7 75
New South Wales, another, fair.....	10 50	" 1858, badly lith., dark blue, beauty.....	8 75
New South Wales, 2d, Sydney, plate 1, 1st retouch, grand.....	9 75	" 1858, badly lith., dull blue, beauty.....	7 25
New South Wales, another, torn.....	5 50	" 1858, badly lith., gray blue, beauty, two each.....	7 75
New South Wales, 2d, Sydney, plate 2, fine.....	5 75	" 1858, badly lith., gray, beauty.....	6 25
New South Wales, 2d, Sydney, plate 3, fine.....	6 50	" 1858, badly lith., gray, beauty, pair.....	15 60
New South Wales, 2d, Sydney, plate 3, poor color.....	5 70	" 1859, 4d, imp., fine.....	10 00
New South Wales, 2d, plate 3, 1st retouch, laid paper, 2 copies.....	6 50 and 6 25	" 1859, 4d, " discolored.....	10 25
New South Wales, 2d, Sydney, pearl in fan, very fine.....	7 10	" 1859, 1sh, " fine.....	10 00
New South Wales, another, cut close.....	5 00	" 1859, 1sh, " torn.....	6 75
New South Wales, 1853, 8d, orange, cut close at bottom.....	5 00	Turks Islands, 4d. on 1sh, violet.....	5 50
New South Wales, 1854, 2d, Error Waces.....	5 25	Tuscany, 9cr., on white paper, beauty.....	5 50
New Zealand, 1855, 1d, on blue p. oxidized.....	7 00	Naples, ½ tornese, cross, very fine.....	14 50
New Zealand, 1d, star wmk. roul. oxidized.....	10 25	West Australia, 1856, 2d. red, fine.....	7 50
New Zealand, 2d, star wmk. roul. trimmed one side.....	5 50	" 1856, 6d. bronze, fine.....	5 90
New Zealand, 1sh, N. Z., wmk., roul. fine.....	10 25	" 1860, 1d. black, roul.....	6 50
Nova Scotia, 6d, light green, unused, fine.....	6 25	Total for 1089 lots.....	\$3,266 03
Nova Scotia, 1sh, violet, one label nearly gone, poor.....	20 00	The 25th sale of R. R. Bogert & Co. was held on May 5th and 6th.	
Nova Scotia, 1sh, mauve, cut very close.....	36 00	U. S., 1868, 3c, grilled all over, discolored.....	\$ 5 00
Nova Scotia, provisional 3d half of 6d on orig. cover.....	12 00	U. S., 1868, two more, on envelopes.....	\$5 10 and 5 30
Nova Scotia, provisional 7½d half of 3d and whole 6d on orig. cover.....	18 00	U. S., 1853, entire env., 3c, wide label on buff.....	10 00
Peru, 1858, Medio peso, rose.....	61 00	U. S., 1853, cut envelope, 3c, K ends, on wh.....	11 60
" " " yellow, four, at from.....	8 00 to 9 25	U. S., 1863, cut envelope, 3c, wide straight ends, on buff.....	7 25
Peru, Arequipa, 20c. black surcharge unused.....	5 15	U. S., 1860, cut 4c on white, unused.....	6 50
Peru, Puno, 25c, red and violet.....	5 50	U. S., 1860, cut 4c buff, unused.....	5 00
Philippines, 1854, 5c vermillion.....	5 25	U. S., 1887, entire envelope, 2c, die A, on amber manilla, size 3.....	19 06
" " " 1c carmine, very fine, unused.....	5 75	Another.....	18 00
Philippines, 1854, 1r. slate blue, strip 3.....	15 00	U. S. P. O. Dept. ent. env., 1875, 3c, on wh., un'd.....	25 06
" 1862, 1r. violet, unused.....	6 00	U. S. P. O. Dept. ent. env., 1875, 6c, on white.....	26 06
" " 2r. blue, unused.....	5 25	U. S. State Dept., \$ 5, unused.....	11 25
" 1872, 1r. violet, "Habilitado".....	12 00	U. S. State Dept., \$10.....	8 80
Prussia, cut env. 1852, 4 sgr. (2).....	6 00 and 6 25	U. S. State Dept., \$20.....	12 55
" " 1852, 6 sgr.....	10 00	U. S. State Dept., \$20.....	10 06
" " 1861, 4 sgr. no threads.....	16 00	U. S. Periodicals, \$6, unused.....	5 05
Queensland, 1861, 6d imp. damaged.....	6 25	U. S. Periodicals, \$9, unused.....	7 55
Roumania, 1854, 54p on orig. letter.....	16 00	U. S. Periodicals, \$12, torn, unused.....	6 05
Russia, 1884, 7 roubles, unused.....	5 00	U. S. Periodicals, \$24, unused.....	12 00
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s carmine red, unused.....	6 50	U. S. Periodicals, \$36, unused.....	20 50
" " " 1d on half of 6d, pair, unused.....	13 50	U. S. Periodicals, \$48, unused, damaged.....	19 00
St. Vincent, 1881, 4d on 1sh, fine, unused.....	7 75	U. S. Periodicals, \$60, unused.....	28 00
Saxony, 1850, 3pfr. red, torn.....	12 60	U. S. cut env., War, 1873, 10c on wh., unused.....	15 10
Schleswig Holstein, 1850, 2s. rose, unused.....	5 10	U. S. cut env., War, 1875, 2c on man., unused.....	5 50
Spain, 1850, 10r. green, very fine.....	6 00	U. S., 1858, Blood's Dispatch, black on green, original envelope.....	10 50
" 1852, 2r. red.....	20 75	U. S., P. O. Dispatch, 1c, green.....	10 00
" 1853, 2r. scarlet, nicked.....	10 25	U. S., Stringer & Morton, damaged.....	6 00
" 1865, 19c, perf.....	6 00	U. S., U.S.P.O., blue on white, unused.....	8 25
		U. S., Wash. City Dispatch, Wash. City erased, 1c, red.....	12 00
		U. S., ditto, 1c, violet, damaged.....	5 00
		U. S., 6c Proprietary.....	6 50
		U. S., \$20 Probate of Will, damaged.....	6 50
		Colombia, 1852, 1p, on blue paper.....	17 50
		Fredericksburg, 5c, blue.....	8 50
		New Orleans, 2c, blue.....	6 00
		Mexico, 1868, 100c, bwn. on bwn., perf.....	7 00
		Peru, 1858, ½ peso, yellow.....	10 00
		Total for 1010 lots.....	\$1934 63

The J. W. Scott Co. L'd held their fifth sale on the evening of May 11th, with twenty-one buyers in attendance. Prices were realized as follows:

U. S., N. Y., 1843, 3c, blue glazed paper, unused, beauty.....	\$ 8 00
U. S., cut env., 1853, 3c, broad label on wh.	7 50
Japan, 1875, 1 sen, brown.....	5 00
New Foundland, 1857, 4d, scarlet vermilion, superb.....	6 10
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d, plate I, beauty	5 25
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d, plate II, beauty	5 50
Prussia, cut env., 7sgr, fine.....	5 25

Total for 530 lots.....\$970 10

Bogert's 26th sale was held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, June 16 and 17, and the weather was—let us drop that subject, it is too hot to handle—a fair attendance. The second night Mr. Bogert very happily surprised the sweltering boys by announcing in the middle of the sale that we would take a short breathing spell, and "King Arthur," who, by the way, is his right-hand man left the room, in a few moments returned with a tray of wooden plates and solid silver spoons, followed by Bro. Bogert with ice cream and in wholesale quantities. I'll vouch that "Merry," the auctioneer, ate 4 slices, Bro. Hobby I dare not tell how many he ate, only that Bogert found one spoon missing. Hobby had it—a souvenir spoon—he took it for; but enough, I must not give way on the boys as it's too near the convention and we are all after proxies. Prices realized were very fair, taking into consideration the atmosphere and the crowd.

Horseman carrier, 1c, red, unused.....	\$ 10 00
N. Y. 3c., used on letter.....	7 50
Sheet of Providence.....	60 00
1869, 90c. used...5 00 1870, 12c. damaged	5 10
1860, 6c. red, on white paper, entire env. unused.....	19 00
1870, 10c. black on white paper, cut square.	6 25
Locals, East River P. O., 23 Av. D., used..	6 20

Revenue—	
6c. Prop.....	\$ 5 00
20 00 Probate.....	6 25
200 00 Perf., cut on two sides.....	5 50
20 00 blue.....	5 00
50 00 blue.....	5 25
200 00 red and blue.....	16 00
Card Stamps, Goodale, on old paper.....	9 05
Match and Medicine—	
Doolittle, 1c. blue, unused.....	6 60
New York 5c. blue, used.....	7 05
1 Green, Pierce Match Co.....	17 75
Richardson's, 1 red.....	6 50
Richardson's, 3 red.....	6 50
Wise & Co., 1 black.....	9 00
Lippman, 4, old paper.....	6 00
Confederate States—	
Baton Rouge, damaged.....	15 00
Entire env., 1887, rej. die on A. manilla, size 3, used.....	12 00
Entire env., 1887, rej. die, on blue, size 5, unused.....	15 00
Entire env., 1887, rej. die, another, stamp misplaced.....	20 00
Foreign—Saxony, 3pf, damaged.....	16 00
Tasmania, 4d, blue.....	6 25
Bolivia, 1867, 10 brown, unused.....	5 00
Columbia, 1866, 10p, unused.....	5 00
Great Britain, 1882, 1/5, used.....	8 00
Mauritius, 1d, orange.....	10 00
Mauritius, 8d, black on magenta.....	63 00
Mexico, Cuernaraca circular stamp on white paper on original letter.....	16 00
Mexico, same, blue paper.....	21 00
Natal, 1857, 3d.....	5 00
Natal, 1857, 6d.....	9 00
New South Wales, 1850, 2d, no clouds, us'd	5 00
New South Wales, 1854, 3d, error.....	5 00
Peru, 1858, 1/2p, yellow, used.....	9 00

A. R. ROGERS,
Third Purchasing Agent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, June 15, 1891.

DEAR STONE:—I received the June *Am. Phil.* today and cannot resist from writing and congratulating you and the Literary Board on this splendid number. If you keep on like this the *Am. Phil.* is bound to succeed. Wishing you success in the future, I am, very respectfully,

GEORGE H. WATSON.

To the Literary Board A. P. A.

GENTLEMEN:—The coming convention of the A. P. A. is going to be a very important one, in fact much more so than the majority of our members think it will be. In truth I think it will be the end of the A. P. A. as the largest and most influential (in fact I retract the last phrase "most influential," for I am sorry to say it is not) society in this country, or it will be the beginning of a new grasp of life that will put it where it ought to be, the largest and most influential philatelic society in the world. Nearly every member you meet has no praise for our association, quite the reverse.

Now how are you going to go about it to set our association squarely on its feet? There is but one answer, incorporate the association under the laws of some State, New York seems at the present time to be the chosen one as it has many advantages. Incorporation means more than the word at first inti-

mates. It means a reconstruction of the association, a new election of officers, and if there is one error worse than another in our present constitution it is placing in the hands of whoever are the elected officers the power to fill all the appointive offices, these should be submitted to ballot by the members, as these offices are really more important to the members than the elective officers. Think of it. Three men can name your first, second and third Purchasing Agents, Supt. of Sales, Supt. of Inter-Sales, Literary Exchange Supt., Counterfeit Detectors, Librarian, not to mention the Board of Trustees and Literary Board, seventeen men to office. This is altogether wrong. This last thought of electing the present appointive officers is a new one to me and I wish to modify my published plan of incorporation so as to embrace the above idea. I still hold to my idea in regard to the organization of state branches of the A. P. A. as set forth in the article published in the *Record and Review* and in the April number of the *AMERICAN PHILATELIST* and believe that better results by far would be had by such an increased interest as it would cause.

Incorporation is certainly necessary for the protection of the members if for no other reason. The coming convention will have before it the following motions to act upon that I hereby give notice I will make if not made by others.

1. That we incorporate the association inside of sixty days.

2. That all officers be made elective.

3. That the AMERICAN PHILATELIST be continued.

4. That the association have an exhibit at the Columbian World's Fair.

Now let each member have a voice in the matter and let us make the American Philatelic Association, as before stated, the largest and most influential in the world. Will you vote at the convention and put your ballot on the right side? Can you come to the convention? If you can, do so—it not, send your proxy to some one who will carry out what you think is best. I will be very happy to act for any member who can not attend and who will intrust me with his proxy; it will be voted exactly as you wish. In the interest of no one person or clique, but for the good of the A. P. A. first and last.

Yours in the cause of reform.

ALBERT R. ROGERS,
75 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.

PROXIES.

The following persons expect to attend the Convention in August and will attend to any proxies that may be sent them. *Full instructions* are requested:

GEO. H. WATSON, 25 Broad St., New York.

WM. C. STONE, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LELAND, 93 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York.

C. H. MEKEEL, 1007 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

S. B. BRADT, 93 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

The following questions are asked in a circular sent out by Mr. Watson and members would do well to instruct whoever they give their proxies to on these points as well as any other that may occur to them.
—W. C. S.

The Convention in 1893 will probably be held in Chicago; where do you wish the Convention in 1892 held?

Do you wish to have the A. P. A. incorporated?

Do you wish to have the officers of the A. P. A. chosen from different States as they were previous to the last Convention?

Do you wish the AMERICAN PHILATELIST continued?

Do you desire any action taken in reference to the attempt of the proxy holders at the last Convention to do away with the AMERICAN PHILATELIST?

What is your opinion about having the Trustees elected instead of appointed?

July 1st, 1891.

Editors AMERICAN PHILATELIST:

I notice in the June number, that you announce the names of several parties who will attend the convention and will accept proxies.

I shall attend the convention and will accept such proxies as are sent to me, so you will please put my name and address with the others.

Matters of interest should be discussed before the convention in these columns, so that members may know how to instruct their proxies, and as views have been called for I send mine.

I am not in favor of incorporation, as I believe it cannot be done, and at the same time maintain the national character of the Association. The advantages to be gained are very limited, while the possible disadvantages are very great. On the good old rule of letting well enough alone I shall oppose the scheme, unless something new develops.

I have always advocated the election of *all* officers,

especially the Exchange Manager and Trustees, and shall offer an amendment to that effect.

The theory that five members (the Official Board) were more competent to judge of the qualifications of candidates for minor offices has not been sustained by all of their appointments in the past years.

If all offices were made elective I should be in favor of abolishing the restriction as to place of residence, leaving the members to vote for the best man, no matter where he lived.

I believe the AMERICAN PHILATELIST should be continued even if it had to be reduced in size to keep within our means. Our official reports should be published in a wholly independent paper.

Unless we have a very cordial invitation from a city where there is a large society to entertain us, I am in favor of Niagara Falls for the convention of 1892, with Chicago in view for 1893.

I was so disgusted with the workings of the Exchange Department under the old system, that I have had no experience in its new character as the "Sales" department, and know very little about it.

I believe however that a happy medium can be found between the old system of delays and long credits, and the present one of spot cash.

As a curb on the proxy evil, I believe that no one individual should be able to cast over one tenth of the vote represented in any meeting, and shall offer an amendment to accomplish that end.

This would tend to discourage the eager fight for proxies, and distribute them more evenly; the way a few proxy holders ran the last convention was a disgrace to the Association, and it should be made impossible for it to ever occur again.

In sending your proxies instruct:

For or *Against* incorporation.

For or *Against* an independent journal.

For or *Against* appointive officers.

What is your preference for place of the next convention?

What is your opinion about proxies?

I believe that we will have the best convention this year that we have ever had, and hope the attendance will be large. Yours truly,

C. H. MEKEEL, A. P. A. 62.

MEXICO, June 5th, 1891.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

I have never had the pleasure of seeing a letter in the A. P. from Mexico and it makes me a little timid to measure oars with experts. We are waking up in Mexico and the stamp collectors are slowly—very tardily—arising from their slumbers and have made up their minds not to be left in the lurch by the rest of the world. I think there must be at least 20 or 30 collectors in this city to my knowledge, but a friend of mine thinks I have made an error and should say 60. The Mexicans are very fond of this amusement, but they believe in exchange entirely, and will not, under any circumstances whatever, buy stamps for United States money, and I do not blame them, as it costs 31 cents now to buy an American dollar. They all say that it is hard for them to do business with the dealers in the United States for its own currency, and when the dealers buy our stamps in Mexico they want us to sell our stamps for Mexican money and we loose our exchange both ways. Monterey has started a new stamp paper, half in Spanish and half in English, they will be glad for all lovers of stamp collecting to help and keep them out of the mire. In my next I will describe our envelopes of Mexico.

Respectfully yours,

C. W. MEXIA, "Astec."

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 10, 1891.

No. 8.

AN EPITOME OF AMERICAN PHILATELIC AUCTION SALES,

FROM AUGUST 1, 1890, TO AUGUST 1, 1891.

Compiled by H. C. Beardsley.

IN response to a request from Mr. Wm. C. Stone, the editor-in-chief of this magazine, I have endeavored to compile an epitome of American stamp auction sales, in the same manner as Mr. Skipton has treated

the English sales. If I succeed as well as he did, I shall be satisfied. I take this opportunity to thank Messrs. R. R. Bogert & Co., P. M. Wolsieffer, and A. P. Hosmer for courtesies extended.

No.	Date.	Sold at	Catalogued by	Auctioneer.	Collection of.
1	August 5, 1890.	New York.	Scott S. & C. Co.,	H. C. Merry.	Hugo S. Mack et al.
2	August 13, 1890.	Montreal.	H. F. Ketcheson.	.....	.....
3	Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1890.	New York.	J. J. Casey.	G. A. Leavitt & Co.	Samuel Alman (I).
4	November 14, 1890.	New York.	R. R. Bogert & Co.	H. C. Merry.	.....
5	Dec. 12-13, 1890.	New York.	J. J. Casey.	G. A. Leavitt & Co.	Samuel Alman (II).
6	December 13, 1890.	St. Louis.	C. J. Fuelscher.	.....	L. G. Custer.
7	December 17, 1890.	New York.	R. R. Bogert & Co.	H. C. Merry.	J. V. B. Vreeland.
8	January 15, 1891.	Chicago.	Chicago Phil. Soc.	S. B. Bradt.	.....
9	January 16, 1891.	New York.	R. R. Bogert & Co.	H. C. Merry.	.....
10	February 6-7, 1891.	New York.	J. W. Scott Co.	Bangs & Co.	G. V. S. Camp.
11	February 19, 1891.	Chicago.	Chicago Phil. Soc.	S. B. Bradt.	.....
12	February 20, 1891.	Hoboken.	.....	H. Cordis.	.....
13	Feb'y 25-27, 1891.	New York.	R. R. Bogert & Co.	H. C. Merry.	A. F. Bontecou.
14	February 28, 1891.	New York.	J. J. Casey.	G. A. Leavitt & Co.	Samuel Alman (III).
15	March 5-7, 1891.	New York.	Scott S. & C. Co.	Bangs & Co.	G. B. Mason.
16	March 18-19, 1891.	New York.	Scott S. & C. Co.	Bangs & Co.	John R. Hooper.
17	Mar. 31-Apr. 1, 1891.	New York.	Scott S. & C. Co.	Bangs & Co.	J. M. T. Partello.
18	April 2, 1891.	Chicago.	Chicago Phil. Soc.	S. B. Bradt.	.....
19	April 8-9, 1891.	New York.	Scott S. & C. Co.	Bangs & Co.	.....
20	April 21-22, 1891.	New York.	Scott S. & C. Co.	Bangs & Co.	A. Lehman, Jr. (I).
21	April 28-29, 1891.	New York.	Scott S. & C. Co.	Bangs & Co.	A. Lehman, Jr. (II).
22	May 5, 1891.	Chicago.	West. Phil. Union.	B. S. Ross.	.....
23	May 5-6, 1891.	New York.	R. R. Bogert & Co.	H. C. Merry.	.....
24	May 7, 1891.	Chicago.	Chicago Phil. Soc.	S. B. Bradt.	.....
25	May 11, 1891.	New York.	J. W. Scott Co.	Bangs & Co.	.....
26	May 13, 1891.	Boston.	B. P. S.	H. E. Woodward.	.....
27	May 15, 1891.	St. Louis.	C. H. Mekeel.	.....	Boyd Gates.
28	May 29-30, 1891.	New York.	J. J. Casey.	G. A. Leavitt & Co.	H. Hechler.
29	June 4, 1891.	Chicago.	Chicago Phil. Soc.	S. B. Bradt.	.....
30	June 16-17, 1891.	New York.	R. R. Bogert & Co.	H. C. Merry.	.....
31	July 2, 1891.	Chicago.	Chicago Phil. Soc.	S. B. Bradt.	.....
32	July 25, 1891.	Chicago.	S. B. Bradt Co.	Ellison, Flersheim & Co.	.....

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

* unused; † on original envelope; ‡ on part of original envelope; p, pair; b, block; s, strip; perf., perforated; imp., unperforated; rou., rouletted;

wmk., watermark; unwmk., unwatermarked; figures in () indicate number of specimens of that particular stamp; uns., unsevered; ver., vertical; hor., horizontal; sq., cut square; ent., entire; sur., surcharged; inv., inverted. No notice is taken of damaged stamps,

except in great rarities. The prices after each stamp are arranged chronologically, the first price being for the first specimen of that particular stamp sold during the season, and the last price for the last specimen of that particular stamp sold during the season, thus showing the fluctuations of the market.

AFGHANISTAN.

(All unused.)

1870, (1288), Plate III, sanar, (2 shahi), black.	\$10 10
1870, (1288), 4 shahi, black.	11 00
1870, (1290), 1 shahi, black.	1 50
1872-74, (1290), shahi, black, \$1.50, 1.00, 90c,	
90c, 1.05, 1.10, 2.05.	75
1872-74, (1290), shahi, black, uns p, laid paper	2 60
1872-74, (1290), shahi, black, s 3.	2 25
1872-74, (1290), shahi, black, sheet 18 var.	10 00
1872-74, (1291), half rupee, black.	10 00
1872-74, (1291), rupee, black.	14 25
1874-75, (1292), sanar, brownish mauve.	12 25
1874-75, (1292), abassi, brownish mauve.	14 25
1875, 1a, pearl gray.	1 00
1877, 1s, yellow.	1 00
1878, 1a, black.	40
1881, 1 rupee, violet.	65
1884, 1 ab, orange, red on white batonne.	10

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1858, 15c, blue, hor. third used as 5c †.	6 25
1858, 15c, blue, triangular third used as 5c †.	7 25
1858, 10c, green, diagonal half used as 5c †.	3 00
1861, 5c, red.	1 70
1864, 5c, rose, imp, wmk.	3.10, 1 40
1864, 15c, blue, imp, wmk.	.5.50, 11.30, 8.00, 7 00
1864, 5c, carmine, imp, wmk.	1.30, 1 05
1864, 15c, blue, imp, unwmk.	14.50, 11 50
1867, 5c, carmine, imp, unwmk.	2 50
1867, 5c, rose, imp, unwmk (2).	1 40
1873, 10c, green, laid paper (s 3).	2 85
1876, 5c, vermillion, rou. 3.90, 3.20, 3.10, 3.20,	
1.00, 2.10, 2.00.	1 75
1877, 1c on 5c, sur. inv.	65
1877, 2c on 5c (s 3)*.	1 11
1877, 2c on 5c, sur. inv.	1 15
1877, 8c on 10c (s 3)*.	83
1880, 8c, lake ver, p, imp. hor.*.	1 70
1882, 1/2c on 5c, sur. inv.*.	70
1884, 1c on 15c, double sur.*.	55
1888, 3c, hor. p, imp. in center*.	1 30
1888, 3c, (b 4), imp, hor. in center*.	2 20
1888, 5c, 2nd type, ver, p, imp. in center*.	1 10
1888, 6c, ver. p, imp. in center*.	2 20
Revenue used for postage.	25

Official.

1/2c, brown, heavy type, black sur*.	5 00
60c, brown, heavy type, black sur*.	1 00
90c, brown, heavy type, black sur*.	8 00
60c, brown, heavy type, red sur.	*1 10, * 1 20
2c, green, diagonal sur, thin caps*.	50
8c, inv. sur, thin caps.	85
24c, rou, sur, thin caps*.	25
30c, sur, thin caps*.	70c, 50
60c, black sur, thin caps*.	70c, 65

Envelopes.

1876, 5c, red on white, sq, * 70c; ent. (3) 1.95;	
ent. (3).	1 86
1878, 8c, brown, red on straw laid, ent (4)*.	3 20

Wrappers.

1878, 1c, double impression, sq*.	30
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Post Cards.

1881, Provisional 4c, half of 4c reply with 1c adhesives.	*25c, * 10
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BUENOS AYRES.

1858, 1 pesos, light brown.	3.80, *1 90, 5.00, *4.50, 4.00, 3 10
1858, 2 pesos, blue.	2.25, 2.50, 2.05, *2.25, 3.25, 2 00
1858, 3p, green.	12.00, 11.00, *10 00
1858, 4p, brown.	4.00, 4.25, *5.75, 3.50, 5.00
1858, 5p, orange.	15 00
1858, blue, no value*.	3 00
1859, 1 (in) peso, *1.50, 1.60, *2.55, 1.25, *1.80,	
1.90, 1.85, *2.00, 1.25, 1.80, 1.50,	1 55
1859, 1 (to) peso.	*2.75, 4 00
1860, 4r.	80
1860, 4r, uns. hor. p.	1.80, 1.15, 85
1860, 2p, vermillion*.	75

Cordoba.

5c, laid paper.	*1.60, *1.25, *70c, *1.10, *1.10, *75c, *1.00, *1 05
5c, laid paper, (no first O in Cordoba)*.	1 75
5c, laid paper, (large 5 without top)*.	1 70
5c, laid paper, (period after cen)*.	2 30

Corrientes.

1856, Un Real M. C.	2.50, 2.10, 2.50, *1.60, 1.10, 1.00, 2.25, 2.10, 2.00, 2.50, 1.40
1861, 3c, blue (uns. sheet 24).	*2.16, *1.10
1868, 2c, yellow, uns. p*.	30
1875, 2c, rose, (b 8)*.	2 40
1880, 2c, mauve, (uns. sheet 32)*.	3 20

AUSTRIA.

1858, 2kr, orange.	75
Revenue used for postage, 15c. green and blk	1 50

Newspapers.

1851, yellow.	4 05
1858, 4k, brown.	2 00

Envelopes.

1861, 15kr, ent*.	20
1861, 10kr, ent*.	35

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

1850, 15c, red, "K. F. post."	80c; uns. p. 30
1850, 30c, on ribbed paper.	30
Revenue used for postage, 15c, green and blk	†3 10
Newspaper, 1858, 4k, red, cut close.	2 20

AZORES.

1868, 5r, imp, black.	2 40
1868, 10r, imp, yellow.	6.00, 8.00, 6 25
1868, 20r, imp, bistre.	1.50, 1.00, 4.50, 4.00, 1.80 1 50
1868, 50r, imp, green.	2.25, 2 00
1868, 80r, imp, yellow.	1.00, 3.05, *2 20, 1.10, 95c, *2.25, 2 50
1868, 100r, lilac.	1.50, 2.20, 2.05, 3.00, 3.00, 2.60, 2.75, *2.00, *2.20, 2 25
1868, 10r, perf*.	1 05
1868, 20r, perf.	1 00
1868, 50r, perf.	*3.05, 2.40, *2 25
1868, 80r, perf.	2.65, 3.05, *2 25
1868, 240r, perf.	3.05, 3.00, *1 60
1868, 25r, perf, sur. inv.	2 30
1870, 240r, lilac.	3.50, * 85
1885, 2r, black, small sur. inv.	50
Envelope, 1879, 25c, ent.	* 05
Card, 1879, 20x20r, blue, error "Restosta"...	*2 05

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

UNITED STATES PHILATELIC NOTES.

THE last general issue of the postage stamps of the Confederate States did not travel with the same rapidity upon the mails as did their brother adhesives of the United States, especially during the last year of the Confederacy, when its post-office department was in a badly broken and dislocated condition. The *Richmond Whig*, of February 13, 1865, said: "The Confederate postal system is a great institution—worthy of Noah. It takes over a week for the mails to travel from Richmond to Charleston, two weeks from Richmond to Montgomery, and fifteen days from Richmond to Mobile. In other words, it takes longer to travel from Richmond to Montgomery than from New York to London or Paris. We venture to say that it will soon take Jeff. Davis still longer to get news from his former capital, Montgomery, than it does in New York to get news from Pekin."

With reference to mail delivered by the United States to the Confederate States, the Postmaster-General of the United States, in his report for the year 1863, made the following statement, couched in diplomatic language: "By reason of the continued suspension of regular postal communication with sections of the country under insurrectionary control, a considerable number of letters, amounting in the aggregate to 24,314, found their way, by various channels, to the Dead Letter Office. Of this number 3,312 were foreign, and returned to the countries where they originated. Those originating in the loyal States were turned over to the military authorities, and, after examination, most of them sent by flag of truce to their destination."

Letters sent from the Northern or United States to prisoners or others within the rebel lines were not permitted to exceed in length one page of a letter sheet, and were allowed to relate merely to personal and domestic matters, and had to be signed by the writer's name in full. It was compulsory to send letters with five cents (in coin) enclosed, if addressed to Richmond, and ten cents if beyond that point. Such letters were required to be sent enclosed to the Commanding General of the Department of Virginia, at Fortress Monroe, marked on the outside "For flag of truce," and left unsealed. If not directed according to these regulations, they were returned to the Dead Letter Office.

The William Gates and the James L. Clark match stamps are exceedingly common, and it is not to be wondered at considering the colossal number used by these two firms.

The former firm, located at Frankfort, Herkimer County, N. Y., used revenue stamps required by government upon their boxes, averaging the snug little sum of \$1,440 per day. This match factory was noted for its wonderful and curious machinery, the invention of Wm. Gates. The magnitude of this manufactory's revenue stamp account may be more easily comprehended when it is known that this establishment consumed annually 720,000 feet of pine, of the best quality, for matches, and 400,000 feet of basswood for cases. The sulphur used annually for the matches was 400 barrels, and the phosphorus 9,600 pounds. The machines ran night and day for years, and the works employed 300 hands. It generally required 500 pounds of paper per day to make the light, small boxes for holding the matches, and four tons of pasteboard per week for the larger boxes, and sixty-six pounds of flour per day for paste.

James L. Clark's match manufactory, established in the little town of Oshkosh, Wis., also carried on a gigantic business, and paid an enormous tribute in stamps to the government. A few years ago they cut up annually 2,000,000 feet of logs into matches, and in 1879 used up \$300,000 worth of revenue stamps, or about \$1,000 worth per diem. Taking into account the fact that each box of one hundred matches was taxed one cent, the factory's output frequently averaged 100,000 boxes, or ten millions of matches daily.

Summing up at this rate for a year of 300 working days, would show a total yield of three thousand million matches. According to these figures this one firm alone supplied each United States inhabitant sixty matches annually. The tax of one cent per hundred was generally considered by the trade a moderate charge, and it was easily collected and a profitable tax, as it prevented indiscriminate competition.

The law abolishing, in February, 1883, the stamp duties imposed in 1862, at once caused a great reduction in the price of the manufacturer's goods, and what sold in June, 1883, for two dollars per gross, brought in the following month but eighty-

five cents per gross. The net tax on a gross amounted to about one dollar and thirty cents, so that the new schedule of

rates made for the retail dealers conceded nearly the full amount of the reduction.

Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

NEW COUNTERFEITS OF JAPANESE STAMPS.

From the German of Max Vorwald in "Der Philatelist."

I HAVE just received from Japan a set of 26 different really beautifully executed forgeries of stamps of that country. Fortunately they all bear the stamp of iniquity on their face in the shape of the two characters represented in the accompanying engraving, and meaning "facsimile."



The two first (square) issues bear these characters, in microscopic size, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. square, above the black designation of value and also printed in black—*San* to the right and *Ko* to the left; the execution of the stamps otherwise is so perfect that one is always led to believe that they have been printed from the original plates.

It would seem that the stamps of the same color, 48 mon and $\frac{1}{2}$ sen brown, 100 mon and 1 sen blue, etc., have been printed from the same plates. On the *brown* stamps the tails of the dragons, instead of being rounded off, end in long single hairs; the dragons' backs, where they approach the border ornaments, instead of being perfectly bare in the middle are covered with fine hairs or bristles. The *blue* stamps can best be known by the left lower claw of the dragon on that side, the lower toe of which, instead of projecting forward like the others, is rather crippled and hangs downward.

The *red* stamp can hardly be distinguished from the originals, with perhaps the exception of the head of the left-hand dragon, which is rather flattened. The *green* stamps can be told by their color, which as a rule is too dark. The genuine stamps are printed in bluish-green, sometimes nearly blue, or in a very light yellowish-green, the latter, it is true, only in the first issue. The counterfeits of the second issue can further easily be told by there being too wide a space between the border of the design and the perforation.

Then we have counterfeits of the following stamps: $\frac{1}{2}$ sen gray, $\frac{1}{2}$ sen brown with syllabic character, 2 sen red, 4 sen rose, 4 sen green without syllabic character, 1 sen brown with syllabic character, 10 sen green, 20 sen lilac, 30 sen gray, 10 sen blue, 20 sen

carmine-rose, 30 sen violet, all of which are easily recognized by the fact that the inner Japanese inscription show *six* characters instead of *four*, the last two being those above described, *San-Ko*. The 5 sen green with buckle on the oval also has six characters instead of four, but *San-Ko* is here placed on the left, *i. e.* at the beginning of the characters. On the 6 sen brownish-lilac and 6 sen orange with buckle, instead of the character *Ki-te* (stamp) placed on the left of the sun in the middle the characters *San-Ko* have been substituted.

Best of all are the three stamps of the bird-series, 12 sen rose, 15 sen lilac, and 45 sen rose-carmine—in fact they are perfect works of art. All three bear the characters *San-Ko* in microscopic size and in the same color as that of the stamp. On the 12 sen they will be found right and left of the head of the bird; on the 15 sen in the inner circle, directly below the upper indication of value; on the 45 sen also in the inner circle, but to right and left of the rock on which the eagle is sitting. Another infallible test for these three rare stamps, as well as those above described, with the exception of the 4 sen rose, 4 sen green, 20 sen lilac, and 30 sen gray, is the fact that the chrysanthemum blossoms (or sun) does not have 16 parts, but either 14 or 15 divisions; of course, especially on the bird-series, recourse must be had to a good lens to count them. On the four stamps excepted above, the chrysanthemum has 16 parts like *all the genuine*. (The first and second issues do not show this blossom at all). The 20 sen lilac and 30 sen violet are very poor as to color, both of them appearing too light and faded.

It is worthy of notice that the Japanese Government permits the manufacture and sale of these imitations because of their bearing the word "fac-simile," and—perhaps—also, because only foreigners are made happy with them.

As these stamps, no doubt, will also be offered *cancelled*, great caution must be observed in buying them, especially those of the first and second issues and of the bird-issue.

FORGERIES AND FRAUDS.

WE HAVE received from the Secretary of the Philatelic Protection Association a copy of a circular just issued by them, giving notice of a number of new forgeries. We gladly give it place in our columns, and wish to call our readers' especial attention to it:

NEW FORGERIES—CIRCULAR NO. 1.

The Philatelic Protection Association hereby warn philatelists against the following forgeries which have been brought under their notice:

Ceylon—Imperf. 4d.; 9d.; 1s. 9d.; and 2s., both with and without the Star watermark. Perf. 4d.; 9d.; and 2s., with the Star watermark.

Straits Settlements—"4 Cents." on 5 cents, blue. (Gibbons, type 2526) with forged red and black surcharges and the same inverted, on genuine stamps.

St. Vincent—1890. 2½d. on 4d., light brown.

Natal—1877. ½d. on 1d. black and yellow. (Gibbons, type 1410) with inverted and double surcharge. 1s. black and lilac, with surcharge down center and with double surcharge.

Cyprus—6d. & 1s. Surcharge forged on used English stamps.

Great Britain—For Levant Postoffices—80 paras on 5d., black, lilac, and blue.

Victoria—1857. 2d. Queen on Throne. A pair lettered K.F.—L.Q. have been shown to the Association, but it is stated that stamps with other letters are known to be forged, and probably the entire sheet has been imitated. 1858-65. 1s. blue. (Gibbons, type 2904), both perf. and imperf. and in pairs.

New South Wales—Sydney Views, 1d. red, with and without clouds, usually offered in pairs. 1854, 3d. green. (Gibbons, type 1458) on white paper but without watermark.

Tasmania—1852. 1d. blue. 1st issue.

Canada—3d. perf., with false perforations.

The committee of the Philatelic Protection Association will be happy to examine and report upon any specimens of the above-mentioned stamps, on condition that such stamps are sent to the Secretary accompanied with sufficient postage for reply.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

While we are speaking of forgeries it may not be out of place here to state that

the Egyptian authorities have just nipped a very pretty scheme in the bud. The following extracts from the *Monthly Journal* will explain the matter:

A COOL PROPOSAL.—We have recently received from Egypt a proposal that we should purchase some sheets of paper bearing the watermark of the first issue of Egyptian stamps, and asking us to have these stamps forged.

For obvious reasons we do not give the name and address of the person offering us these sheets, but the letter can be seen at our office. We should advise collectors to be on the look-out for forgeries of the first issue, as no doubt this person will get some other firm to do the dirty work he wants. The following is an exact translation from his letter, which is in French:

ALEXANDRIA, February 23d, 1891.

I hereby propose to you a very serious affair, and worth your attention. I possess about twenty sheets of paper watermarked like the postal stamps of the first issue (1866); each sheet can contain one hundred stamps, which makes two thousand in all. In case you are not buyer, tell me whether you will have them re-imprinted for me, and what price you will want for the two thousand. However, I inform you that I only want re-imprinted the five and ten piastres and the five piastres error, with the inscription "ten piastres" in Arabian. * * Besides, I must tell you that I also have the dies to cancel the postal stamps since the beginning of the European post up to 1882, with all that is necessary for dating, etc.

REPRINTING EGYPTIAN STAMPS.—In our *Journal* for April we gave a copy of a letter from a person in Alexandria, offering to reprint some stamps, etc. We placed this matter before the Postmaster-General of Egypt, and, are pleased to say, with a most satisfactory result, as the following letter from him will show:

ALEXANDRIA, 16th May, 1891.

Gentlemen:—Mr. — has communicated to me your letter to him of the 21st ultimo, enclosing a copy of the letter which you had received from a certain Mr. Ruggiero, of Alexandria.

Thanks to this information, I was able to discover the writer of this letter and to recover from him all the watermarked paper and date stamps which he offered to you for sale, and which could only have come into his possession by dishonest means.

The watermarked paper will be destroyed and the date stamps effaced, and it is hoped that no other articles of this kind are in the hands of the public.

I have to thank you for your kind and prompt action in this matter, which enabled me to prevent what might have been a serious fraud, if the offer had been made to a firm less scrupulous than your own.

I am, yours faithfully,

M. CHARTERIS,
Acting Postmaster General.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

ADHESIVES.

Argentina.—(V 108.) The *Monthly Journal* has received the following information:

"There will be no more novelties here now until the current issue is changed. The next issue, which is to be a lasting one, will be composed of the following values: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 15, 16, 24, 50 centavos and 1, 2 and 5 pesos; the 3, 4, 6, 12, 20, 25, 30, 40, 60 and 90 centavos and the 20 pesos will be withdrawn. * * There are only to be three designs. The first, with a portrait of Rivadavia, will be employed for the small values up to 10 cents; the second, with the portrait of Belgrano, for those from 15c. to 50c.; and the third will have the portrait of General San Martino, and will serve for the 1, 2 and 5 pesos. The stamps will be printed on water-marked paper. * *

"The South American Bank Note Company has been charged with the preparation of the new types."

Austria.—(V. 108.) The *Philatelic Record* notes the following varieties of perforation:

Perforate 9; 12 kr.

" 10; 1, 3, 5 kr.

" $10\frac{1}{2}$; 2, 30, 50 kr., 1, 2 gul.

" $11\frac{1}{2}$; 10, 15, 20, 24 kr.

Bamra.—(V. 92.) The first issue has been reset and issued in sheets of 20 varieties, which differ somewhat from the original setting. The paper differs somewhat in shade from the original edition; the scrolls all have the long ends to the left, and the tail of the middle character in the third line points almost directly downwards instead of being at an angle of 45° as in the old issue.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black on yellow.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " rose.

$\frac{3}{4}$ " " " HAMRA.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " BAMVE.

1 " " " dark blue.

1 " " " HAMRA.

2 " " " bright green.

2 " " " HAMRA.

4 " " " bright yellow.

4 " " " HAMRA.

8 " " " bright rose.

8 " " " HAMRA.

Belgium.—(V. 55.) The 35 centimes is now in use. Officially it was born July 1, but *Le Timbre Poste* says that it appeared about the 20th of June. The design consists of the head of Leopold II. to left in a circle with "Postes Belgique" above and "Belgie Posterijen" below; numerals of value in upper left and lower right hand corners. Perforate 14.

35 centimes, chocolate.

Brazil. The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles the current (Southern Cross) 50 reis in a new color.

50 reis, blue.

We also hear from one of our German contemporaries of the issue of another value of the latest type of "Jornaes" stamps.

20 reis, dark green on light green.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(V 108.) The latest thing in the stamp line from the land of the Southern Cross is simply horrible. In a rectangle in the center is a head of Liberty wearing a Phrygian cap; the angles of the rectangle are clipped at the corners; "E. U. do Brazil" at right, "Correio" at left, "Reis" at

bottom, numeral of value at top. The head and groundwork of the frame are in red and the rest of the design in blue. Perforate 13.

100 reis, blue and red.

We are indebted to E. T. Barrows for the first sight of the above work of art.

British Bechuanaland.—(V. 22.) The *Monthly Journal* says that the $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Cape of Good Hope has been found with the error "ritish and the "Fourpence" on $\frac{1}{2}$ p. with "rpence."

British East Africa Co.—(V. 73.) The 4 annas has been surcharged "1 Anna" in one line of ordinary roman type.

1 a. on 4 a. brown; violet black.

The existence of an 8 rupee stamp is denied by the officials of the company.

British Guiana.—(V. 38.) The following are the quantities issued of the recent provisionals:

1 cent on \$1.00	121,800
1 " 2.00	111,000
1 " 3.00	111,000
1 " 4.00	54,000

Cape of Good Hope.—(V. 8.) To provide for the new postal rate the 3 pence has been printed in lilac and surcharged " $2\frac{1}{2}$ d" in large type over the old value.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pence on 3p. lilac; black.

Chile.—(III. 177.) We are informed by Arturo Brant that the 1, 2, 5 and 10 cent duty stamps and probably also the 2, 10 and 20c. telegraph stamps have been used as postage stamps in the northern provinces of the republic which are in the possession of the Congressional party. The supply of the regular postage stamps is running out, and of course they can get no more from the authorities at Santiago, hence the use of the above. A decree has been issued at Iquique concerning the use of these stamps, Senor Brant informs us, and we trust some of our correspondents will try and obtain a copy for us.

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste says that stamps of the values of 15 and 25 centavos and 1 peso are to be issued.

Since writing the above we have received from F. I. Carpenter an envelope posted at Iquique, June 1, and franked with five 2 cent revenues and one 10 cent. For the benefit of those of our readers who are not familiar with revenues we insert a description. Arms in irregular octagon, "Republica de Chili" at top, value in words around lower part of octagon with numeral below; "Impuesto" at bottom. Perforate 12. Size 20x29mm.

2 centavos, brown.

10 " green.

We also learn from the *A. J. of P* that the 10 cent telegraph has been received on a letter from Africa. For a description see Vol. IV. p. 185 of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST. Perforate 12.

10 centavos, olive-green.

French Colonies.—(IV. 295.) A deluge of new colonial stamps is threatened. The daily press announces that separate issues will be prepared for each colony on account of the speculations resulting from the variations in the money values in the different colonies. The design will be the same for all excepting the name of the colony. There will be figures of Commerce and Navigation upon a ship with the mast between: "Republique Francaise Colonies" at top, value below.

We already have fifteen colonies represented in our albums by surcharges, and it seems probable that all of them at least will be represented in the new deal. There are also several other colonies which may be on the list. If all the values now existing in the colonial set are furnished to each colony, the total will be over two hundred new varieties.

Gold Coast.—(V. 74.) The *Monthly Journal* says that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp is of the same type as the other low values.

Greece.—(V. 74.) The 40 lepta Athens print is now in use.

40 lepta, violet, imperf.

40 " " perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Hong Kong.—(V. 74.) Can any of our readers tell us the meaning of the surcharges "S.D." and "S.O." that are reported on the 2 and 10 cent stamps respectively?

Haidarabad.—(V. 74.) The color of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna has been changed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, rose.

India.—(V. 108.) The *Monthly Journal* has seen a strip of four used 4 anna stamps of the 1855 issue on white paper unwatermarked.

Italy.—(V. 108.) The new 5 lire stamp has a portrait of Umberto I. in a circle on lined ground: "Poste Italiane" at top, "Cinque lire" at bottom, numerals in the angles. Perforate 14.

5 lire, carmine and blue.

The *Monthly Journal* has seen four values of the parcel stamps covered with a lilac network and calls for information concerning them. They were used in 1884-1886.

Macao.—(II. 94.) From the *Monthly Journal* we take the following list of the number issued of the various surcharges.

80 reis in circle on 100 reis.....	6,720
The same, no accent on reis.....	7,000
5 reis on 25 r, thick bar below.....	3,000
The same inverted.....	28
5 reis on 25r, thick bar, no accent..	6,800
5 reis on 25r, thin bar.....	10,000
5 on 25r with 25 obliterated.....	17,000
5 reis heavy type on 80r.....	15,725
5 reis heavy type on 100r.....	6,000
10 reis in blue on 25r.....	7,000
10 reis in blue on 50r.....	2,049
10 on 50r with 50 obliterated.....	17,000
10 reis heavy type on 80 reis...	10,000
10 reis heavy type on 200 reis.....	4,000
20 reis on 50 reis.....	16,959
20 reis, heavy type, on 80 reis.....	10,000
40 reis in red on 50 reis.....	5,000
"Correio 5 reis" on revenue stamps.	30,000
" 10 " " " " "	20,000
" 40 " " " " "	7,000

Of the current type it is said that there were three sheets of 28 stamps each of the 25 reis value printed on salmon paper.

25 reis, violet on salmon.

Martinique.—(V. 108.) The surcharge noted last month is in red as well as black. Henry F. King also informs us of other values.

05 on 10 cent, black; red.

05 on 15 " " "

15 on 20 " " "

15 on 30 " " "

Mexico.—(V. 109.) *Le Timbre Poste* illustrates a third type of the unpaid letter stamp and says that there are four cities only in which they are used—Vera Cruz, Mexico, Irapuato and Celaya. The new type is of the same general design as the others, but the letter "T" is only about 6mm. high and the value is not abbreviated. The border is formed of crossed zigzag lines, one heavy and one faint. Perforate $11\frac{1}{2}$.

20 centavos, red on pale blue.

Labuan.—(V. 108.) We do not think that we have noted that the 2 cent has been surcharged "One Cent" horizontally.

1 cent on 2c., carmine; black.

Natal.—The *Stamp News* has received the permanent $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp. It consists of an upright oval containing the words "Natal Postage"; inside of which is a circle containing the usual De la Rue portrait of her majesty, and the value below in an octagonal frame. The rest is filled up with an ornamental border. Perforate 14, watermark Crown C A.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ penny, blue.

Another error has been found in the provisional $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny. Two stamps on each sheet of sixty omit the "Y" in "Half-penny."

New South Wales.—(V. 74.) Two new varieties of perforations in the five shilling of 1860 are noted by the *Monthly Journal*.

5 shilling, red-violet; perf. 11.

5 " " " 12x10.

Orange Free State.—(V. 39.) The cause of the double surcharge on the 3 pence is explained by *Le Timbre Poste*. It seems that it was originally intended to surcharge the numeral over the word "Drei" but it did not give satisfaction and the few(?) sheets that had been so treated were run through the press again.

Pahang.—(V. 109.) The 24 cents Straits Settlements has been surcharged like the Johore provisional noted last month.

2 cents on 24c., green; black.

Puttiala.—(V. 56.) The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna has been seen with the error "8TATE".

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green; red.

Philippines.—(IV. 212.) In *Le Timbre Poste* we find mention of two unchronicled varieties of the "baby" stamps.

25 c. de peso, bistre.

25 c. de peso, blue.

Saint Pierre and Miquelon.—(V. 93.) Of the recent provisionals the following quantities were issued:

15 on 40 cent.....	6,000
15 on 35 ".....	900
15 on 30 ".....	6,000

Selangor.—(V. 109.) It is reported that a new 2 cent stamp has been manufactured in the same manner as the recently chronicled Pahang and Johore.

2 cents on 24c., green; black.

There are only five varieties of the above and it is said that there were only 6,000 issued and that 5,200 are in one collector's hands.

Surinam.—(V. 9.) Of the numeral type we hear of two more values:

1 cent, blue gray.

2 " blue.

Sweden.—(V. 109.) The color of the 20 ore official stamp has been changed as announced last month.

20 ore, blue.

OFFICIAL.—Just as we go to press we learn of the issue of a 2 ore stamp of the current (numeral) type and its companion official.

Official 2 ore, orange red.

2 ore, " "

L'Echo de la Timbrologie announces that stamps of the value of 1, 2, 3, 4, 25, 30 and 50 ore and 1 and 5 kroners are in preparation.

Turkey.—(IV. 295.) The 10 and 20 para and 1 piaster were issued June 22, with the oblique surcharge "Imprime" and its Turkish equivalent.

10 para, green; black.

20 " rose; "

1 piaster, gray; "

Western Australia.—(V. 9.) The *Philatelic Record* has received the current 1 penny in a new color.

1 penny, pale blue.

Zululand.—(V. 9.) The 1 penny Natal revenue stamp with the surcharge "Zululand" is said to have been used for postage. Watermark Crown C.A., perforate 14.

1 penny, violet; black.

ENVELOPES.

Argentina.—(V. 93.) The envelopes of 10, 12, 11, 16, and 24c. are to be withdrawn, and only the 5 and 8c. retained. The new issue is to be of a similar design to the corresponding values of the prospective adhesives as announced this month.

Bahamas.—The recent change in the rates has rendered the 4 pence of little use, and it has been surcharged to fit the new rate. The *American Journal of Philately* gives the following varieties.

2½d. on 4p. purple; red.

2½d. on 4p. " black.

Regular envelope with value barred and surcharged.

2½d. on 4p. purple; black.

Ecuador.—(V. 93.) To the list of envelopes *Der Philatelist* adds the following, the one on orange being the Postal Union variety. Size 125x80mm.

5 cents, blue on blue.

5 " " orange.

Greece.—(V. 75.) From the *Hermes* we take the following description of the new envelopes which are soon to be issued:

"The size of the envelopes can not surpass 15cm. in length or 10cm. in height. They will be divided into two classes of 10 and 20 lepta and will bear the following stamp on the right side. It will be elliptical in form, the diameter measuring 15mm. and 8mm., and will bear in the center the head of Mercury with a helmet; above, the legend ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΕΛΘΗΜΟΝ; below, the word ΛΕΙΠΤΑ, and in the center of the two sides the numerals of value. The 10 lepta will be orange and the 20 lepta carmine."

Leeward Islands.—(V. 75.) Two very pretty envelopes are illustrated by *Le Timbre Poste*. The stamp is oval in shape and in general appearance are like those of Newfoundland. The lettering on the lower value is in colored letters while on the other it is in white. White paper.

1 penny, red; 120x95mm.

2½ " light blue; 140x73 mm.

WRAPPERS.

Greece.—The prospective newspaper wrappers are to be of yellowish paper not exceeding 50 cm. in length or 10 cm. in width. There will be five values, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 40 lepta, and the colors will correspond to the adhesives of the same values. The design will be that of the envelopes.

POST CARDS.

Colombia.—(IV. 151.) *Le Carte Postale* describes two new types of the post card, differing in some respects from the current cards.

1. The inscription "Lit. de Demetrio Paredes Bogota" is found in the lower left corner. The Greek pattern in the frame is thin and there is no punctuation after "Colombia." The lines for the address measure 106, 119½, 67½, 83½ mm., and the frame 129½x83 mm.

2. "Lit D. Paredes Bogota" in lower left corner, the Greek pattern showing more black than white. Period after "Colombia." The lines for the address measure 98½, 102, 61½, 68 mm., and the frame 128x82½ mm.

Type 1. 2 cents, black on yellow brown.

2 " " " orange brown.

2 " " " buff.

Type 2. 2 " " " orange brown.

Germany.—(V. 94.) Mr. George W. Watson has kindly compiled the following list of the various imprints that have thus far been met with on the 91 cards:

5 pfennig, green.

191 a, b, f, g, i, k.

291 a, b, c, f, g, m.

391 b, d, f, g, k, m.

With dotted lines 15mm. apart.

391 a, b, g.

491 a, c, i, k, l.

591 d, f.

691 m.

5+5 pfennig, green.

191f, 291f, 391f

10 pfennig, carmine.

191 a, g, i.

291 c, f.

491 a.

10+10 pfennig, carmine; 291 f.

This list was overlooked last month and some new varieties may have been heard of which are not included.

Haidarabad.—(V. 57.) The new card bears a stamp similar to the adhesives of the 1871 issue. The inscriptions are the same as before.

¼ anna, orange.

Italy.—(V. 94.) *La Filatelia* describes an unstamped card for the use of the Red Cross Society. It is a reply card and no indicated value, but is adorned with the portrait of Umberto and the arms as in the card for the Deputies. The inscriptions are quite voluminous and indicate the special uses to which the card is intended.

— brown on rose.

Liberia.—(V. 110.) There is a card similar to the one described last month but with a portrait of some colored official in the center. We are inclined to think it may be Hilary R. W. Johnson, the President of the republic. He was elected for his fourth consecutive term of two years May 7, 1889, and the erasure of the portrait may be due to the fact that his

term ran out this year and he was not reelected. We trust some one can enlighten us on this point.
3 cents, red and blue.

Orange Free State.—(III. 274.) *Le Timbre Poste* has seen the provisional card on gray.
1 penny, black on gray.

Straits Settlements. The *Monthly Journal* describes an official card: Arms, etc., in left upper corner; "Official Post Card—Straits Settlements" and the usual instructions in three lines in center, "To" below at left; on the reverse is "This card must only be used for official correspondence and by officers authorized to frank." Size 125x90mm.
— black on gray.

Switzerland.—The latest imprint marks on the 5c. card are IV. 91.-3,624,000 and XI. 90.-4,080,000.

LETTER CARDS.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(V. 75.) M. Moens says that the letter card was issued on a new color June 1.
80 reis, red on green.

Mexico.—(IV. 191.) The same authority states that the 4 cent letter card is now on thick white paper, and is inscribed "Servicio Interior."
4 centavos, red on thick white.
4 " " bluish white.

Roumania. The card announced some time since is out. It measures 136x168 mm., and is inscribed

"Carta Postala Inchisa," the stamp being of the adhesive type.
5 bani, black on gray.

REVENUE STAMPS.

Mexico.—(IV. 170.) From C. W. Mexia we have received the following clipping, which was taken from a Mexican paper of June 30:

"The new stamps to be printed for the next fiscal year, which begins to-morrow, will be as follows:

"The stamps for Documentos y Libros (Documents and Books) contain the bust of D. Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, the ex-president, who died in New York some time ago. The stamps of one dollar and upwards will be of a violet hue, and cream white those of cent denominations. They will be smaller in size to those of the present emission.

"Renta Interior (Internal Revenue) stamps will bear the bust of President Mariano Arista. The one dollar stamps and upwards will be of a red brown hue, and light green those of cent denominations.

Contribucion Federal (Federal Taxes) bear the bust of the hero of independence, d. Vicente Guerrero, a bright red hue for the one dollar stamps and upwards, and light blue those of cent denominations.

Especiales de Aduana (Special Custom House Stamps) have a shield with a view of the sea and beach, a ship lying at anchor at the wharf and several bales of goods thereon. Navy blue is the one color for stamps of cent denominations, and deep yellow for the one dollar stamps and upwards."

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY—(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)—Meetings held the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M., at Loesch's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, P. T. Schumann. For information address the Secretary, 7 Third avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island. Communications relating to exchange matters address R. F. Albrecht, P. O. Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Minutes of the 101st regular meeting, July 15th, 1891. Present: Mr. August Dejonge in the chair; Messrs. R. F. Albrecht, Oscar Dejonge, Henry Gremmel, J. W. Scott, J. O. Hobby, G. H. Watson, Henry Clotz and R. H. Benary.

Visitors: Messrs. M. C. Berlepsch, H. B. Strachan, Walter S. Scott, I. A. Mekeel.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht proposed Mr. I. A. Mekeel as a member of this society, which was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee reported favorably upon the application of Mr. Hugo Kessler who was unanimously elected by ballot.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht read his answer to Mr. H. L. Calman's remarks as published in the *American Journal of Philately*, which was unanimously accepted, with the following report: Of the twelve

circuits, which were in circulation when his last report was submitted seven have been returned to their respective owners with a cash settlement of \$189.08. Nine new circuits have been circulated and returned to their respective owners with a cash settlement of \$198.33. Total sales during the last month being \$387.41. Of three new circuits we have sold within the last few days about \$40.00.

Mr. Adolph Lohmeyer and Mr. R. F. Albrecht presented the Society with a fine lot of counterfeit stamps for their counterfeit album, for which a vote of thanks was passed.

Mr. E. Doebelin presented the Society with a picture of the "Triumphant Procession of Philately," which was accepted with thanks.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. R. F. Albrecht be appointed a delegate to represent our Society at the A. P. A. Convention. Carried.

This Society recommends that the next convention of the A. P. A. be held in Washington.

Mr. Gremmel exhibited a U. S. of Colombia, 1860 issue. The five cent blue having in the upper and lower circle a "fifty" instead of "five" and on the bottom label "five cent" instead of "five cent five."

On motion the meeting adjourned.

R. H. BENARY, Sec'y pro tem.

POSTAL UNION NOTES.

VIENNA, May 20.—The International Postal Congress was opened here to-day. The Minister of Commerce described the object of the Congress, namely to establish the basis of a scheme for linking together the civilized nations of the world in a single postal federation. Four committees were appointed to discuss preliminaries.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Universal Postal Union, the fourth quinquennial convention of which opened in Vienna to-day, is composed mainly of officers prominently connected with the postal administrations of the countries adhering to the Union. One of the principal matters of interest to the United States to be brought before the convention is the proposition to abolish or reduce the charges made by the countries of the Union for conveyance of mails in transit over the territory of one or more of them to the country of destination. There will also be a strong effort made to secure the adoption of an international postage stamp, good for the prepayment of postage in every country of the Union. The Postmaster-General favors both these measures, and the delegates of the United States to the convention, William Potter, of Philadelphia, and Captain N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, have been requested to make earnest efforts to secure the approval of the convention for them. It is probable also that the convention will take measures which will result in the long desired adhesion of the Australian colonies to the Union. The convention will continue in session from five to six weeks.

On February 18, Mr. Wanamaker addressed letters to the several Australian colonies, expressing the hope that they would be represented at the Vienna Congress. He yesterday received replies from the Postmaster-Generals of Victoria, New South Wales and New Zealand, thanking him for his interest, and stating that each of the colonies named would be represented at Vienna.

VIENNA, May 25.—The Australian delegates to the Postal Congress have announced that the Australian Colonies will join the International Postal Union in October.

PANAMA, May 17.—Bolivia has entered the Universal Postal Union, and there will hereafter be an improvement in the postal communication between that country and the United States.

VIENNA, June 9.—The Postal Congress to-day welcomed the Canadian delegates. The Congress has adopted a proposal to leave the protocol of that body open for one year, so as to permit further adhesions.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—From private advices received at the Post-Office Department from the fourth Quinquennial Universal Postal Union Congress, now holding sessions at Vienna, it is learned that the long desired accession of the Australian colonies has been effected. This means a reduction of more than fifty per cent, in the rates of postage to those countries, the Postal Union rate being only 5 cents per half ounce for letters and 2 cents for postal cards. This important reform, it is said, is largely due to the efforts of the United States delegates.

The Universal Postal Congress at Vienna has closed its sittings, having decided to hold its next meeting at Washington, in 1897. Many other important resolutions were discussed and voted upon with a view to improve the universal postal service, and they will undoubtedly be approved by the governments represented at that Congress, as they al-

ready have been approved at the three preceding ones held at Berne, Paris and Berlin. But the number of delegates was somewhat larger at the Vienna Congress; 120 members were present, their seats being arranged in the alphabetical order of the names of their respective countries. "With the exception of China," writes a Vienna correspondent, "all civilized and semi-civilized countries were represented by delegates. The German colony of Eastern Africa was the latest member admitted in the union. The business of the Congress—speeches, discussions and resolutions—was all transacted in the French language.

Previous to the organization of the Union, which was formed at the Berne Congress, itself assembled through the efforts of Herr Stephan, the German Postmaster-General, there existed no less than 1,200 different postal taxes. They have been reduced since then to a small number of types, with a moderate and uniform tariff. The territory of the Postal Union covers a surface of 87,000,000 square kilometres, having a population of 915,000,000. The number of postal pieces or articles carried in 1871 was 3,300,000,000. In 1888 it reached 14,760,000,000, this total being made up of 6,920,000,000 letters, 1,550,000,000 postal cards, 5,690,000,000 pieces of printed matter, 100,000,000 merchandise samples, 240,000,000 money orders, and 200,000,000 postal packages.

Under the arcades of the Industrial Palace at Vienna an exhibition had been organized, showing the development of the postal service from the time of the Roman system of communications to the organization of the present time. It was a real museum of engravings, photographs, plans, models, implements for the postal, telegraphic and telephonic postal system. There was another museum, containing more than 100,000 postage stamps belonging to Herr Friedl, an amateur collector, who opened that museum free to the public. Among the curiosities drawing especially the attention of the visitors were the postage stamps used during the Paris siege of 1870-71 for the postal service by balloons, pigeon carriers and for transmission through the sewers of the invested city. The progress of scientific applications is so extensive and rapid at present that nobody can tell what improvements and marvellous curiosities may be exhibited six years hence at the next Universal Postal Congress in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Several letters have been received by Postmaster-General Wanamaker from Messrs. Brooks and Potter, the delegates of the United States to the Fourth International Postal Congress at Vienna. That body completed its labors on June 25. Its results, perhaps the most important of which is the admission of the Australian colonies to the Union, take effect July 1, 1892. The only civilized countries now remaining outside of the Union are Cape Colony and the South African Republics, which will probably come in at the next quinquennial Congress, making the postal union "Universal" in fact as well as in name. Other interesting changes noted are the proposed issues of postal cards with paid reply for international service, the reduction of the registry fee to 25 centimes (5 cents), an increase in the maximum size of packages of samples from 8 by 4 by 2 inches to 12 by 8 by 4, indemnity for lost registered articles, and international co-operation in the prosecution of counterfeiters of postage stamps.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

WE CALL attention to the report of the Committee of Arrangements for the Convention, as published elsewhere this month. By the kindness of Mr. Jones, of the *New York Times*, two rooms have been secured free of charge on the first floor of the *Times'* building, overlooking the park. This location is the most central one that could have been selected, and will enable many city collectors to attend the sessions who could not get away long enough to go far up town. The thanks of the Association are certainly due Mr. Jones, and if he will only happen in at our meetings we can assure him a cordial greeting.

W. C. S.

THE visit to Washington of Messrs. Calman and Bogert has resulted in one good thing—the establishment of a uniform rate of valuation. The following correspondence will explain how the matter stands: R. R. BOGERT & Co., New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—The Department has given due consideration to the facts and arguments presented by you in your communications of May 8th and June 25th, 1891, relative to the importation of postage stamps through the mails, and the conclusion reached is indicated by Circular 106, current series, copies of which are enclosed herewith.

United States postage stamps, exported and returned will be treated like any other domestic manufacture under the same conditions. The Department can perceive no reason for discrimination between this and any other class of printed matter.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

Following is the circular:

POSTAGE STAMPS—VALUATION OF.

1891, DEPT. No. 106, DIV. OF CUSTOMS,
TREASURY DEPT., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1891.

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

In view of the diversity of practice at the different ports as to the valuation of certain canceled and uncanceled postage stamps the following instructions are issued, viz: Canceled and uncanceled postage stamps being dutiable articles are prohibited from importation through the mails and where so imported will be seized by customs officers. In cases where the duties do not amount to 10 cents the stamps may be released free of duty. Where the duties amount to more than 10 cents they may be released on payment of a fine equal to the duty.

In the absence of more accurate information as to their foreign market value they should be appraised at 10 cents a 1000, a sum understood to at least equal their cost of production. If however it shall appear that the actual price for such stamps was more than 10 cents a 1000, duties will be assessed accordingly and in no case will duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value.

(Signed) O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

MR. C. A. HOBBS, of the Literary Board, has been elected Instructor of Mathematics at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and should be addressed at that place after Sept. 1st.

W. C. S.

THE Astor House is the most convenient hotel to the place of meeting, and is on the European plan. Rooms may be had at \$1.50 per day. Good restaurants are plentiful around Printing House Square, and the visiting members will have no trouble in getting plenty to eat at very reasonable rates.

W. C. S.

WE HAVE received from H. F. King a clipping from the *Boston Herald* of July 10 containing an account of the arraignment of Thomas A. Leavett for using the mails for defrauding. Leavett also went under the names of Arthur T. Parker and the Squantum Stamp Co. He pleaded not guilty, and was bound over in \$200 bail for trial on the following Tuesday. We have not learned the result.

W. C. S.

ONE of the decisions made by the last International Postal Congress which will please the philatelists of America, was their selection of the United States as the country where the next Postal Union Convention will be held, Washington, D. C., to be honored with its sessions.

R. S. H.

LIBRARIAN KUCHEL has removed from Chicago to Auburn, Cal.; he writes us that he will soon have the Library in good order, and a report will be ready soon.

S. B. B.

MONSIEUR JEAN BAPTISTE MOENS, the great stamp dealer and philatelic savant of Brussels, is the publisher of philatelic literature par excellence. His numerous and thorough works have gained the following notable distinctions: At the exposition of the French Philatelic Society at Paris in 1878, a medal in brass; at the Belgian National Exhibition at Brussels in 1880, the highest award; at the International Postage-Stamp exhibition in Antwerp, 1887, highest award; at a similar exposition in Amsterdam, 1889, a silver medal; at the exposition of Vienna in 1890, commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps, a gold medal; at the commemorative exposition held at Magdeburg, Prussia, last year, a silver medal; at the London Stamp Exhibition, 1890, a bronze medal.

Catering to the demand for knowledge of United States stamps, M. Moens has published three books in French relating to stamps of this country, viz: John K. Tiffany's "Stamps of the United States of America, from their origin to our day," in two volumes, with 183 engravings; C. H. Coster's "adhesive stamps of the private local posts of the United States," and "stamped envelopes of the private local posts of the United States," by the same author.

Monsieur Moens is a member of the Royal Belgian Engineer Corps, and an alderman of the city council of Brussels.

R. H. S.

THE first installment of the auction epitome appears this month, and will be continued until completed. Mr. Beardsley has endeavored to give us as full a list as possible, but there were of course some local sales of which no catalogues were furnished him. We trust if any errors are discovered that our readers will communicate with him that they may be corrected in an addenda.

W. C. S.

ON THE 8th and 9th of February, 1883, an unusual sale at public auction took place in Paris, consisting of a lot of government property stored away in the Rue des Ecoles. Among other curious objects

knocked down to the highest bidder, which had until then been secretly and zealously guarded by government, were large quantities of engraved plates which had served in the manufacture of obsolete postage stamps. After the plates had been purchased, and before leaving official hands, they were mutilated by revenue officials so as to render them unfit for printing purposes. Before authority was given to sell these plates a number of sheets of stamps were struck off from them for the purpose of enriching the stamp collections preserved at the mint, the Revenue Office, the National Library and the Ministry of Finances.

R. S. H.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

"Ten Days with a Modern Stamp Dealer," by E. P. Newcomer, is the title of Jewett's Philatelic Library, No. 3. It is a very clever little philatelic story of some 30 pages, and gives a little insight into the methods of business of a stamp dealer.

The catalogue of the first auction sale of the S. B. Bradt Co. comprises some 996 lots, and was illustrated with a number of photogravures of some of the rarities offered. The sale took place July 25th, and some of the prices realized will be found in another column.

Senf Brothers, of Leipzig, present a new style of perforation gauge with the jubilee number of their *Journal*. It is the invention of the Lausanne Society and is printed on gelatine thus enabling the collector to place it over the stamp in the album or on the sheet without removing it.

The *Dominion Philatelist* for July contains no C. P. A. official matter whatever, but continues the

squabble that some of its members and officers have been favoring us with of late.

Mr. Ketcheson announces his intention of issuing a Canadian Stamp Album for postage, revenue and telegraph stamps at a price not exceeding \$5.00. Send in your names.

Publications Received.—*American:* Phil. Era, Rhode Island Phil. (June); Am. Jour. of Phil., Eastern Phil., Mekeel's Weekly, Phil. Fraud Reporter, Phil. Jour. of Am., Phil. Monthly, Phil. Tribune, Phil. World, Post Office, Quaker City Phil., Southern Phil. (July); Merrill's List of Advertised Phil. Frauds, Watson's Post Card Catalogue, Sixth Part. *Foreign:* La Carte Postale, Le Col. de Timbres Poste, L'Echo de la Timb., Monthly Journal, Revue Phil., Tidwing for Trim., Welt Post (June); Borsen Courier, Der Philatelist, Phil. Jour. of Gt. Britain, Stamp Col. Monthly, Stamp News, Timbre, (July).

WILLIAM C. STONE.

THE S. B. BRADT CO.'S AUCTION SALE.

The first sale of this company was held on July 25th, afternoon and evening. Following are some of the prices realized:

UNITED STATES.

New York, 1842, 3c, glazed paper, on letter.	\$9 00
Another.	8 00
Carrier, 1849, 1c, yellow, on letter.	5 59
Carrier, 1849, 1c, buff, on letter.	6 00
Carrier, 1851, 1c, red, long rays.	7 25
1851, 5c, fine unsevered pair.	10 00
1868, 3c, grilled all over.	5 25
1869, 90c.	5 65
1869, *90c, without grill.	5 01
1869, *90c.	5 60
1870, 6c, unsevered block of 3.	12 00
1870, 90c.	5 50
Newspaper, 1865, 5c, blue border, uns. pair.	8 10
Executive Department, *set.	10 55
Another.	10 50
Another, only one with gum.	10 00
Justice, set, 2 unused.	6 50
Another, 4 unused.	6 55
Navy, set, 4 unused.	5 25
Another, 2 unused.	5 00
Another, all but 7c unused.	5 25
State, *1 to 90c.	5 50
Another set.	5 30
War Env., cut sq., 1875, *10c, amber.	8 50
Complete set of card proofs.	17 00

Envelopes, cut square.

1853, 3c, wide straight label, white.	6 00
1860, 10c, buff.	8 00
1861, *4c, white.	6 05
Another.	5 50
1861, 4c, buff.	5 05
1875, *90c, cream.	6 00
1884, *Kellogg, 2c, red on blue.	8 50
1884, " " 2c, " " manilla.	8 50
1887, entire env., 2c, die A on manilla.	20 25

Document and Match Stamps.

6c, Proprietary.	7 50
\$20 Probate of Will, slightly damaged.	6 00
\$200, green and red, unperf.	7 30
\$200, " " " perf.	7 10
B. Bendel & Co., 1c, watermarked.	11 25

Confederate.

Mobile, 5c, blue, on env.	5 00
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FOREIGN.

Barbadoes, 1878, 1d provisional.	8 05
Bolivia, 1869, *500c, black.	6 60
" 1871, *500c, "	20 00
Ceylon, 1859, 2sh, blue.	6 50
Hawaiian, 1851, 5c, blue, damaged.	25 00
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d, verm.	6 05
Spain, 1851, 2r.	18 00
" 1852, 2r.	15 25

Total for 1006 lots. \$1669 90

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.**Vice-President**, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 108 Water St., New York City.**Secretary**, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.**Treasurer**, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York City.**International Sec'y**, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.**Superintendent of Sales**, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.**Superintendent of International Sales**, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.**Literary Exchange Superintendent**, R. THIELE, 873 Louis Ave., Milwaukee Wis.**Counterfeit Detector**, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.**Assistant Counterfeit Detector**, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.**First Purchasing Agent**, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 128 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.**Second Purchasing Agent**, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.**Third Purchasing Agent**, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.**Librarian**, C. J. KUCHEL, Auburn, Cal.**Board of Trustees**, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; PHILIP H. DILG, Sec'y, 1530 Diversey St., Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.**Literary Board**, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LE-LAND, Business Managers, 93 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 25th. 1891.

The undersigned Committee of Arrangements, appointed by the National Philatelic Society of New York, in accordance with President John K. Tiffany's wishes, submits the following to the members of the American Philatelic Association:

The yearly Convention, to be held in New York, will take place on Monday, August 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and following days, subject to call of the Chair, at the "Times" Building, Park Row, Rooms 3 and 4.

Hotel accommodation in the immediate vicinity of the Times Building can be secured at moderate terms, all being conducted on the European plan.

LIST OF HOTELS AND RATES.

Astor House; rooms \$1.50 per day.

U. S. Hotel, Fulton and Pearl streets; rooms \$1.00 per day.

International Hotel, opposite postoffice; rooms 75 cents per day.

Numerous first class restaurants are to be found within a few minutes' walk in any direction.

Cars are convenient to all parts of the city.

It is supposed that the members will be engaged in Convention from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. on the first three days of the week.

Monday evening it is proposed to attend Coney Island in a body.

Tuesday evening Messrs. R. R. Bogert & Co. will hold an auction sale at the rooms of the National Philatelic Society of New York, 44 West 14th St.

Wednesday evening members are invited to visit the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

R. F. ALBRECHT,
R. R. BOGERT,
HENRY CLOTZ,
JOSEPH RECHERT,
A. R. ROGERS,
J. W. SCOTT,
GEO. H. WATSON,
Committee.

New York, July 27th, 1891.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The following persons having resigned, their resignations will be accepted in the usual way unless objections thereto are raised:

A. A. BARTLETT, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

W. H. BIDDLE, Pittsburg, Penn.

A. M. HOPPER, Baltimore, Md.

GEO. L. KAHLE, St. Louis, Mo.

WM. H. PEEKE, JR., Chicago, Ill.

GEO. W. RODE, Pittsburg, Penn.

GEO. A. STOCKWELL, Providence, R. I.

ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman.

CHICAGO, July 31, '91.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

July, 1891.

I have but four applications for membership to present for your consideration. No doubt the near approach of our Annual Convention, to be held in New York City, August 17th, has caused your efforts to flag in the direction of procuring new members. I trust the end of the fiscal year, September 1, 1892, if I am living and still your Secretary, to be able to make a more favorable report in regard to our membership than will be made by me at the next Convention.

Our financial condition is much to be deplored, and I hope that members will be prompt in forwarding their dues to the Secretary for the ensuing year, which are payable *in advance*, according to our present laws, on the 1st of Sept. (\$2.50).

Providence permitting, I will be in attendance at the Convention, and will be glad to receive any monies for the benefit of the Association, giving receipts therefor.

I sincerely trust that our next Convention will be harmonious in its meeting and be just what it is intended for—the proper legislation for the benefit of all members, and a philatelic fraternal gathering.

It should be borne in mind by all that they should take enough interest in the Association to either attend in person or send their proxy, implicitly instructing their representatives as to their views upon any subject they may wish brought before the Convention.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

To whom it may concern:—The name of Kenyon Brewster Cox, of the State of California, has been changed, by the laws of that State, to BREWSTER COX KENYON.

C. J. KUCHEL, P. O. Box 4, Auburn, Cal.
W. S. ALDRICH, No. 15 Maple Av., Somerville, Mass.

C. J. KUCHEL, Box No. 4, Auburn, Cal.
MORRIS MAYER, 976 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The resignation published in last month's report of Trustees should read
1081 RICKEN, JOH.

NEW MEMBERS.

- 1133 HERRICK, WILLIAM, Passaic Print Works, Passaic, N. J.
1134 KILBORN, REV. JOHN LUTHER, East Haddam, Conn.
1135 CONNOR, W. A. H., 646 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
1136 WALTERS, WM. JOHN, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
1137 BRADBURY, C. M., 189 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
1138 MEKEEL, I. A., 1011 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
1139 SPERRY, HENRY M., 9 Winthrop St., Hartford, Conn.

APPLICATIONS.

- ECKER, LOUIS P., Richmond, Va.
References: W. W. Barrow, Millard F. Walton.
LEE, IVY L., Atlanta, Ga.
References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.
HEUSINGER, EDWARD W., 315 King William Street, San Antonio, Texas.
References: Frederick Noyes, Millard F. Walton.
Guarantor: A. Heusinger.
GROSHOLZ, A. C., 227 Church St., Philadelphia, Pa.
References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.
Membership, July 1, 1891..... 563
Gain—New Members..... 7

Total..... 570
Loss—Resignation..... 2

Total Membership, August 1, 1891..... 568
MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

FIRST PURCHASING AGENT'S REPORT.

The following stamps, etc., arrived since my last report:

	CENTS.
* Italy, postal pack, 2 cts. surch. 6 var.....	5
Victoria, postage due, ½, 1, 2, 6d.....	24
N. S. Wales, ½, O.S. 2½.....	7½
* Siam, 1 att. on 3, 1 att.....	4
Argentina, 8 cts.....	8
Brazil Journaes, 10, 20.....	2
N. S. Wales, 7½.....	19
Hong Kong, 10, 14 on 30.....	24
Sweden, 5, 10, 20.....	11
* Hayti, 2 on 3.....	5
* Antioquia, 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20.....	40
* " 50, 1 peso.....	153
Belgium, 35.....	8
Puerto Rico, ½, 1, 4, 6, 8 mills, 1, 2, 5, 8cts. 22½	
* Brit. Honduras, 6 on 10, two var.....	40
Italy, 2 on 5 Segna Tasse, 30 on 2, 10 on 2.....	10

Argentina, 1 peso.....	100
Sweden, env., 10 ore.....	5
Wurttemberg, 3pf.....	1½
Italy, 7½x7½ card.....	5
Mexico, 2, 2, 5, 5.....	15½
Brit. Honduras, 3 cts.....	5
Austria, 15 cards and reply cards.....	25

The Eighth forwarding was postponed on account of removal, and will be in the hands of the members before this report is printed. The Ninth forwarding will follow pretty soon, as lots of stamps are on the way, therefore all members should pay their dues to this department within a week from receipt of statement.

Receipt for payment will begin always in the *next* statement; if extra receipt is desired an addressed postal should be sent to be undersigned by the agent.

Accounts with members not paying up their debts will be closed. Very respectfully,

W. SELLSCHOPF,

First Purchasing Agent.

New address, 104 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HARTFORD, CONN., July 25, 1891.

DEAR SIR: If the A. P. A. propose making any exhibit at the World's Fair, I am agreeable to mounting and putting on exhibition my collection of War envelopes, some 350, many of them unique and all of them scarce. Yours, etc., W. H. BRUCE.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Association:

I expect to be present at the Annual Convention and will be pleased to receive the proxies of members unable to attend. Full instructions are requested.

GEORGE H. WATSON,
36 Broad Street, New York.

PROXIES.

The following persons expect to attend the Convention in August and will attend to any proxies that may be sent them. *Full instructions* are requested:

GEO. H. WATSON, 25 Broad St., New York.
WM. C. STONE, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
SAMUEL LELAND, 93 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York.
C. H. MEKEEL, 1007 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
S. B. BRADT, Astor House, New York City.

The following questions are asked in a circular sent out by Mr. Watson and members would do well to instruct whoever they give their proxies to on these points as well as any other that may occur to them.—W. C. S.

The Convention in 1893 will probably be held in Chicago; where do you wish the Convention in 1892 held?

Do you wish to have the A. P. A. incorporated?

Do you wish to have the officers of the A. P. A. chosen from different States as they were previous to the last Convention?

Do you wish the AMERICAN PHILATELIST continued?

Do you desire any action taken in reference to the attempt of the proxy holders at the last Convention to do away with the AMERICAN PHILATELIST?

What is your opinion about having the Trustees elected instead of appointed.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1891.

No. 9.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

THERE is no ocean so tranquil as not to know the fury of the storm. The fleecy clouds that hover on its morning horizon may seem the white winged messengers of a continuing peace, the fathomless depths of its cerulean skies, radiant with the brilliancy of its noonday sun, may give promise of a lasting calm; rosy Hope herself, foretelling a golden future, may appear to float upon the haze gilded and empurpled by the evening glow, balmy breezes that, beneath the resplendent moon, caress and woo the untroubled waters, and toy alike with curling smoke and spreading sail, as noble vessels, swift and beautiful and strong, speed on their way to destined ports o'er sparkling wavelets softly murmuring about the hulls, or musically rippling on sandy beach and vine clad shore, even the twinkling stars that lend their light when sun and moon have sunk to rest, all, as if united in enduring friendship, may augur prosperous commerce and successful voyage; but anon cerulean skies will turn to inky blackness, resonant with thunders, and fleecy clouds and golden haze be hurled together in wild rolling masses, lightning riven, and balmy breezes swell to tempestuous gales that madly pile and lash the frightened waters into surging billows, dashing in frantic fury both on gallant hulls and rocky shore, rending and tearing sail and spar, tossing the proudest vessels like baubles in the raging chaos of contending elements battling to destroy, strewing the wreckage on the beach. Or, though all nature still retains its calm, while skies are still crystal and waves heave gently and breezes softly blow, the smiling sun or fondling moon or peeping star is startled by the cry of terror as the invading

flood pours through the treacherous leak, threatening to submerge, or the devouring flame leaps up in frenzy from the hold and sears the laboring hull, scorches the bubbling deck, laps with fiery tongue the towering mast and wreathes around the outstretched yards, till men with frantic fear desert the ship, Death and Destruction begin their wild triumphant revel at the annihilation of so much beauty, strength and wealth.

But while the storm rages, no trusty steersman leaves his wheel, no worthy mariner deserts his post, no loyal officer shrinks from his task. Not while the gale shrieks, not while dangers threaten, not while the voyage lasts, may those in command lose courage or give up the ship. However heartrending the despairing cries of frightened passengers, however threatening the growls, the grumbings, the menaces of disaffected seamen, however futile every effort to ward off disaster, however dire the peril to their charge, however great the risk to person or to reputation, deaf to all suggestions not in accord with their own judgment, indifferent in appearance to danger and despair, to approval or disapproval alike, assuming all responsibility, reliant on themselves alone in their several spheres, exacting strict compliance oftentimes with rules not of their own making, or approved by their own judgment, relaxing discipline when expedient, stimulating the courageous, encouraging the faint-hearted, rebuking here, persuading there, doing each his part to the best of his ability, that the ship may, with the aid of all the staunch, the faithful and the true, ride out the gale, if she may, overcome flood or fire, if she can, come at

last into port, if so fate shall decree, and be delivered, so far as rescued, to her owners. The hour of peril is not often the hour for deliberation. Rules and charter parties are seldom considerate of the feelings of the oversensitive. But once the voyage ended, the vessel moored, each is free to choose to sail that sea no more, to lay aside the arduous task or seek a new vocation.

But not for all the hazards of the sea, do men abandon their attempts to master it. Storm tossed mariners ship again, oft-wrecked officers renew their engagements, much disappointed owners essay new ventures. The vessels they have proudly launched, may never reach their destination, may come back shattered and dismantled by the tempest, scarred and blackened by the flame, snatched, but in part, from out the very jaws of ruin; cargoes that were counted fortunes, may never be delivered, be damaged, lost, destroyed; every object of voyage after voyage may be unachieved, the outcome of years of thought and toil, of the expenditure of time and money, of hardship and persistent search, be little more than the disheartening record of sad experience, yet not so long as there remains an object to be gained, a prize to be won, a sea to be explored, a pole to be reached, do men of courage cease from the endeavor to attain. Shattered vessels are refitted and repaired, lost ships replaced, new cargoes gathered, new and better charts provided, new crews recruited, new officers, if need be, chosen, and again and again the venture is renewed.

In such predicament does this Convention stand to-day. Another voyage is over. The vessel has come home. Her officers must now make their report, the members judge what profit she has gained, what loss sustained, and must decide upon her future. In the views of many she has encountered storms which have nearly wrecked her, gales that have dismantled, flood that has strained her timbers, flames that have seared and blackened her fair exterior. Preconceived opinions as to the outcome and the causes that produced it may at first clash rather roughly, and mutual courtesy alone can then prevent a storm. For those are gathered here to-day who, widely scattered since the voyage began, have scarce had opportunity for conference, to whom as to the members of many another company, the press has brought as news each rumor of disaster, has heralded each charge of wrong, proclaimed the grievances of every over-

zealous complainer, holding the dark side of the cloud in constant view, forgetful that it had a silver lining.

For who of all this brotherhood has deemed it worth his while in this whole year to print a line in praise of this Association, to make note or comment of a single benefit that it has brought its members, to give it credit for the good it has accomplished when evil for which it may not be responsible was measured out before him. How many opinions are there here to-day that are unfiltered through such distorting mediums, uncrystalized on such erroneous system, unclouded by possible prejudice, unsullied by over-heated passion, not prematurely formed without full knowledge or due consideration? Therefore, if any once warm friend has grown indifferent to the success of this Association, if any once enthusiastic partner is disappointed at the apparent smallness of the gain, disheartened at the seeming loss, if any once jovial messmate is tempted to stand sullenly aloof and sign no more with the old crew, if any well-tried comrade is inclined to shake his head as doubtful whether the objects of the cruise can be attained at all, if any cherished crony is prone to croak of further losses if the ship is not new rigged to suit his theories, let him now say whether he is willing to see the good old ship dismantled, wrecked and broken up. Is there any here to-day would wish to

"— tear her tattered ensign down?
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky."

Or is there any here to-day whose philatelic life would feel no loss if the Association were taken from it? If never again he might look forward to its coming Convention, the hearty greetings of the friends there to be gathered? If never again he were to write its symbols with his name and feel that he was strong because so many were united in the same pursuit? Or is there any here to-day who will not concede that when five years ago in answer to a call for volunteers, a crowd of strangers met upon the nearest shore and launched a little barque upon an unknown sea, they had a twofold object to attain and fitted out and freighted for a voyage, both of discovery and reciprocity. The charter party said those objects were "to assist our members in acquiring knowledge in regard to Philately and to cultivate a feeling of friendship among Philatelists." No word

is said about the acquisition of great treasure, fostering commercial enterprise or personal ambition, and though the acquisition of Philatelic knowledge may necessarily involve the gathering together of the objects to be studied and concerning which the information is to be sought, and though he who attains such knowledge or such treasure, may thereby become pre-eminent among his fellow-members, these are but the incidents and not the objects sought to be attained by this Association. The vessel that it launched was never built for merchantman or battleship, and all attempts to employ her for such uses must result in failure. The Constitution of this organization was not framed with the view of conducting business enterprises, nor would any business man hope for success in financial matters from such rules, and if a mistake was made in the preamble and the essential things that members wish, and the real object of this Association is to assist its members in acquiring stamps, and to cultivate a feeling of rivalry among stamp gatherers, and to enable them by swapping duplicates, buying at auction, or at first hands, to compete with dealers in similar commodities, and, if conventions are to be held to furnish battle grounds for ambitious rivals, better be honest and change the preamble to state the fact, better alter the provisions of Constitution and By-laws, that such affairs may be conducted on business principles. Fly no false flag. Ship no crew under false pretenses, lest mutiny and dissatisfaction defeat the enterprise. But if the preamble is correct, and states the real objects sought to be attained, would it not be wiser for the crew to make some effort to accomplish these, and to fret less about the failure to obtain prize money?

It is both useless and unwise to trifle with stern facts. It is far better to face the truth. And if the history of this Association be candidly reviewed, how small a part of all the sessions of each convention has been devoted to discussing means for acquiring knowledge of the pursuit, or of fostering friendship among its followers, and how much time has been consumed in tinkering with the regulations that relate to those departments, commercial in their nature, that were intended only as auxiliary? How much of all the time, thought, labor, effort, interest, supposed to be devoted to the Society throughout each year, has really been expended on these departments in the vain attempt of seeming to

pursue high aims, and really seeking self emolument? Had every member been as keen in his pursuit of knowledge of Philately as in looking out for bargains on exchange sheets, and publishing complaints of that department, as ardent to communicate some fact within his ken to other members in the pages of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, as he has been persevering in hanging back to see what its editors unaided might fish up from the great sea, and then complaining because the catch has been no greater, as zealous to sound the praises of the old society of which he was a member, as some have been to blame all that it did in order to promote some new one in which they could hold office, as eager to build up the departments that he thought important as some have been persistent in refusing to accept the benefits these departments offered, because the officer in charge was not the one they wanted, as generous of kindly courtesy in crediting all with honesty of purpose, such as friend gives to friend in judging of each other's actions, as some have been prodigal of jealous enmity in ascribing double dealing or selfish motive to all who did not think as they did, would not the wind have wafted far from the course almost every disappointment, cause of complaint, imputed failure, harsh accusation, and bitter feeling that has settled down like fog about the vessel, prevented the acquisition of knowledge, and treasure also, and checked the growth both of friendship among philatelists and of the Association.

These are not pleasant themes to dwell upon, and though it is the Captain's duty to keep an honest log-book, that all may be informed of what the ship has done, and none censured unjustly, details are not necessary now, suggestion must suffice. Do prudent men with the welfare of any enterprise at heart, expecting to attract others to its support, desiring to have it prosper, proclaim to all the world each error they may think they have discovered in its management, and hasten out to prophecy its downfall? Do reasonable men impute sinister motives to every act of their associates in any undertaking that does not tally with their own opinions, and trumpet it abroad that their affairs are in the hands of thieves and pirates? The white-winged gulls that circle round the ship and light upon its rigging are very beautiful to see, and seem as pure as angels in their flight so long as fortune favors them. The picture were in-

complete without them. But they are birds of prey, and disappointed, fill the air with their impatient clamor, and greedy, hasten to rend and tear their victim. Thus on the adjournment of the last Convention, as the voyage began, and ever and anon during its progress, has the air been filled with rancorous cries of disappointed members, hastening to proclaim, without reflection, the disruption of the Association, and destroy the reputation of all who differed with them. Had these gentlemen considered that perchance the ignorance of law and precedent was on their side? Had these gentlemen taken into consideration that others had as good a right as they to an opinion? Had these gentlemen contemplated the possibility that perchance as good a reason, as pure a motive, as great a love for the Association, as sincere a desire to do the right thing, actuated at least some of the defamed, as that which moved some of the defamers? Had these gentlemen forgotten how little the clamors of rage, the petulance of invective, the virulence of calumny contribute to the purpose for which this Association was organized? Had these gentlemen reflected that the right thing must be done with due decorum, as well as proper motive, lest the brilliancy of the success to be claimed afterwards be largely obscured by questionable methods employed in its attainment? There is little ground for self congratulation in any victory whose every blow has wounded a brother or a friend.

"Who steals my purse steals trash * *
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor indeed"

Words spoken in the excitement of debate, or the heat of conflict, however great the damage they have wrought, may be allowed for. But Charity herself could never pardon the offense of one who, when the conflict was over and the heat of feeling cooled, permitted himself to blunder and seek to blacken with the brand of slander the fair name and fame of all who had participated in the last Convention and all the officers of the Association he professed to care for, until at least after having seen the consequences of his error with the candor of an honest man he should retract his statement.

It is an old tradition that in the wake of every ship that holds a weakling there follows an expectant shark, impatient till the body is surrendered to him. This, too,

may be a necessary part of every nautical adventure. But would it be quite wise, for fear the hungry bird or ravenous fish might not be satisfied, to run the ship upon a rock, wreck the whole voyage, or even to sacrifice an erring messmate to their cravings? Yet on the log-book of this voyage are entered the demands of many an impatient member that has clamored for the expulsion of another who planned not wisely, who did not well, the oft renewed demand of those who claimed the forfeit of the bond and cried aloud for justice with the threat "if you deny me, lie upon your law," forgetful all of that great rock of debt to be assumed by all which towered so high before the ship if she had held that course, forgetful, too, that in the scale of justice the heaviest is ever the common weal. "The welfare of the community is the supreme law," is the foundation on which all laws are built, and is the end for which all law should be administered. Of such a nature are the unhappy incidents that are recorded in the log-book of this voyage, and of such character are all the perils that have threatened with disaster, turned the good ship far from her course, delayed her progress and diminished her success. Not from the sea about her, but from the men within comes all that injures her. Consider of these things with amity and candor, "in sorrow rather than in anger," not that they may be punished or avenged, but shunned and turned away from in the future. Let such consideration recall the inconsiderate to cultivate that friendship which should have covered a multitude of sins, inspire the indolent to seek that knowledge which should have attracted them from pondering on others' faults, arouse the indifferent to work with a will for the advancement of the Association, not alone in knowledge and in friendship, but in numbers and enthusiasm, convince even the self-seekers that with the true progress of such societies will come the surest gain to individuals, then let them be buried, not to be forgotten, but that remembrance of them may forever stimulate the growth of those fair flowers of friendship that shall conceal their tomb.

While this fog of folly and mistake has obscured the vision of the members of this Association, and robbed it of the part it should have had in the grand progress that has been made in the knowledge of Philately, and in friendship among philatelists since its ship was launched, beyond it and around

it the sea to be explored is still as calm, as brightly shines the sun, as placid beams the moon, as softly twinkles each star, as balmily blows the breeze, as beautiful remains the shore, as great the wealth of knowledge to be attained, as fair the promise from the friendship to be gained, as hopeful the prospect of the future to be realized, as when she first set sail. Yet all else is changed. Then few signs of life were visible upon this unknown sea, its peaceful waters were untraversed then, save by the lone canoe, unfathomed, save by the solitary fisherman, each pursued his search unaided and alone; imagination only pictured the benefits that might accrue from union. To-day the scene is full of life, the sea is covered by the various craft of many nationalities, all seeking the very objects professed to be the aim of this Association. At every point along the shore, busy societies have been formed, penetrating by their enterprise each gulf and bay, sounding each depth, determining the character of every port, mapping out each detail on the chart that can illustrate and further the pursuit, working rich mines of knowledge, accumulating the returns in those vast store-houses, arranged and made accessible to every follower of Philately, the monographs, the catalogues, the volumes of the Philatelic Press. The pursuit has gained its place among the things that serious men pursue intelligently. However small the part that may be due to the existence and the efforts of this Association, can any say with truth that knowledge of Philately has made no progress in these five years? Can any doubt that if these aims looked worthy then, the prospect of return is tenfold brighter now?

But some may say, "What is all this to me? What is it worth? Why should I give my time, my thought, my money for its attainment? I am content to reap the benefit; let others do the work! All this, commercial enterprise would have accomplished without the aid of collectors!" Is this quite true? Did the enterprise of the commercial element, while it has done well its part, develop the pursuit in these directions, until incited to meet the demands created by the patient researches of collectors? How much more work, how much more knowledge, how much more attentive investigation, the business enterprise to-day expends than was necessary to win success, the publications of the times will testify.

There was a time within the memory of

some in this Assembly when every fish was but a fish, whatever its condition, and little heed was paid to the distinction of its species. To-day is noted the absence of a single scale, and every species has its own estimation. And what is all this worth? Why should the collector or the dealer give time and thought to these Associations? If knowledge to be sought for knowledge sake prove unattractive, if pleasure gained in learning or in knowing is no return, if the research itself is not its own reward, consider how in Philately as in other things with the growth and spread of knowledge, with the greater estimation in which that pursuit is held that bands so many votaries together and holds up its head before the public, the things it seeks and studies, treasures and gathers grow too in commercial value! How many hundreds of stamps now readily command a price that not many years ago would have been considered ample for the greatest rarities? Select a page or two in any ancient album that represent the issues of a country whose philatelic history had not then been studied, but is known to-day, and fill the spaces there provided with the cheapest specimens that answer its descriptions, entirely disregarding all the details known to-day, then place in every space the rarest variety that answers the same description but is recognized as scarce to-day, compare the totals and say whether he who now makes his collection without that knowledge which is now accessible, would likely be the loser or the gainer in the end, and whether all the pittance which years of dues in this Association may have cost him, and all the time and thought expended on it are to be weighed against the gain that has been made since such associations had their origin?

Are any here who would wish to stand aloof and reap a harvest which they have not sown, avail themselves of others' work in which they took no share, have the good cause progress without their aid? If such there are, theirs is the miser's spirit that broods alone upon its treasures, triumphs in secret in its accumulations. But for most there is a greater pleasure in counsel with a friend, in working with a friend for mutual advantage, in rejoicing with a friend over each other's gains. For most there is enjoyment in the anticipation of these meetings, gratification in the participation in them. Will any say that there has been no progress, no growth of friendship among

philatelists since this Association organized? How many collectors who once concealed themselves, now are widely known through this and similar associations? How many more are now collecting because of the existence of such societies? Has not each some philatelic friend that he has found because the mystic symbols A. P. A. first brought them together? Have none met here to-day a hearty welcome, felt the invigorating impulse of hearts and hands joined in the same pursuit? Have none this moment greater interest in these proceedings because he knows behind him stand in every part of this great country many eager comrades anxious to learn the outcome of this Convention? Is there one among the multitude, present or absent, that does not recognize how great the gain in friendship, in mutual aid, in mutual endeavor? Will any say upon reflection that those same objects which inspired the founders of this Association are not still more alluring now than then, for time has proved them?

There are then objects yet to gain, prizes to win, a sea to be explored, a pole to be reached, to-day as when the ship was launched. The prospect of success is still as bright, if only the right course be now pursued. The storms which some have thought so dangerous exist but in the imagination, the dangers to the enterprise spring but from mistaken conduct, the delay from following wrong charts.

Let then the ship be refitted and start on a new voyage. Provide new charts, or correct the old ones as experience may seem to warrant. Provide new rules for discipline, if such seem necessary. But do not change the nature of her errand nor alter the character of this organization. Much that collectors wish can best be done by local societies, but none of them can fill the place that should be occupied by a national association. Each wants a philatelic home, but all should have a philatelic country.

MORNING SESSION, AUGUST 17.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association assembled Monday morning, August 17th, in rooms 3 and 4, Times Building, New York City. At 10:15 A. M. the Convention was called to order by President John K. Tiffany, thirty persons being in the room at that time. Roll call was omitted. The fol-

lowing Committee on Credentials was appointed:

S. B. BRADT,
J. W. SCOTT,
ALVAH DAVISON.

The following Committee on Standing Rules was appointed:

H. E. DEATS,
H. F. KETCHESON,
SAMUEL LELAND.

Mr. J. W. Scott invited the visitors to a dinner at the Brooklyn Club rooms on Wednesday evening.

The President appointed Mr. W. C. Stone assistant to the Secretary.

Mr. E. A. Holton announced that the National Stamp Dealers' Association would assemble immediately after the adjournment.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock to give the Committee on Credentials time to prepare their report.

AFTERNOON SESSION, AUG. 17.

The Convention was called to order at 2:15 P. M. President Tiffany in the chair.

The President: The Convention will be in order. The first thing upon the order of business is the Report of the Committee on Credentials. Is your Committee ready to report?

Mr. Bradt: It is.

Mr. Bradt reads report of Committee on Credentials as follows:

Number of proxies received.....	217
Geo. H. Watson	129
C. H. Mekeel.....	29
W. C. Stone.....	23
R. R. Bogert.....	14
Scattering	19
Not approved.....	3
—	217

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the report of the Committee on Credentials. Under our standing rules, that report will stand accepted and the Committee continued, unless objection is made. The Chair hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

The next thing upon the order of business is the Roll Call. The Secretary will now proceed to call the roll, and in calling it the first time it is the custom for the Secretary to call the names of all members upon the list of membership, and for those present to answer "present," and for those who hold proxies to answer to the names of the persons whose proxy they hold, "proxy." The Secretary will now call the roll.

The Secretary: I suggest that in calling the roll we merely call the last name, unless

where there are two or more persons of the same name.

The President: That will be satisfactory.

Mr. Watson: Since I have been away this morning a great number of proxies have been sent in to me and I don't know who they are, so I will have to arrange them.

The President: Very well, sir.

The Secretary begins to call the roll.

Mr. Dejonge: I make a motion that the roll call be suspended until they get the proxies all straight.

Mr. Scott: I think the surest plan would be to let Mr. Watson, who has most of them, run over them all and check them off.

Mr. Dejonge: I accept that amendment.

The President: The Chair does not know what the motion is.

Mr. Dejonge: The motion is to let those that have proxies hand them in to the Secretary and let him check them off.

The President: It is moved that the roll call be suspended and that those who hold proxies hand them in to the Secretary in order that he may check them off. Those in favor of the motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. Carried.

The next thing upon the order of business is the reading of the minutes of the last Convention.

Mr. Corwin: I move that the reading of those minutes be dispensed with.

Mr. Dejonge: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Corwin and seconded by Mr. Dejonge, that the reading of the minutes of the previous Convention be dispensed with. Those in favor will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote. The reading of the minutes will be dispensed with.

The next in the order of business will be the report of the Committee on Standing Rules. Is that Committee ready to report?

Mr. Deats: The Committee on Standing Rules recommends that the standing rules of previous conventions be followed by this Convention.

The President: You hear the report of the Committee on Standing Rules; unless objection is made it will be entered as adopted under the rule.

The next thing in order, under the order of business, is Communications. Are there any communications, Mr. Secretary?

The Secretary reads a communication from A. R. Rogers tendering his resignation as Third Purchasing Agent.

The President: Are there any other communications? I have received, as President of the Association, a report of the Trustees. As most of the matter contained in this report, I find upon looking it over, refers to matters which we are usually in the habit of considering in Special Session, I will not present that report now, or the communications that are contained in it.

Are there any other communications to the Convention? If not, the next thing in order are the reports of officers. As the Committee of Arrangements has so arranged matters that it is improbable that we will have an evening session, I will depart from the usual order and begin the reports of officers with the Annual Report of the President, and therefore I ask the Vice-President, Mr. Corwin, to take the chair.

(The Vice-President, Mr. Corwin, takes the chair.)

President *pro tem.*: Gentlemen, you will kindly give attention while our President reads his annual address.

The President reads his annual address, which is given at the beginning of this report.

Mr. Gregory: I beg to move that the thanks of the Association be tendered our President for his good address.

Mr. Bradt: I second the motion.

Mr. Stone: It has been my pleasure to listen to all our President's addresses, except the one in St. Louis, and I can say that this is the best one I ever heard him deliver.

President *pro tem.*: It is moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered our President for his very able address. All in favor will signify in the usual way; contrary minded; it is a vote.

The President resumes the chair.

The President: We will now proceed with the reports of officers. I understand that, while we have not been so favored in the past, we may now expect to be favored with a report from our Vice-President.

Mr. Corwin delivers a few extemporaneous remarks, copy of which was not furnished with the stenographer's report.

The President: The next thing in order, gentlemen, is the report of the Secretary. Owing to the request of the Treasurer, I will now call for the report of the Treasurer; although it is a little out of order.

Mr. Gregory reads the report of the Treasurer, as follows:

NEW YORK, Aug. 13th, 1891.

The Treasurer respectfully reports:

Cash on hand Aug. 4, 1890, from last statement.....\$ 109.64
 Aug. 15, 1891, Received from dues, etc., to date..... 1,211.86

Making total of\$1,321.50

Against which are the following expenses:
 1890.

Sept. 1, Expenses Treasurer's office Warrant No. 15.....\$ 3.79
 Oct. 21, Expenses Board of Trustees, Warrants Nos. 16 and 17.... 261.29
 Nov. 28, MacCalla & Co., Phila., printing AMERICAN PHILATELIST, Warrant No. 19..... 330.13
 Dec. 1, Expenses Board of Trustees, Warrant No. 18..... 22.25
 Dec. 19, H. L. Calman, typewriter's charges, Warrant No. 14.... 3.60
 Dec. 22, Expenses Board of Trustees, Warrant No. 20..... 10.25
 Dec. 30, Salary of Secretary to date, Warrant No. 22..... 75.00

1891.

Jan. 8, International Secretary expenses Warrant No. 23..... 4.87
 Feb. 2, Expenses of Secretary's office to date, Warrant No. 25..... 87.50
 Feb. 16, Expenses Int. Sec'y for Gustave Beil, Warrant No. 24..... 1.17
 Apr. 11, Henry Clotz Ex. Exchange Supt. for stamps lost in Denver, Col., Warrant No. 50..... 245.16
 Apr. 29, Expenses of Literary Board Warrant No. 52..... 138.75
 June 29, Expenses of Literary Board, Warrant No. 53..... 68.75

1891. Making total of.....\$1,252.51

Aug. 13, Leaving cash on hand in St. Nicholas Bank of New York. 68.99

\$1,321.50

All of which is respectfully submitted and the vouchers hereunto attached.

CHARLES GREGORY,
 Treasurer A. P. A.

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the report. In the ordinary course, this report will go to the Committee on Finance. The Chair appoints on that Committee, Messrs. R. F. Albrecht, H. Gremmel, H. W. Rall.

The Chair will also appoint as Committee on Library—Messrs. H. E. Deats, T. C. Bacon, and T. W. Dickinson.

As Committee on Sales and Purchasing Department—Messrs. S. B. Bradt, A. Dejonge, and A. R. Rogers.

As Committee on Official Journal—Messrs. S. Leland, A. B. Hubbard and H. F. Ketcheson.

As Committee on Branch Societies—Messrs. T. D. Rice, E. T. Reed and E. Enquist.

As Committee on Constitution and By-Laws—Messrs. H. L. Calman, G. H. Watson, W. C. Stone, and C. H. Mekeel.

The next thing in order is the report of the Secretary.

Mr. Bradt: If I may be permitted to speak, I believe my name was on a Committee. There are circumstances connected with that Department which have rendered me ineligible for a position on that Committee, as there are some matters in dispute in which I am interested.

Mr. Scott: What Committee was that?

Mr. Bradt: On Exchange and Purchasing Department.

The President: Very well, I will substitute Mr. Scott for Mr. Bradt.

Mr. Dejonge: Mr. President, will you be kind enough to excuse me from that Committee. My time is very much occupied and I cannot devote the time to it.

The President: I think there is only one matter of importance and we would like to have Mr. Dejonge serve on that Committee.

Mr. Dejonge: All right.

The President: Gentlemen, you will now listen to the report of the Secretary.

The Secretary reads report as follows:

In presenting my second annual report for your consideration, I must say frankly that our numerical condition is not one to congratulate ourselves upon. From a total membership, August 1st, 1890, of 683 we have dwindled down to..... 568 a loss of 115 members in one year.

The numerical report of the year is as follows:

August 1st, 1890, total number of members... 683
 Gain—New members 83
 Reinstatement..... 5
 Loss—Resignations..... 52
 Suspensions..... 147
 Deaths..... 3
 Expelled..... 1

203

Total members August 1, 1891..... 568

Distributed geographically as follows:

Arkansas..... 1	Minnesota..... 8
Arizona..... 1	Missouri..... 16
California..... 26	(St. Louis, 13.)
(San Francisco, 20)	Montana..... 1
Colorado..... 3	Nebraska..... 2
Connecticut..... 12	New Hampshire..... 4
Dakota..... 1	New Jersey..... 20
Delaware..... 1	New York..... 127
D. C..... 6	(N. Y. City, 74.)
Florida..... 1	Brooklyn, 13.)
Georgia..... 2	Ohio..... 20
Idaho..... 1	Oregon..... 2
Illinois (Chicago, 27)	Pennsylvania..... 48
Indiana..... 8	(Philadelphia, 23.)
Iowa..... 4	Rhode Island..... 9
Kansas..... 1	South Carolina..... 3
Kentucky..... 2	Tennessee..... 1
Louisiana..... 1	Texas..... 5
Maine..... 3	Vermont..... 2
Maryland..... 11	Virginia..... 7
(Baltimore, 10.)	W. Virginia..... 1
Massachusetts..... 54	Washington..... 1
(Boston, 27.)	Wisconsin..... 4
Michigan..... 8	Wyoming..... 1

FOREIGN MEMBERS.

Asia Minor.....	1	East India.....	3
Austria.....	3	Italy.....	1
Bavaria.....	1	Java.....	1
Belgium.....	2	Luxemburg.....	1
B. G.....	3	Mexico.....	1
B. N. B.....	1	N. S. W.....	1
Buenos Ayres.....	1	New Zealand.....	1
Bulgaria.....	1	Peru.....	1
Chili.....	1	Russia.....	4
China.....	2	Scotland.....	1
Curacao.....	1	S. Afr. Republic.....	3
Denmark.....	2	So. Australia.....	1
England.....	18	Sweden.....	3
Finland.....	1	Switzerland.....	1
France.....	7	Syna.....	1
Germany.....	16	Trinidad.....	1
Greece.....	1	Turkey.....	1
Guatemala.....	1	Venezuela.....	1
Holland.....	2		

It is to be sincerely hoped that the coming year will be one of great prosperity, and that the end of the fiscal year, September 1st, 1892, will find us in a more flourishing condition, both numerically and financially.

I would still advocate, as I did last year, the changing of our numbers to fill up the vacant spaces, and also the payment by new members of dues only from the time they join the Association, and not by quarters, all membership expiring at the end of the fiscal year.

I would also advocate the following amendments, and suggest them for your consideration:

First: The By-Law in regard to resignations be changed so as to read "Secretary shall publish, etc." Referring the matter of resignations to the Trustees causes needless trouble and annoyance, and being published by the Secretary would accomplish the same ends as referring to Trustees; and would also suggest that there be added to the amendment that no resignation can be finally accepted until all indebtedness due the Association is paid, thus giving members to understand distinctly that they cannot resign after the fiscal year begins until their dues are settled.

Secondly: That the Secretary shall also publish all names for reinstatement. As it now stands the Secretary can reinstate at his own discretion. If it were published in the journal that any person wished to be reinstated, it would afford any member a chance to protest if he so desired.

I would also recommend a division of membership into active and passive members. Active to receive all the privileges of the Association and pay full dues. Passive to consist of members to receive only the journal and the honor of being a member of the Association and pay merely a nominal sum, say \$1.00, for the privilege.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MILLARD F. WALTON, Sec'y.

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the report of the Secretary. Under our rules this report, as it contains certain suggestions with regard to the amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws, will go to that Committee.

The next thing in order is the report of the International Secretary. Is there no report here from the International Secretary?

Mr. Stone: The International Secretary

reports that his department has nothing to report but the usual routine of business during the early part of the year.

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the report of the International Secretary. As it contains no matter which would properly be referred to a Committee, under our rules will stand approved unless objection is made.

The next thing in order is the report of the Superintendent of Exchange. I am informed by the Superintendent of Exchange that having just arrived in town he has left his report at his office, and he desires permission to report the first thing in the morning.

The next thing in order is the report of the First Purchasing Agent. The Chair is in error, the next thing in order is the report of the Superintendent of International Sales.

Mr. Stone reads report as follows:

NEW YORK, Aug. 15th, 1891.

This Department has a very short report to make for the past year; first, on account of lack of interest most the members take in it, and, second, the trouble I have to experience with the Custom House by not getting our sheets free of duty. I had to refuse several packages on this account, and I fail to see how I can get them, but no doubt they will come back all right. I regret this delay very much, and ask the owners to have a little patience.

This duty matter is a very serious obstacle to this Department, as it closes it up entirely. Lately I had to return all sheets sent to me for circulation, and I cannot undertake to receive any more sheets unless this matter is fully settled. I call, therefore, special attention to that respective Committee.

We could make this Department one of the best, if the members only would show more interest. I have calls for Exchange from all parts of the world, but I cannot supply them, therefore, gentlemen, when the opportunity again offers itself, send me your duplicates liberally and you will not regret it. I must state here that only the better class of stamps sell, as they go mostly to large societies of great collectors, and they buy liberally of good stamps.

You will also notice that this Department is far from being a paying one, as the insurance takes up all profit. It cost me besides the 10 per cent. for my services \$21.77 more out of my pocket, but I assure you I do it with pleasure if it will be for the good of the A. P. A.

Let me tender my thanks to the gentlemen who contributed their sheets to this Department, and I hope when the time comes again we will have better success.

STATEMENT.

Received 159 filled sheets, value M. 9,836.77, of which are returned and settled—

88 sheets, value M. 5,344.10 with sales of M. 1,277.31.

71 " value M. 4,492.89, are in circulation.

159 sheets, M. 9,836.97.

Received from foreign societies for circulation here 22 books, value M. 10,969.51, of which are returned and settled—

15 books, value M. 8,123.04 with sales of M. 1,880.70,
7 " " M. 2,846.47, are in circulation.

22 books, M. 10,969.51

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1891.

Printing sheets, Circulars, P. Cards, etc.....	\$37.56
Expressage, Postage and Insurance.....	23.90
	<u>\$61.46</u>

RECEIPTS.

160 blank sheets sold at 5 cents.....	\$ 8.00
10 per cent. commission.....	31.69
	<u>\$39.69</u>

Deficit \$21.77
HENRY CLOTZ, *Supt.*

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the report of the Superintendent of International Sales. There being no recommendations of any sort from that Committee, under our rules the report stands accepted.

The next thing in order is the report of the First Purchasing Agent. Has any person present any report from the First Purchasing Agent?

The next thing in order is the report of the Second Purchasing Agent—Mr. Harris. Has any report been received from Mr. Harris?

The next thing in order is the report of the Third Purchasing Agent—Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers reads report as follows:

During the past year I have had the pleasure of attending all the auction sales held in this city. I have represented about 100 different members at the various sales, my average being about 35 at each sale. I have purchased for them at

The J. W. Scott Co.'s sales (2).....	\$ 640 00
R. R. Bogert & Co. (6).....	1,378 00
J. J. Casey (3).....	203 00
Scott Stamp and Coin Co. (7).....	2,762 00

Total.....\$4,983 00

I am happy to state that I have not lost a single dollar and I have always sent the stamps before receiving the money. Collections in a number of instances have been slow. Members in some cases do not seem to realize the importance of cash payments. The principle I bought on—buying as low as I could and then giving it to the party who sent me in the highest bid—has pleased those I bought for, and I have received many letters of commendation from them.

The past season has been a very good one and prices are getting higher. The coming season gives promise of a number of auctions. One thing has been accomplished, that is, I understand none of the dealers are going to charge for buying, and on the other hand Mr. J. W. Scott has started in to sell at ten per cent., thus giving the seller a chance to get something near the value of his stamps. R. R. Bogert & Co., and J. J. Casey state that in the future they will not give the usual credit (30 days) to the 3rd Purchasing Agent of the A. P. A.; this will keep him from buying at their sales. In R. R. Bogert & Co.'s case they have had to keep some of their accounts with the 3rd Purchasing Agent over the 30

days as he was not able to collect from one or two parties the amounts purchased at their sales. The same thing has happened at the J. W. Scott & Co.'s sales and the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, but they still extend the same courtesy to the A. P. A. through its 3rd Purchasing Agent.

As business will keep me out of the city I have been compelled to hand in my resignation to this office, and in closing I wish to return my thanks to the many for whom I have purchased for their kind words and to Mr. Scott, Mr. Calman and Mr. Bogert for the courtesies extended to me as the 3rd Purchasing Agent of the A. P. A. Yours very resp'y,

A. R. ROGERS,

Aug. 17, 1891. 3rd Purchasing Agent A. P. A.

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the report of the Third Purchasing Agent; under our rules it stands accepted and approved unless objection is made.

The next thing in order is the report from the Counterfeit Detector—Mr. Holton.

Mr. Holton: I have no report to make, but to state that I have discharged the duties of the office of Counterfeit Detector for the past year to the best of my ability.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Assistant Counterfeit Detector. As he is not present, I suppose it will be passed.

The next thing in order is the report of the Literary Board.

Mr. Stone reads the report of the Literary Board as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the A. P. A.:

In submitting, as our By-Laws direct, an annual report to the Convention, the Literary Board, 1st, presents a condensed financial statement:

RECEIPTS.

A. P. A. subscriptions.....	\$211 50
Other subscriptions (63).....	34 20
Advertisements.....	306 34
Due for advertisements.....	70 40
Miscellaneous receipts.....	14 96
	<u>\$637 40</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Printing A. P.—Jan.-July inclusive.....	\$475 69
Books, mailing, etc.....	148 73
	<u>624 42</u>
Balance on hand.....	\$ 12 98

The average circulation of the paper has been about 1200 copies per month. On account of our not being able to secure second class rates the number of sample copies sent out has been limited. As yet no favorable symptoms have been manifested by the postal officials.

Our receipts for advertisements should be much larger. As our rates are now fixed by the By-Laws no reductions can be made on time contracts as is usual. The Board would recommend a revision of the rates in this respect.

As regards the literary portion of the paper, most of our members seem to think that the Board should produce most of the copy, as very few contributions have been received. Contributions from members are frequently found in other magazines and we re-

gret to note that some of our officers are among those who never favor the official organ.

The Board desires to extend its thanks to Mr. R. Thiele for his services in translating articles from the foreign papers. Mr. Beardsley is at present at work on the Auction Epitome and we are convinced that it will be a most valuable feature of the paper.

There is one matter relating to the paper which the Board trusts the Convention will take early action upon. It will be remembered that the last Convention authorized the completion of Volume IV. by the issuing of the two last numbers. The Association being financially embarrassed Mr. R. R. Bogert kindly advanced the necessary funds. This bill has never been repaid him and the Board urge an appropriation for that purpose.

Several of our foreign members have very kindly remembered us with contributions and we expect to increase the number ere long.

We desire to call the attention of branch societies to the fact that we are ready at all times to publish reports of their meetings. The Staten Island Society is the only one at present sending regular reports.

In closing the Board trusts that the members will remember that at all times they are entitled to the privilege of suggesting any new features in the paper that they think advisable and all such will be carefully considered by the Board. Respectfully submitted,
WM. C. STONE, *Chairman*.

The President: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Literary Board; under the rule, this report goes to the Committee on Official Journal.

The next thing in order is the report of the Trustees.

Mr. Bradt: I move that this report be deferred until the morning session.

The President: I have already stated that as almost all of the matter treated in this report is proper matter for consideration in secret session, I will take the liberty of withholding that report.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Superintendent of Literary Exchange. As there is no report here from that Officer, the next thing in order is the report of the Librarian. There is no report here from the Librarian. I believe that completes all the different officers from whom we were in the habit of receiving reports, excepting those that have been laid over until to-morrow.

The next order of business is Unfinished Business.

Mr. Bradt: The Committee on Credentials have a good deal of unfinished business. Proxies have been handed in. It is not necessary to give the names of the proxies. Three for Mr. Watson; three for Mr. Mekeel and one for Mr. Bogert. Also transfer of proxies from Mr. Watson to Mr. Bogert, to be used in Mr. Watson's absence.

The President: Is there any other un-

ished business? If there is no other unfinished business, the next thing in order is New Business. I will remind members that this is the proper time at which to make any suggestions that any member may desire, with regard to any change or amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, or any other sort of business. The only remaining orders of business being the reports of Standing Committees on such matter as may be now presented and on the reports of officers.

Mr. Stone: I am instructed by a member to offer the following amendment: Amend Article 9, Section 1, by adding "That no amendment shall be voted on in Convention, unless notice of it shall be previously published in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

Seconded by Mr. Dickenson.

The President: That goes to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Is there any other business?

Mr. Watson offers an amendment as follows:

That the American Philatelic Association be incorporated inside of thirty days, under the laws of the state of West Virginia.

Seconded by Mr. Mekeel.

The President: Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Gentlemen, you will please hand these resolutions to the Secretary so that they can be kept. Is there any other New Business?

Mr. Rogers: I would like to make an amendment to the Constitution that the American Philatelic Association be incorporated inside of thirty days under the laws of the State of West Virginia.

Seconded by Mr. Watson.

The President: Under the rule, that goes to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws as a matter of course. Is there any other new business? I will state to gentlemen making amendments the absolute necessity of handing these amendments to the Secretary of the Convention, or the Chairman of the Committee to which they are referred, in order that there may not be the difficulty there was last year from confusion and loss.

Mr. Stone: I suggest that they all be turned in to the Secretary, and then he is responsible for them.

Mr. Rogers: Under the head of Unfinished Business I think we have left out one thing, and that is with regard to the World's Fair in Chicago in 1892 or 1893, which ever it is going to be. I think there was a

Committee appointed some time ago, and I don't know that they have done much in the matter, and I think it better be brought up before the Convention to see what we are going to do about it.

The President: The Chair will state with regard to this matter, that at the time the Committee was appointed, it was supposed that the World's Fair would be held somewhere in the East, and the recollection of the Chair is, that the Committee is entirely composed of members from the East; on that account I have received numerous communications from different members of the Association at home and also a few from abroad, from some of our friends over there, who are desirous of making some little exhibit, or very desirous of having a fine exhibit there, and the suggestion is made by all of them that the character of that Committee should be changed. My impression is also that such a change has been suggested by one or two of the papers from time to time. The original resolution was passed at the St. Louis Convention, and I have not felt at liberty to make any change in the Committee. Therefore, to the end that such a change may be made, there should be some amendment to that resolution, or the whole subject should be reconsidered and a Committee of a somewhat different complexion appointed, either by the President or by this Convention. The Chair will entertain any motion upon the subject.

Mr. Rogers: I move that the President appoint a new committee and dismiss the old committee with thanks, and to have this committee composed of men that are willing to do all in their power to make the exhibit at the World's Fair under the auspices of the A. P. A. the finest exhibit ever given in the world.

Mr. Corwin: If that motion was in writing properly, I would take pleasure in seconding it.

Mr. Stone: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Rogers and seconded by Mr. Stone that the former Committee appointed to have charge of the exhibition at the World's Fair be discharged, and that the President be authorized to appoint a new Committee for that purpose. Are there any further remarks?

Mr. Rogers: I would like to say a few words. During the past year I have been several times to Washington and have interviewed the Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen at these various times. He

seems very much interested in this idea of the National Association of this country arranging an exhibit of stamps and he personally and when it is necessary will make it official as Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Government Exhibits, offers us free, all the required space in the Government Building along with their exhibit of postal matters. He, however, says, if we desire it he will write, or cause to be written to the various countries to the Postmaster-General, asking them to send exhibits from the postoffice departments, and thinks that with their help we can arrange an exhibit of which we will be proud and one which will be a credit to the collectors and the Committee in charge of the affairs.

Mr. Stone: We have a communication from Mr. Bruce, of Hartford, who says that if the Association is willing he is willing to put in his collection of War Envelopes, some three hundred in number, many unique and all very scarce.

The President: Are there any other remarks? Before putting this motion, I desire to say that if the appointment of this Committee is left to the President, it would be my idea to appoint the larger number of the Committee from Chicago, or that vicinity, with one or more members in each of the different States that have any large representation in the Association. That would make a rather large Committee, but the Chicago end of it would be practically the working Committee.

Are there any further suggestions to be made? If not, it is moved and seconded—the Chair will have to divide this motion. It is moved and seconded that the Committee on the World's Fair be now discharged. Those in favor of that motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

It is also moved and seconded that the Chair have authority to appoint another Committee to take charge of such exhibits as members may desire to make at the World's Fair. Those in favor of that motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

This Chair will appoint this Committee either before the adjournment of the Convention or later, as it will be necessary to consult with the gentlemen appointed.

Is there any other unfinished business, or new business.

Mr. Davison: I move that the A. P. A. Exchange Managers be instructed to use

the exchange sheets invented by Mr. A. R. Albrecht of this city.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Davison and seconded by Mr. Calman that in future the Managers of the Sales Departments of this Association use only the exchange sheets invented by Mr. Albrecht.

Mr. Mekeel: I move that be referred to the Committee on Exchange and Sales Department.

The President: It is moved and seconded that this matter be referred to the Committee on Exchange and Sales Department. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Is there any other unfinished business?

Mr. Watson reads a communication from Mr. John H. Ross, suggesting various matters regarding the Association. Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The President: Are there any more motions to come up now under the head of New Business or Unfinished Business? If there is no more new business, the next in order is the reports of the Standing Committees. It has been our custom in the past, upon reaching this point, to adjourn, in order to give the Committees time to prepare their reports.

Mr. Dejonge: I move we adjourn.

Mr. Corwin: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Dejonge and seconded by Mr. Corwin that we do now adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded.

It is so ordered.

Adjourned to Tuesday, August 18th, 1891, at 10 A. M.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The President: The Convention will be in order. The first thing in order is the reading of the minutes of the last session.

Mr. Calman: I move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Mr. Corwin: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the ordinary manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

The next thing in order is the report of the Superintendent of Sales, as follows:

NEW YORK, Aug. 13th, 1891.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I beg to present you herewith the report of the transactions of my department for the past year:

Individual members participating in the department	75
Branch members participating	72
Divided as follows:	
Philadelphia Branch	9
Springfield "	6
Brooklyn "	12
Middletown "	7
Akron "	7
Cleveland "	9
St. Louis "	8
San Francisco "	14

Total number of sheets received from — 147

members 932 |

Amounting to

\$5,349 94

Total number of covers received from

members

23

Amounting to

\$ 195 92

Every sheet and cover received has been circulated among the members, with the following sales:

January

\$128 68

February

162 98

March

126 41

April

100 18

May

206 24

June

67 89

July

53 93

Total

\$846 31

671 sheets have been returned to the members with the remittance in full for the amount sold, and remittances on account have been made for sales from sheets that have not yet been returned to me.

I now have \$92.33 on hand, and by September or October 1st, I expect to be able to settle for every stamp sold, and return every sheet sent me during the first year of my administration.

As compared with previous years the sales have been very small, but still I do not consider this an argument against the cash system, as many causes have contributed their share toward the meagre result, which I may enumerate as follows:

1st. My bond was not approved by the Trustees until December, and in consequence I could not put my department in operation until January 1st, 1891, and all the sheets were circulated only once.

2d. The members, or a large part of them, have never read the rules laid down at the last Convention, and do not know the system under which the department is now working.

3d. The general distrust of the Department due to the methods pursued by my predecessor.

As to the first point, I need only say that I did not feel justified in handling the property of members until my appointment had been ratified by the acceptance of my bond.

The second point requires a fuller explanation, and a few items will soon convince you of the correctness of my statement.

All, or most of you, are no doubt aware of the criticisms of my management which the Staten Island Society has seen fit to indulge in, and most of the members will have seen my reply in the *American Journal of Philately*.

The members of the Staten Island Branch, or their Branch Manager, have certainly never read the rules formulated by Mr. Clotz, or they would not have

placed themselves in the ridiculous position in which they now are. The rules say distinctly that I have no right to send sheets to members or Branches unless at their special request, and the Staten Island Branch Society has never made any such request; although I sent a circular in September, to every Branch Manager, asking him whether his Branch would participate and also asking him for a list of participating members, as required by our By-Laws.

Another alarming instance of the ignorance of members as to our By-Laws was furnished a few weeks ago in a letter addressed to Mr. C. H. Mekeel, in which the member in question objects to the present system, because the Superintendent has the first choice. Had this party read our rules he would have been wiser. During the entire year I have not removed a single stamp from the sheets for myself, and my name has not appeared on a single sheet or cover as a purchaser. Every participant in the department can testify that when he was first on the Circuit, he has received the sheets exactly as I received them with the exception of the stamps removed by the Counterfeit Detector.

The system now in vogue assures to each member his turn at first choice and absolutely no deviation from this rule has occurred during my management.

In regard to the third point of distrust, I can only say that I retain no money of members any longer than I can help. As soon as the sales from any member's sheets amounts to over \$5.00, I make him a remittance on account, retaining only a sufficient margin for my commission and errors in accounting, and as soon as the sheets are returned to my hands, I return them to the members with full remittance for all stamps sold.

Under such a system it is no hardship to be forced to pay cash for what you purchase, as the money for what has been sold is sure to reach members almost as soon as the sales are effected.

If the members would properly support the department, the result would fully vindicate the system now in vogue.

The complications in our Custom House in the matter of duty have affected my department in only one instance. I received a parcel of \$360 worth of sheets from one of our members in South Africa for circulation in my department, but the officers at New York held the parcel for \$90 duty, and consequently I had to return them to the sender at an expense to me of between \$4.00 and \$5.00 for postage.

I append herein a statement of the expenses of my department and the amount realized from the sale of sheets, etc.:

EXPENSES.

Books.....	\$ 23 68
Printing of sheets, etc.....	80 00
Express charges, postage and sundries..	35 48
Total.....	\$139 16

SALES.

723 Sheets.....at 5c.....	\$36 15
61 Covers.....at 5c.....	3 05
30,000 Hinges.....at 10c.....	3 00
2 Mailing Envelopes, at 2c.....	04
Total.....	\$42 24

Leaving a deficit in the expense account of \$96.92; against this I have received in commissions the sum of \$64.72, leaving me exactly \$32.20 out of pocket for the transactions of one year. Of course the showing of the expense account will be a better one next year, as I have a large supply of sheets and

covers on hand, and at present it appears that my only outlays in the ensuing year will be for expressage and postage. If the department should regain its former important position, the sales from sheets and other articles used in the department should far outbalance the expenses incurred and should leave a good sum to be turned into the treasury of the Association. I can only express the sincere hope that the members will realize the advantages offered them in my department and trust that our labors will not be as light in the ensuing year as they have been in the year just past. Respectfully submitted,

HENRY C. CALMAN, *Supt. of Sales.*

The President: You hear the report. Under our rules this report goes to the Committee on Sales and Purchasing Department. I would suggest that the report be amended in one particular; it is the duty of the Board of Trustees and not of the official Board to approve the bond.

The next thing in order is the report of the First Purchasing Agent. Has any report been received from the First Purchasing Agent? (No response.)

The next thing in order is the report of the Second Purchasing Agent. Has any report been received from the Second Purchasing Agent, Mr. Harris?

The President: I have received a dispatch as follows:

"John K. Tiffany, Rooms 3 and 4, Times Building, New York: Kind regards to the President and all delegates. Do good work and you will see good results. Yours truly,

(Signed) E. DOEBLIN, Alleghany City, Penn."

I have here a letter addressed to me as President of the Association. The letter contains matter which may be of interest, and although it is not strictly business which comes before the Association, I will read it:

John K. Tiffany, Esq., President American Philatelic Association:

I beg to tender herewith my resignation as member of the Board of Trustees, to take effect at the close of the New York Convention, which is to be held next week, or as soon thereafter as my successor is appointed. I take this occasion to thank you and the other members of the Official Board for the confidence shown in regard to my position, which is now respectfully resigned. Yours,

(Signed)

ALFRED L. HOLMAN.

I will state now what I intended to state at the adjournment of the Convention, and that is, that immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention, I propose to tender my resignation as President of this Association to the Official Board. I do this on account of pressing business engagements which I have for a long time been unable to give time to, and give the proper time to the business of the Association; I make the announcement now, in order that what I

may have occasion to say before the end of the Convention may perhaps be better understood.

I understand there is a report here from the ex-Superintendent of Exchange. If that report is here, it is in order.

Mr. Deats: I have the report, and will read it if you wish.

The President: Is it your pleasure, gentlemen, to listen to that report.

Mr. Calman: I will ask that it be read. I move that it be read.

Mr. Scott: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the report be read. Those in favor of such motion will signify it in the ordinary manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Mr. Deats reads report as follows:

Cash Receipts from sales of stamps Aug. 1, 1890 to Aug. 15, 1891 \$2,636 65
Balance on hand at last report 2,226 91

Total cash \$4,863 56

Cash disbursed to members in settlement of balances due them from Aug. 1, 1890, to Aug. 15, 1891 \$5,021 51

The cash receipts from sales of covers, sheets, etc., from Aug. 1, 1890, to Aug. 15, 1891, are as follows:

Sales from 1 mailing cover, at 2c. each... \$ 02
Sales from 362 sheets, " 5c. " ... 18 10
Sales from 8 small covers, " 5c. " ... 40
Sales from 3 large covers, " 5c. " ... 15
Sales from 24,000 hinges, " 10c. per M. 2 40

Total \$21 07

The cash disbursements from Aug. 1, 1890, to Aug., 1891, are as follows:

E. B. Sterling, postage account.....\$ 69 32
" " expressage " 10 05
" " 133,000 hinges 3 75
" " 6 copy books 6 00
Edwin Fitzgeorge, printing... 13 50
Postage and expressage refunded to members..... 85

Total \$ 103 47

The total cash receipts of my office from January 1, 1889, to August 15, 1891, has been as follows:

From Exchange account sales.....\$7,016 59
From sales of covers, sheets, etc., viz.:
542 mailing wrappers,
6,379 sheets, }
239 small covers, }
348 large covers, }
358,000 hinges, } 407 99

Total receipts.....\$7,424 58

The total cash expenditures of my office from January 1, 1889, to August 15, 1891, has been as follows:

Paid out in the Exchange Account.....\$7,174 54
Paid out in the sundry expense account ... 515 68

Total paid out \$7,690 22

Showing that I have paid out in round numbers, \$265.64 in excess of the amount received, of which \$157.95 has been in the Exchange Department, and \$107.69 in the Sundry Cash Department.

I enclose a list of some of the amounts due me that have been standing for some length of time and which I have been unable to collect; statement after statement having been sent these members without effect, hence I hope some action may be taken by this Convention to reimburse me.

Amount due from A. P. A. members:

When due.	Amount.
July 15, '89, Max Stadie.....	\$ 50
Sept. 5, '89, W. M. Swarm.....	29
Sept. 30, '89, Denver Branch.....	4 97
Aug. 20, '89, Dutton Wanswer.....	50
July 31, '91, F. B. Eldridge.....	5 43
Nov. 3, '90, E. B. Jones.....	1 05
Sept. 9, '90, A. P. Chandler.....	31
Mar. 4, '90, J. H. Lyons.....	87
Mar. 20, '89, W. H. Bacon.....	25
Sept. 30, '89, G. M. Conant.....	69
Oct. 23, '89, Adolph H. Wagner.....	73
July 9, '89, A. V. Swendsen.....	10
Oct. 31, '90, R. Thiel ..	24 31
Aug. 10, '89, Michael Levi.....	99
Sept. 10, '90, I. W. Ridsen.....	1 74
Dec. 26, '89, T. B. Rodgers.....	1 89
May 18, '89, Bernard Knoll.....	18
May 8, '90, Fred Rohl.....	1 20
Oct. 11, '90, P. Garrett.....	1 44
Aug. 12, '91, Canadian Branch.....	12 37
Nov. 13, '90, J. S. Robertson.....	2 34
April 2, '90, P. J. Bruzelius.....	1 00
Nov. 27, '90, H. C. Kendall.....	20 21
Dec. 29, '90, M. G. Bitting.....	7 00
Dec. 30, '90, J. VanAbel.....	48
Dec. 12, '90, W. B. Hale.....	35
Oct. 2, '90, W. V. Nicholson.....	2 67

Total... ..\$93 83

In order to protect the following amounts due me, I have retained the members' sheets until settlement can be effected: I. W. Ridsen, \$1.74; J. H. Lyons, 87c.; H. C. Kendall, \$20.21.

I have closed up all balances due members, with the following exceptions: H. Z. Reed, \$6.33; W. H. Atwood, \$5.81; Chicago Branch, 94c.; J. J. Wyer, Mgr., \$1.62; J. J. Wyer, personal, \$4.43, and give my reasons for so doing.

The stamps sold from H. Z. Reed's sheets were taken by the Denver and Portland Branches who have not yet remitted for them.

The amount due J. J. Wyer as Manager and personal, \$6.05, I have been holding the balance under instructions from the Secretary of the Old Board of Trustees and will settle the same when instructed to do so. The amount due W. H. Atwood, \$5.81, I refuse to pay until Mr. Atwood will account for Book 570, valued at \$30.55, sent him June 19, 1889, belonging to myself and lost in the mails, directed to W. H. Danforth, June 22, 1889, by Mr. Atwood, who failed to carry out instructions by registering; the same is still among the missing.

The amount due the Chicago Branch is in question as to corrections and can be settled at any time.

The receipts of filled sheets and covers from all sources from Aug. 1, 1890, to Aug. 15, 1891, has been as follows:

226 Sheets, valued at \$2,219.41, distributed.
71 " " " 353.79, sent Mr. Calman.
6 Covers, " " 26.34, distributed.

303 Total " " \$2,599.54

The total number of all sheets, covers and their valuation by members has been received and distributed as follows:

January 1, 1889, to October 1, 1889:	
2816 sheets, valued at.....	\$18,840 78
423 covers, valued at.....	3,044 96
October 1, 1889, to August 1, 1890:	
2713 sheets, valued at.....	\$18,228 05
224 covers, valued at.....	1,140 11
August 1, 1890, to August 1, 1891:	
297 sheets, valued at.....	\$ 2,573 20
6 covers, valued at.....	26 34
5836 total sheets, valued at.....	\$39,642 03
653 total covers, valued at.....	4,211 41

6479 Total, all.....\$43,853 44

The total sales of stamps from January 1, 1889, to August 15, 1891, has been as follows:

Jan. 1, 1889, to Sept. 30, 1889.....	\$ 2,305 79
Oct. 2, 1889, to Dec. 31, 1889.....	375 63
Jan. 1, 1890, to Mar. 31, 1890.....	284 82
Apr. 1, 1890, to July 31, 1890.....	2,870 49
Aug. 1, 1890, to Oct. 31, 1890.....	2,566 10
Nov. 1, 1890, to Feb. 6, 1891.....	1,932 21
Feb. 6, 1891, to Mar. 28, 1891.....	276 72

Total.....\$10,611 76

Ten per cent. of which has been passed to the credit of the Superintendent.

The immense fortune that envious and dissatisfied members imagined was being made out of the Exchange Department by the Superintendent, results in the knowledge that \$1,062.21 has been added to his income during the three years of his laborious work, which has been one long siege of distasteful and unpleasant reminders and also with the glorious result that the income from the sales of merchandise has fallen \$107.69 short of the expenses incurred, and that he has advanced some of these kindly disposed members to their balances which have not yet been received from some of the sources, as given above.

I trust that the present Sales Superintendent will be more successful than my report shows that I have been.

SUBSTITUTED STAMPS.

Several complaints have been made by members that valuable stamps have been removed from their

sheets and others of less value substituted. This to me has been made a source of much annoyance and regret that I could do nothing and can only state that the following are among the sufferers: C. W. Stutesman, C. C. Gallagher, Henry O. Harris, E. J. Rall, R. R. Bogert, whose recourse can be to the Trustees.

In several cases stamps have been either removed by parties on circuits or lost in transit between individuals from one circuit to another and each claimed no knowledge of the loss.

I have been able in some cases to secure payment, but in others I have not and those members who have not yet been satisfied must either look to the Trustees for settlement or the individuals themselves.

THE FORGERY CASES.

At the last Convention I called attention to the fact that several forgeries had been committed on the Exchange Books that were circulated over the second circuit, in other words, stamps had been removed while on the rounds the second time and parties' names forged who were on the first circuits, hence the forgeries were not detected until the books would be returned to the Superintendent, after passing through two or more Branches.

All stamps so removed had passed through the Chicago Branch, and at the second session mention was made of Mr. J. A. Pierce's name being connected with said crooked work. The sheets were exhibited and examined and upon the outspoken remarks of several members present, who were expert judges of stamps and different handwriting, the universal opinion centered upon Mr. Pierce.

The action of the Convention has been *severely criticized* and especially the Superintendent.

I have no wish to do any one an injury and can only state, that I, in common with the other members present, fully believed the forgery had been committed as recorded and until facts can be brought to prove otherwise, I am still of the opinion that the forgery was committed while the books were in possession of some one in the Chicago Branch and will be only too glad to do justice to Mr. Pierce by public apology if the guilty party is found, which I hope may soon be the case.

The following is the full account of all forgeries so far as discovered and reported upon:

Book No.	Sheet No.	Owner's Name.	Name Forged.	Value.	Total.
637-948.....	6228 stamps.....	W. F. Mueninghaus.....	R. D. Potts.....	\$ 45	\$ 45
637-944.....	6258 stamps.....	C. E. Severn.....	R. R. Bogart.....	1 20	
637-944.....	6258 stamps.....	C. E. Severn.....	J. H. Appell.....	34	
698-944.....	6888 stamps.....	C. E. Severn.....	Prov. Branch.....	12	
698-944.....	6888 stamps.....	C. E. Severn.....	Prov. Branch.....	07	
698-944.....	6888 stamps.....	C. E. Severn.....	Prov. Branch.....	04	1 77
698-941.....	6878 stamps.....	J. M. T. Partello.....	Prov. Branch.....	90	
698-941.....	6878 stamps.....	J. M. T. Partello.....	Prov. Branch.....	10	
698-941.....	6878 stamps.....	J. M. T. Partello.....	Prov. Branch.....	20	1 20
701-937.....	6933 stamps.....	E. T. Parker.....	Prov. Branch.....	50	
701-937.....	6933 stamps.....	E. T. Parker.....	Prov. Branch.....	1 00	
701-937.....	6933 stamps.....	E. T. Parker.....	Prov. Branch.....	25	1 75
701-939.....	6957 stamps.....	E. T. Sylva.....	Prov. Branch.....	2 50	2 50
(Sheet returned to owner.)					
703-940.....	6947 stamps.....	W. A. MacCalla.....	Prov. Branch.....	50	
703-940.....	6947 stamps.....	W. A. MacCalla.....	Prov. Branch.....	35	85
693-1115.....	6936 stamps.....	M. C. Berlepsch.....	C. B. Berry, Jr.....	40	
693-1115.....	6937 stamps.....	M. C. Berlepsch.....	C. M. Brede.....	12	
693-1115.....	6938 stamps.....	M. C. Berlepsch.....	J. E. Harpel.....	16	
693-1115.....	6938 stamps.....	M. C. Berlepsch.....	J. E. Harpel.....	35	1 03
1030.....	8485 stamps.....	C. B. Corwin.....	S. B. Bradt.....	60	
1030.....	8490 stamps.....	C. B. Corwin.....	D. R. Higginson.....	20	
1030.....	8490 stamps.....	C. B. Corwin.....	D. R. Higginson.....	60	
1030.....	8486 stamps.....	C. B. Corwin.....	P. H. Dilg.....	40	

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Book No.	Sheet No.	Owner's Name.	Name Forged.	Value.	Total.
1030	8486 stamps.	C. B. Corwin.	P. H. Dilg.	\$ 20	\$ 2 00
821-1264	7867 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	30	
821-1264	7867 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	60	
821-1264	7867 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	40	
821-1264	7867 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	30	
821-1264	7868 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	25	
821-1264	7868 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	1 00	
821-1264	7868 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	1 00	
821-1264	7868 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	1 00	
821-1264	7869 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	W. E. Loy.	25	5 85
821-1264	7870 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	Felix Limonge.	30	
821-1264	7870 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	Felix Limonge.	1 00	
821-1264	7870 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	Felix Limonge.	25	
821-1264	7870 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	Felix Limonge.	35	
821-1264	7870 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	Felix Limonge.	50	
821-1264	7870 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	Felix Limonge.	2 00	
821-1264	7871 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	12	
821-1264	7871 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	20	
821-1264	7871 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	45	
821-1264	7871 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	12	
821-1264	7871 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	10	
821-1264	7871 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	40	
821-1264	7871 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	1 00	
821-1264	7871 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	2 00	
821-1264	7872 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	25	
821-1264	7872 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	65	
821-1264	7872 stamps.	H. L. Calman.	V. Gurdji.	3 00	12 94
1140-1265	8718 stamps.	Emil J. Rall.	H. H. Miller.	25	
1140-1265	8718 stamps.	Emil J. Rall.	H. H. Miller.	60	
1140-1265	8718 stamps.	Emil J. Rall.	H. H. Miller.	10	
1140-1265	8718 stamps.	Emil J. Rall.	H. H. Miller.	03	
1140-1265	8715 stamps.	Emil J. Rall.	H. H. Miller.	10	
1140-1265	8715 stamps.	Emil J. Rall.	H. H. Miller.	70	
1140-1265	8715 stamps.	Emil J. Rall.	H. H. Miller.	30	2 08
1190-1266	8776 stamps.	E. L. Pemberton.	C. B. Corwin.	05	
1190-1266	8776 stamps.	E. L. Pemberton.	C. B. Corwin.	08	13
1096-1271	8507 stamps.	A. F. Chandler.	C. R. Troth.	20	
1096-1271	8507 stamps.	A. F. Chandler.	C. R. Troth.	25	45
(Sheets in hands of the owner.)					
1139-1272	8675 stamps.	L. Rappleye.	A. M. Spencer.	60	60
(Sheets in hands of the owner.)					
1095-1274	8610 stamps.	Henry Clotz.	C. B. Corwin.	75	
1095-1274	8610 stamps.	Henry Clotz.	C. B. Corwin.	05	
1095-1274	8610 stamps.	Henry Clotz.	C. B. Corwin.	40	
1095-1274	8610 stamps.	Henry Clotz.	C. B. Corwin.	40	
1095-1274	8611 stamps.	Henry Clotz.	C. B. Corwin.	10	
1094-1274	8611 stamps.	Henry Clotz.	C. B. Corwin.	06	
1095-1274	8611 stamps.	Henry Clotz.	C. B. Corwin.	10	
1095-1274	8612 stamps.	Henry Clotz.	C. B. Corwin.	75	
1095-1274	8612 stamps.	Henry Clotz.	C. B. Corwin.	10	2 71
1099-1275	8571 stamps.	A. A. Bartlett.	C. B. Corwin.	20	
1099-1275	8570 stamps.	A. A. Bartlett.	C. B. Corwin.	25	
1099-1275	8570 stamps.	A. A. Bartlett.	C. B. Corwin.	75	
1099-1275	8570 stamps.	A. A. Bartlett.	C. B. Corwin.	50	
1099-1275	8568 stamps.	A. A. Bartlett.	C. B. Corwin.	25	
1099-1275	8568 stamps.	A. A. Bartlett.	C. B. Corwin.	50	
1099-1275	8568 stamps.	A. A. Bartlett.	C. B. Corwin.	40	
1099-1275	8568 stamps.	A. A. Bartlett.	C. B. Corwin.	12	
1099-1275	8568 stamps.	A. A. Bartlett.	C. B. Corwin.	30	
1099-1275	8563 stamps.	A. A. Bartlett.	C. B. Corwin.	1 00	4 27
1186-1276	7853 stamps.	A. Lehmann, Jr.	C. B. Corwin.	5 00	
820-1278	7783 stamps.	A. Lehmann, Jr.	C. B. Troth.	18	
820-1278	7785 stamps.	A. Lehmann, Jr.	V. Gurdji.	20	
820-1278	7785 stamps.	A. Lehmann, Jr.	V. Gurdji.	40	
820-1278	7785 stamps.	A. Lehmann, Jr.	V. Gurdji.	1 00	
860-1278	7785 stamps.	A. Lehmann, Jr.	V. Gurdji.	65	
820-1278	7785 stamps.	A. Lehmann, Jr.	V. Gurdji.	75	
820-1278	7788 stamps.	A. Lehmann, Jr.	C. R. Troth.	1 40	
820-1278	7788 stamps.	A. Lehmann, Jr.	C. R. Troth.	50	
820-1278	7788 stamps.	A. Lehmann, Jr.	C. R. Troth.	18	10 26
Total values.					\$50 84

Ninety-two stamps, valued at \$50.84, belonging to 16 different members, have been stolen, and names of 17 worthy members have been forged.

Books Nos. 937, 939, 941, 944, 948, passed through the following Branches in the order named on second circuit: Springfield, Staten Island, New York, San Francisco, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

Book No. 1030 passed through the following Branches on second circuit in order named: San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Providence, Springfield.

Book 1115 passed through the following Branches on second circuit in order named: Canadian, Buffalo, San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia.

Books Nos. 1264, 1265, 1271, 1272, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1278, passed through the following Branches on second circuit in order named: San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Staten Island.

I herewith submit the sheets (with the exception or those returned) for the consideration of the Convention, and trust that some definite action may be taken to refund the owners and bring the guilty party or parties to justice.

It will be impossible for me to attend the sessions of the Convention and I deeply regret that I shall miss the pleasure of seeing the faces that have been gathered together at every former Convention.

I hope all will be peace and harmony and with the best wishes for the future of the A. P. A., I remain, respectfully,
E. B. STERLING, *Ex-Supt.*

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the report. Under the rules, unless objection is made, it will go to the Committee on Sales and Purchasing Department.

Mr. Walton: I have received a communication from Mr. Sterling of the list of names of those who are debtors to him, and he asks me to have it published in the Official Journal, and I don't know whether it is my duty to do it without authority; I don't think it is, and I would like to have instructions on it. I would like to have it spread on the minutes.

The President: I think it should go to the Committee.

Mr. Calman: I think it is in the report.

Mr. Walton: I won't have time to have it published with the names.

The President: The names are in the report. I have a communication which is handed me by the Secretary; it is addressed to the members of the A. P. A., and signed by A. A. Bartlett. It is handed to me by the Secretary, with the suggestion that he is in doubt as to whether it is a proper matter to be read to the Convention, as it is almost entirely personal, and relates, so far as I can gather by a hasty perusal, to the dispute between Mr. Bartlett and the Ex-Superintendent of Exchange. In my opinion, such a communication is improper and out of order, but I am placed in the unpleasant predicament of being complained of in this very letter. I have had

similar letters addressed to me, officially in most cases, by this same party and others.

Do you wish this letter read?

Mr. Walton: I move that the letter be laid on the table.

Seconded by Mr. Calman.

Mr. Corwin: I think we better amend that by saying, "In view of the fact that this gentleman has tendered his resignation," that the letter be laid on the table.

The President: It is moved and seconded "That in view of the fact that this gentleman has tendered his resignation, the letter be laid on the table." All those in favor of the motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

The President: There is still upon the table a report of the Board of Trustees. This, also, is a communication which is strictly of a private nature in most of its parts, and, as I stated yesterday, it is my view that it should be read in secret session. Some members, I understand, think that the Board of Trustees are entitled to have their report read in open Convention.

Mr. Bradt: Mr. President, I move that the report be passed until the afternoon session.

Seconded by Mr. Calman.

The President: It is moved and seconded that this report be laid over. Those in favor of the motion, will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. So ordered.

The next thing in order is the report of the Finance Committee. Is that Committee ready to report?

The next thing in order, as that Committee does not seem to be present, is the report of the Library Committee.

Mr. Stone: The Library Committee has received no report from the Librarian, and we have nothing to act upon.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on the Official Journal. Is that Committee ready to report?

Mr. Leland reads report as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the American Philatelic Association:

Your Committee on the Official Journal, after due consideration of the report made by the Literary Board, find in it ground for encouragement. Since January 1st the Association has been called upon to pay only the subscription price of the paper (50 cents) for each member, and will not be called upon at the end of the fiscal year to make up any deficit arising during the existence of the present Literary Board. We are, however, of the opinion that even better results than these can be produced if proper efforts are made to increase the circulation of the

paper and the receipts from advertising. It is useless to complain that some of our members who are in the habit of advertising largely do not favor our Journal; those who have wants are sure to advertise where it is profitable to do so. Many of the most reliable advertisers have stood firmly by the paper, and to them the thanks of the Association are due. The bills due the Literary Board for advertising are mainly good. Your Committee would recommend that the cases of delinquent advertisers, who have failed to respond to the repeated efforts of the Literary Board to collect, be referred to the Board of Trustees, and if their efforts prove unavailing that the amounts be charged off and further advertising refused to the parties until full payment has been made.

They would also recommend that the amount for which the Association is indebted to Mr. R. R. Bogert for printing the September number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST (about \$60) be paid from the treasury as soon as possible.

As a possible means of increasing the receipts from advertising, it is also recommended that the advertising rates of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST be changed so as to allow a discount of ten (10) per cent. on contracts for six (6) months; twenty-five (25) per cent. contracts for one year.

They further recommend that the Literary Board be permitted to introduce a Dealers' Directory and Exchange Column at special rates—\$1.50 for an insertion of three lines for one year in the Dealers' Directory; one cent per word for insertions in the Exchange Column, but no insertion costing less than twenty cents be accepted.

Your Committee regard as futile resolutions the objects of which is to force or induce members of the Association to contribute to the columns of our journal. Only a sense of the value of the paper will cause them to wish to be numbered among its contributors; only persistent individual solicitation on the part of members of the Literary Board will bring their efforts to our table. During the last year both criticism and commendation of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST have been rife. The members of the Association are quite capable of deciding for themselves its value. It certainly is not as poor as it has been painted; but perhaps some of its admirers have thrown over it a rosy hue, which is to some extent the product of their imagination. It ought to be, and can be, one of the best papers published, but hard work and hearty co-operation are needed to make it such.

It would not be fair to close this report without making mention of a suggestion which has been placed before your Committee, one which looks to a material reduction in the cost of publishing the journal, but which involves other considerations which should be taken into account very carefully. It has been ascertained that the paper can be printed in the Dominion for about twenty per cent. less than is possible in the United States, while the cost of mailing would amount to nothing, as the Dominion Government carries papers free.

Your Committee makes no recommendation in this matter. It is one which might be determined by the Literary Board without any appeal to the Convention; at the same time such a radical move ought not to be made without obtaining the views of the Association. Respectfully submitted by your Committee,
SAMUEL LELAND, Chairman,
H. F. KETCHELON,
A. B. HUBBARD.

The President: Gentlemen, the report of the Committee on the Official Journal,

which you have heard, brings up as proper order of business, all matters with regard to the Official Journal. It is the proper time for any motions with regard to the management of the Journal, or any action upon the report of the Committee.

Mr. Corwin: I move that the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws consider that report, and make any such change in the constitution as they think advisable.

Mr. Calman: There are some matters in that report which should be acted upon, which the Committee will not be able to act upon, and cannot make any recommendations on. There is one matter, Mr. President, upon which I wish to make a motion, and that is that Mr. R. R. Bogert be reimbursed immediately for the amount which he has advanced for the publication of the September number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Mr. Leland: I second the motion.

The President: In connection with this motion, that Mr. Bogert be reimbursed for the publication of No. 12 of the Journal last year, I desire to state as President of the Association, that I hope that this motion will carry. I deemed it my duty to refuse to sign this warrant for the reason that in the past great difficulties had arisen from the fact that various officers, in disregard of our constitution and by-laws, had incurred expenses without the sanction of the Board of Trustees, and this warrant was the first case of that kind which was presented to me after that matter had been thoroughly ventilated in connection with the bill of the previous publishers of the official journal, and I therefore considered it improper for me to sign a warrant for an expense incurred in what I deemed to be the same irregular way as referred to in the report of the Trustees of last year, and I make these remarks only to explain the position of the President in the matter, that I did not consider that I had the authority to sign this warrant until the expense was authorized by the vote of the Convention. The question is now before you, if there are no further remarks.

Mr. Walton: I would like to say that the finances of the Association will not admit of our paying the warrant immediately, and on that ground I hope that that part will be changed, because the Association is in my debt a great deal more than the balance in the treasury.

Mr. Corwin: Good, good. I wish it was double.

Mr. Walton (continuing): But that of course I do not take into consideration, only to show the condition of the finances of the Association, that it will not admit of this warrant being paid immediately.

Mr. Corwin: I move to amend that by making it read "on or about September the 30th."

Mr. Bogert: The treasury being in the condition that Mr. Walton says it is, we will be willing to let the amount go on account of any advertising that may be inserted in the paper. I do not care for the money at all. Mr. Watson was one of the contributors to this fund, and he authorizes me to state that for his share he will also take advertisements in the paper. We do not want any money out of the treasury.

Mr. Calman: I do not think it is proper for the Association to accept any such offer. I think it ought to appreciate the spirit in which it is given; but I do not think the Association can afford to place itself in the position of accepting the offer. We ought to pay that money; but I think this amount should be refunded.

The President: The question before the house is on the adoption of the motion as amended, that the sum due Mr. Bogart for the publication of the last number of the last volume of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, be paid to him on or before the 30th of September next.

Mr. Watson: I move that we extend the time to the end of the year.

Mr. Calman: In that connection, I would suggest that we make the time the 30th, as we collect our dues in September, and it is just as convenient to pay in September as in December.

The President: If the gentlemen will permit the Chair another remark, I will say that the matter is in such a condition now that the only thing that is necessary, is that the President be authorized to sign this warrant, and if it is put in the form "that the President be authorized to sign this warrant, to be paid at such time as the Treasurer, in his opinion, can meet it," the whole matter can be settled.

Mr. Calman: I amend that former suggestion by having it read that "the President be authorized to sign the warrant, and that it be paid as soon as the condition of the treasury will warrant."

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the motion as amended. Those in favor will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

The next thing in order in this report is a recommendation that the Literary Board be permitted to introduce a dealers' directory and exchange column, the rates being \$1.50 for three lines in the Dealers' Directory and 1 cent per word in the Exchange Column; but no insertion costing less than twenty cents to be accepted. That seems to be a recommendation upon which action ought to be taken.

Mr. Corwin: I move its adoption.

Mr. Calman: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Corwin and seconded by Mr. Calman that this recommendation be adopted. All those in favor of it will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

There is also a recommendation here that the advertising rates in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST be changed so as to allow a discount of ten per cent. on contracts for six months and 25 per cent. on contracts for one year.

Mr. Calman: I now move that the report of the Committee on Official Journal be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Not seconded.

The President: The recommendation is that the rate of advertising be changed on continued advertisements. It seems as though some sentiment ought to be expressed with regard to that before the report goes to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Bradt: It seems to me that the rates are sufficiently low now. Members of the Association get 30 per cent. discount on all advertising matter, whether for one insertion or yearly contract, or one inch or a page; and I hardly see the advisability of giving them an additional 10 and 25 per cent. more. I do not believe it would increase the amount of our advertisements, and it certainly would take quite a sum of money away from the Literary Board.

Mr. Leland: Mr. President, it is customary to allow a reduction of advertising rates in certain papers on contracts of six months or a year; but I presume, as Mr. Bradt says, that the receipts of the Association will be diminished at least for a time by the change. However, it seems to me a reasonable change to make on the part of the Committee.

The President: It is your pleasure, gentlemen, to take any action on this question.

Mr. Davison: Mr. President, why should not the Literary Board be allowed to make what rates they wish. I can not see for my

part why we should appoint certain gentlemen to run the paper and then tie them down to certain rates. I think if the paper will get more advertising by giving a discount on the space taken for six months and they could get a circulation of two or three thousand subscribers, they could then make higher rates. These men are supposed to know how to run a paper, and they should be let run it. I would like to make a motion that the advertising rates be allowed to remain in the hands of the Literary Board.

The President: Is that seconded?

A Member: It is:

The President: It is understood, gentlemen, that these are simply suggestions to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, and they are not finally adopted by the vote which is taken now. It will be necessary for the roll to be called in order to settle the matter now.

Mr. Calman: As long as we are acting on the question, we might as well have the roll called and settle it now.

The President: When the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws is adopted by the necessary vote, it becomes a law of the Association, but until it is so adopted, it is not. I have not been taking any note as to whether these matters are carried by the requisite vote or not.

Mr. Ketcheson: Do I understand that the matter now before the Convention is, that there is to be no fixed rate, that everything is to be left to the Literary Board, and are they to be allowed to use their discretion in making contracts?

The President: As the Chair understands it, the motion before the house, is in the nature of instructions to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws to report, and leaving it optional to the Literary Board to fix the rates of advertising, in any case, at such figures as they deem best. Is that the general idea?

Mr. Davison: My motion is to allow the Literary Board to make its own terms and fix its own discount.

The President: That is as the Chair understands the motion.

Mr. Corwin: It would save a great deal of valuable time if the gentlemen would consult the Constitution and put their motion in proper shape in writing, so that we may not have this useless discussion, and if there is an amendment to be offered, fixing the advertising rates in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, let it be offered in the regular

way. It seems to me if this is presented in the proper shape, it goes to the Committee, and they simply report tomorrow that they have adopted in that report the amendment to read so and so, and that is the end of it; and now, if Mr. Davidson will put that in writing, that settles it.

The President: The article in the Constitution which controls this matter and similar matters, is Article 9, Section 1, which reads: "The Constitution and By-Laws of this Association may be altered or amended by the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Association voting on such alteration or amendment, provided that a majority of the voting membership of the Association shall have voted; the voting shall be by ballot under the direction of the Board of Trustees or in open Convention." We would have to make very accurate calculations, owing to the small representation here, and the Chair would be in doubt whether these amendments are carried, unless a strict count were taken in each case. Therefore, I have considered these motions as suggestions to the Committee, and it seems to me that when their report comes in and is voted on, it would cover all these matters.

Mr. Stone: I move that the motion of Mr. Davison be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, with recommendation that it be incorporated in the Constitution.

Mr. Leland: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the motion, as stated, be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws with recommendation that it be incorporated in the Constitution. All those in favor of said motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

The other suggestion in this report, is with regard to the place of publication of the Official Journal. Is it your pleasure to take any action on that?

Mr. Calman: I think it lies with the Literary Board to take it in their hands and say where the Official Journal is to be printed. It has always been in the power of the Official Board to have it printed wherever they pleased, and I don't see now why we should try to control it.

Mr. Stone: The Literary Board are aware of the fact as stated by Mr. Calman, but we do not feel like taking any such step without the Association first giving us authority to go abroad and have the paper

printed there; but there are financial conditions to be looked at. The paper can be printed in Canada, and we can save twenty-five per cent. of the printers' bill, and the postage will be absolutely nothing, and by that course we think the paper can be made a financial success.

Mr. Ketcheson: Well, I would like to make a few remarks in regard to this matter, because this suggestion was made by your Board, owing to a conversation which I had with some of the Literary Board. I would not be, and I do not want the members to think I would be, financially interested in the affair. I simply volunteered, that if the publication went to Canada, I would superintend the matter free of charge. In regard to the printing in Canada, they were informed by me as to what the rates were. Of course, you are all aware that labor costs, perhaps, not more than half in Canada that it does in any of the large cities in the United States; the work can be done for a very much reduced price. Regarding the matter of postage in Canada, printed matter goes from there to the United States free—all you have to do is to go to the postmaster in the town or city, and affirm that you are publishing your paper in that place, and the arrangement is entirely between the postmaster and yourself. There is no declaration to be made, and you don't have to ask the department about the matter at all; it is all settled between you and the postmaster.

Mr. Watson: In regard to this matter we are on now I am very much afraid that the Dominion Government—the Post-Office Department, may think this is something of a catch when they find the paper dated Chicago and published in Canada. I don't believe the members are going to have it dated from Canada, but if it can be for any good to have it printed in Canada I am for doing it if it is the best and cheapest.

Mr. Scott: I am decidedly in favor of having that paper printed in Canada; I think they will have a good chance to get ahead of the postal laws of the country that has been oppressing them so long; I have no doubt that all the gentlemen would be glad to have that accomplished.

Mr. Ketcheson: I will say as a matter of fact that a paper to take advantage of the postal laws of Canada must be published in Canada, and we cannot have it dated in Chicago and printed in Canada. It will have to be dated from the town or city in which it is printed.

Mr. Davison: In regard to the saving of money, the paper should be published in the United States as the gentlemen seem to be in favor of that; I don't know what the present Board pay for the printing of the paper, but I know there are some members in the United States, some of the Association, that charge very low—very reduced rates for printing; I know one particular one, and that a paper was printed by him for a good many years, and he states he can print for very much less than they can in New York or in any other place. If it is a matter of saving of money I think the Literary Board might look up some of our own members, and they can save money on it, if that is the only question to be settled, without going to Canada.

The President: Is there any other action desired upon this matter. There is no motion before the house.

Mr. Scott: I move that it is the sense of this Convention that there will be no objection by the members in having the paper published in Canada and they can use their own judgment about having it published there if they please.

The President: A resolution is offered: *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that there will be no objection to the publishing of the paper by the Literary Board in the Dominion of Canada, and that the Literary Board should use their own discretion in the matter. Those in favor of this resolution will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

Unless there is some further suggestion in regard to the Official Journal, the next order of business is the report on Branch Societies. Is that Committee ready to report? (No response.)

There remains the report of the Committee on Sales and Purchasing Department, and if that Committee is not ready to report—in fact some business has just been referred to it—there is no other business properly before the Convention. There remains of unfinished business the reports of the Finance and Sales Department, Constitutional and By-Law Committees. Is there any other business to be brought before this session?

Mr. Stone: I suppose that now is as good a time as any to fix upon the place of our next meeting. I move that we proceed with the roll call as to the nominations to be presented to determine the place of our next meeting.

Mr. Walton: I second that motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that we proceed with nominations of the place for holding the next meeting. All those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

Nominations of places for holding the next Convention are now in order.

Mr. Calman: I nominate the City of New York.

Mr. Rogers: I nominate Niagara Falls.

Mr. Watson: I nominate Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, San Francisco, Denver, St. Louis, Baltimore, Omaha, Cincinnati, Charleston, Chicago, Cleveland, Niagara Falls, and New York.

Mr. Mekeel: In behalf of a proxy I nominate Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. Davison: For myself I nominate Washington.

Mr. Corwin: I name Plainfield, the Eldorado of the East.

The President: Are all the nominations made?

Mr. Ketcheson: I want to just add that if the Convention comes to Niagara Falls, that the Canadian members will hold their Convention of the A. P. A. afterwards, and there will be, as it were, the two conventions together.

The President: Now, gentlemen, if you will give the Secretary your attention the roll will be called.

Mr. Bradt: For the Credentials Committee, may I be permitted to report a few additional proxies: Four, Mr. Deats; one, Mr. Watson, and one which we would like to ask the sense of the Convention if the Secretary will read it.

The President: The Committee on Credentials refers to the Convention a letter which the Secretary will now read.

Secretary reads letter.

Mr. Corwin: I move that that be approved as the proxy of Mr. Shellenberger.

Mr. Stone: I second the motion. We had letter of proxy similar to that, which Mr. Calman held at the Boston Convention, which was not as definite as that.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Corwin and seconded by Mr. Stone that this letter be approved as the proxy of Mr. Shellenberger. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

Mr. Watson: I hold a great number of unrestricted proxies for the next Convention and I have been trying to inquire

among the members as to which is the best place for holding the Convention, so that I can cast these where they will do the most good. Washington has been spoken of as a great place on account of the G. A. R. being there at the time, and members will get reduced fares. Niagara Falls is also spoken of as a good place because the Canadian Association will hold their Convention in a few days afterwards on the other side of the river and we will have a chance of meeting our Canadian friends; as I understand it they have good hotels there and some large rooms I have been informed, that we can get at a nominal sum that we could fix up for accommodations; but I would like to get a few of the members to give their views on the best places, because I don't want to vote away proxies for Washington when we will go to Niagara Falls or some other place.

Mr. Rogers: In making the motion or suggestion of Niagara Falls, I don't know of a lovelier place in this country than Niagara Falls. I know of no other place where it is cooler than Niagara Falls. I know of no other place where there are better and larger hotel accommodations than Niagara Falls; I know of no other place where we can meet our friends and fellow members from Canada than at Niagara Falls, we on one side and they on the other; that is the reason why I suggest it.

Mr. Davison: As a delegate of the Brooklyn Club I feel called upon to name Washington, although I think that the sentiment is for Niagara Falls. The only thing I have against Niagara Falls is that there are none of our members there, but if we can get along without a Committee to look out for the arrangements, why then it would seem that Niagara Falls was the best place.

Mr. Ketcheson: I would say that several of the A. P. A. members live within an hour or an hour and a half of Niagara Falls, who will no doubt go there; it will cost about 40 or 50 cents for the round trip, and make arrangements almost any day. It would cost about 40 or 50 cents, that is, as far as railway fare is concerned, but of course I don't say anything about whisky or anything of that kind; but we can make all the arrangements that will be necessary.

Mr. Stone: There is one place we can hold our meeting, "Cave of the Winds," in Niagara Falls—that will be nice and cool.

Mr. Calman: It seems that most of the members are in favor of Niagara Falls;

there is also a strong sentiment in favor of Washington, but I think that Niagara Falls is preferable, as it will be cooler, for Washington is a hot place in August.

Mr. Houston: I am not in favor of Washington, but I don't like to hear that city run down, because, talk about the "Cave of the Winds" at Niagara Falls, we have a cave of the winds there which will make it lively for the next Convention, as Congress will hold forth until we meet. I am very sure that Niagara Falls is preferable to New York.

The President: The Secretary will call the roll. When your name is called, state how many; so many for Philadelphia; so many for Washington, and so forth.

The Secretary then called the names of members, each one answering to the number of proxies he held for each place respectively, as follows:

Mr. Bogart: 3 Washington, 13 Niagara Falls.

Mr. Bradt: 5 Niagara Falls.

Mr. Calman: Niagara Falls.

Mr. Corwin: Niagara Falls.

Mr. Dickinson: Washington.

Mr. Davison: Washington.

Mr. Deats: 5 Niagara Falls.

Messrs. Gregory, Enquist and Houston, each naming Niagara Falls.

Mr. Hubbard: 4 Niagara Falls.

Mr. Ketcheson: 5 Niagara Falls.

Mr. Leland: 3 Niagara Falls; 1 each for Washington and Philadelphia.

Mr. Mekeel: 1 New York, 31 for Niagara Falls.

Mr. Reed: Niagara Falls.

Mr. Rogers: 2 Niagara Falls.

Mr. Stone: 16 Niagara Falls; 2 New York; 4 Washington; 1 Chicago and 1 for Boston.

Mr. Scott: Sitka, Alaska; Niagara Falls.

The President: Niagara Falls.

Mr. Watson: 11 New York; 9 Philadelphia; 18 Washington, and 4 for Boston; 2 San Francisco; 5 St. Louis; 4 Chicago; 1 Denver; 1 for Baltimore; 1 for Omaha; 1 Cincinnati; 1 Charleston; 1 Cleveland, and 75 Niagara Falls.

Mr. Walton: 1 Niagara Falls.

Mr. Houston: I have a proxy here for Niagara Falls.

Mr. Walton: I have one for you for Niagara Falls.

Mr. Houston: It should be two.

Mr. Watson: Can we appoint a time now for the Convention?

The President: Yes, sir.

Mr. Watson: I move to hold the Convention the first week in September.

The President: The By-Laws require that the Convention shall be held at such time and place as shall be designated by the previous Convention.

Mr. Walton: I think the most desirable time to hold the Convention is about the third week in August, because if there are any amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws they can be got in before our fiscal year commences, which is the first of September, and that is my reason for wanting the Convention held about the third week in August, that is, before the commencement of our fiscal year.

Mr. Calman: I move that the next Convention be held at Niagara Falls, to assemble the 16th of August.

Mr. Davidson: I amend that to make it read the third week in August.

Mr. Calman: I accept that amendment.

Mr. Watson: I withdraw the time if there is any objection.

Mr. Stone: Would it not be a good thing to make it on Tuesday instead of Monday, as there are not so many trains running on Sundays?

Mr. Watson: I think we better have Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, because the Canadian members can then have their Convention on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the same week.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the next Convention of this Association meet at Niagara Falls on the Third Monday in August. Those in favor will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

Is there any other new business?

Mr. Watson, in behalf of a proxy, then offered a motion regarding the censuring and punishment of a certain member.

The President: That motion is out of order. The Constitution of this Association provides in what manner members may be censured or punished. Is there any other business?

Mr. Rogers: I expect that I will have to leave the Convention at the end of this session on account of sickness in my family, but I intended to say something later at our Convention in regard to the World's Fair, and I wish to leave with you a suggestion that I wish you to take action on, and that is if we intend to have an exhibit at the World's Fair, and we ought to have one that would be the greatest exhibit ever given, it would cost a good deal of money,

but some of our members have already volunteered to give their stamps and arrange them on exhibition. Now I think that this Convention ought to take some action in regard to the power of the Committee the President will appoint, as to what power they are to have in spending money; and I think all the different societies throughout this country, whether they are connected with the A. P. A. or not, should be invited to co-operate with the A. P. A. in this matter, and I think that a subscription list should be started among the philatelists of this country to get in enough money to offer suitable prizes so that it will be an inducement for all the philatelists of this country to exhibit their stamps and take the time and trouble to arrange them, and it will also be an inducement to the collectors throughout the country. I only make these suggestions as I will not be here another session.

Mr. Dejonge: In regard to these suggestions, I think that before we can solicit any subscriptions or any exhibits we ought to know how those exhibits are going to be protected and know that they are not going to be injured or anything of that kind. I don't think there is a member who would give his stamps without expecting some protection to them.

The President: The Secretary will now announce the result of the vote.

The Secretary then announced the number of votes, the total being 248, of which Niagara Falls received 173 votes.

Mr. Davison: I move that Niagara be made unanimous.

A Member: I second that motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that Niagara Falls be made unanimous. Those in favor will signify it in the usual manner.

Mr. Corwin: I object to any such motion appearing on the minutes; if anybody can inform me how Niagara Falls can be made unanimous—

The President: I suppose that the motion of the gentleman is intended to be that the vote, whereby Niagara Falls was chosen, be now made unanimous. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

The President: Is there any other matter to come before this Convention at this session?

Mr. Walton: I move that we take a recess and the Convention re-convene at 2 o'clock.

The President: I will remind members

that the report of the Trustees was made a special matter for this next session.

Those in favor of the motion to take a recess, will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. Carried. The Convention will re-convene at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, AUGUST 18TH.

The President: The Convention will be in order; the hour to which recess was taken has arrived, and the special order of business for this afternoon was made the report of the Trustees of this Association. It has been our custom at this time to go into a secret session and committee of the whole on those matters reported to the Convention by the Trustees for the action of the Association, and it is necessary that that should be done by a formal vote. Will some gentleman kindly make the motion?

Mr. Corwin: I make that motion.

Mr. Davison: I second it.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the Convention now go into secret session to consider the report of the Trustees of the Association. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner and those contrary minded in the usual manner. The Chair is in doubt. Those in favor of that motion will signify it by rising. Contrary minded? The ayes have it.

Mr. Bradt: The Committee on Credentials beg to submit three more proxies, two for Mr. Dill and one for Mr. Watson.

The President: Is it your pleasure that this report be presented in open convention?

Mr. Stone: I move that we now proceed to consider the report of the trustees.

Mr. Bradt: I second it.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Stone and seconded by Mr. Bradt, that we now proceed to the consideration of the report of the Trustees. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The ayes have it.

The Secretary will now read the report of the Trustees.

CHICAGO, August 13th, 1891.

J. K. Tiffany, Esq., President American Philatelic Association.

DEAR SIR: The Board of Trustees beg to submit the following report for the year:

Number of complaints entered, fifty-four, of which twenty-three were preferred against the former Exchange Superintendent. In regard to the charges preferred against this officer, the Board, after mature deliberation, adopted the policy of extending time, rather than summarily bringing action against his

bondsman, and the result has proved the wisdom of this course, as we are informed by the Ex-Superintendent that all outstanding accounts have been settled.

At present all cases preferred by members of the Association are reported closed, except *Holmes vs. Bitting*, *Nicklas and Messer vs. Leinric*, and *Corwin vs. Bogert*.

Seven cases were preferred against persons not now members; three complaints of substitution, and one against the Counterfeit Detector, for stamping a government reprint as counterfeit, were received.

The charges of substitution are from the following members: Mr. C. B. Corwin, marked "Exhibit A"; Mr. R. R. Bogert, marked "Exhibit B"; Mr. W. J. Parrish, marked "Exhibit C." The charge of marking the government reprint as counterfeit is from Mr. A. A. Bartlett, and marked "Exhibit D." These matters are now laid before the Convention for its action. In regard to the latter matter, we would state that pending further action to be taken by the Association, we advised the present Assistant Counterfeit Detector to refrain from stamping any government reprints as counterfeit, and he advised us that he would comply with our instructions. See "Exhibit E."

The former Literary Board handed to this Board a communication from Guillermo Arciniegas, Neiva, Tolima, Colombia, respecting an advertisement, but as a balance of \$2.25 was due the Literary Board, the advertisement was refused, pending settlement of same. The stamps enclosed should, in our opinion, be sold to cover the debt, and the balance handed over to the present Literary Board. See "Exhibit F." We would add that our communication to this gentleman has never received a reply.

Among the bills audited by this Board was one rendered by the former Literary Board, covering the expenses of the official journal, and in this connection we desire to express our thanks to Mr. W. A. MacCalla for his aid in the collection of advertising debts due the former Literary Board.

The re-establishment of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST as the official organ of the Association, and the vote taken to that end, are so fresh in the minds of all members of the A. P. A. as to call for no further notice on our part.

This Board also audited a bill for printing No. 12 of Vol. IV. of the official journal, the warrant for which the President of the A. P. A. we understand refuses to sign, and in this connection we submit herewith a letter from Mr. George H. Watson bearing on the subject. See "Exhibit G."

We beg to lay before the Convention, at the request of the Secretary of the Association, the correspondence which he has had with Mr. N. E. Carter, of Delavan, Wis., for such action as may be necessary, marked "Exhibit H."

The matter coming before this Board which has provoked the most discussion, is the charge brought by Mr. C. B. Corwin against Mr. R. R. Bogert, the basis for which has been so thoroughly ventilated in the philatelic papers as to require little, if any, explanation. Briefly stated, the case stands as follows:

Mr. Corwin brought a charge against Mr. Bogert; see "Exhibit I." The only defense offered by Mr. Bogert was an affidavit that his statement was based on a conversation he had with Mr. J. W. Scott, on or about Sept. 13th, 1890. (See "Exhibit J.") On Mr. Scott being notified, he replied under date of April 23rd, 1891, absolutely denying the truth of Mr. Bogert's affidavit. (See "Exhibit K.") In further explanation we submit two letters from Mr. Wolsieffer, who was acting as the representative of

Mr. Bogert, dated May 22d and 27th (see "Exhibit L"), and also a letter from the President of the A. P. A. bearing on the subject. (See "Exhibit M.") As no further evidence was forthcoming from Mr. Bogert, the Secretary of this Board communicated with his attorney, Mr. Wolsieffer, thinking that thereby the matter might be disposed of, and advising Mr. Bogert to retract and withdraw his former statement, with a proper apology, but no action to this end appears to have been taken.

The Board therefore are constrained by the evidence submitted to them to give their decision as follows:

That in the opinion of this Board, the charges brought by Mr. Corwin are sustained, and the Board would request that the Convention take such action in the premises as may seem just and expedient.

We would further add that Mr. Bogert brought certain charges against Mr. Corwin, which this Board refused to take cognizance of pending the decision of the original matter. The Board is convinced that philately has received no good from this bitter discussion, and cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the like of it may never occur again.

The late Secretary of this Board, Mr. Dilg, resigned on May 6th, his resignation being accepted about two months later, and as no one has yet been appointed in his place, the Board at present consists of only two members.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ALFRED L. HOLMAN,
JOHN W. PALMER,
Board of Trustees A. P. A.

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the report of the Trustees of the Association. The usual course of procedure is to take these matters up seriatim, in the order in which they are stated in the report. The first matter for your consideration, submitted by this report, is the charges of substitution of the following members: of these the Committee say, "These matters are now laid before the Convention for its action." The first is a letter containing the charges of Mr. C. B. Corwin, marked Exhibit "A," with reference to the substitution of stamps upon certain sheets. This letter contains certain matter which is pasted over by the Trustees, and, therefore, I suppose, not intended to be laid before the Convention. The other part of it reads as follows:

I beg also to enclose to you an A. P. A. sheet No. 2796, which has upon it a stamp which was exchanged for a fine specimen of U. S. 1856. 5c. red-brown. This sheet was in the hands of the late Board of Trustees, but they never appeared to give the matter any attention, and I will now thank you to see that I am reimbursed from the funds of the Association for the fraud committed by a member. Mr. Holman, who knows my ways very well, will tell the Board that under no circumstances would I be so foolish as to put a torn and clipped specimen of the ordinary color on this sheet at a price of \$5.00. Awaiting your reply, I am,

Yours respectfully,

C. B. CORWIN.

Mr. Mekeel: I move that the Treasurer be directed to pay Mr. Corwin, and reimburse him for the loss.

Mr. Watson: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Mekeel and seconded by Mr. Watson that the Treasurer be instructed to pay Mr. Corwin the value of the stamps substituted on this sheet. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

The President: The next is the complaint of Mr. R. R. Bogert, marked Exhibit "B," as follows:

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1891.

Mr. P. H. Dilg, Sec'y Board of Trustees:

DEAR SIR: I enclose an A. P. A. sheet just received from Sterling. The five stamps thereon are of no value, and were substituted for my stamps by some person on circuit. Mr. Sterling thinks that nothing can be done for the recovery of my stamps, as the probably guilty person, Mr. G. W. Falbush, resigned a long time ago. If nothing can be done in this direction, I request that an appropriation be made to reimburse me.

Yours very truly,

R. R. BOGERT.

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. President, is the amount given?

The President: The amount is not stated. [Mr. Mekeel: I move that the matter be referred back to the writer, with request to attach statement.

Mr. Bogert: The amount is \$4.95.

Mr. Mekeel: I move that the Treasurer be ordered to pay Mr. Bogert \$4.95 for the loss he has sustained.

Seconded by several parties.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the Treasurer of this Association be ordered to pay Mr. R. R. Bogert the sum of \$4.95, the value of the stamps removed from his sheets. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the ordinary manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

The next is a charge of substitution from Mr. W. J. Parrish, marked Exhibit "C," which is in words and figures as follows:

HIGGINSVILLE, MO., 189

A. L. Holman:

DEAR SIR: I have just received in my forwarded mail a statement of account and draft to balance from Mr. E. B. Sterling on A. P. A. Exchange business for 1889-90. On one of my sheets sent in to the Exchange Department a stamp was missing on circuit to value of \$2.16; this Mr. Sterling does not pay for, but says that he cannot collect for it, and that I must look to the Association for it. Presuming the Board of Trustees to be the proper officers to look the matter up, I write you, hoping you will kindly see into the matter and advise me.

Fraternally yours,

W. J. PARRISH.

Address me at 1408 Johnson Av., Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Calman: I move that the amount specified in that letter be refunded to the

gentleman in question out of the funds of the Association.

Mr. Corwin: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Calman and seconded by Mr. Corwin, that this amount be refunded to the gentlemen by the Treasurer of the Association. Those in favor of this motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded? It is so ordered.

The next is the charge of marking the Government reprint as counterfeit from Mr. A. A. Bartlett, and marked Exhibit "D." Exhibit "D" is in words and figures following:

CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 13, 1890.

Philip W. Dilg, Esq., Secretary Board of Trustees, A. P. A.:

DEAR SIR: I wish to bring to the notice of the Board a matter in which I think I have not been treated rightly by the Exchange Department of the A. P. A. The enclosed 10c. U. S., 1847, was taken off one of my sheets and stamped on the back "Counterfeit," thus destroying its value forever. Now, I contend, and am prepared to give good authority (besides my own opinion) for my contention, that whatever the stamp is, it is not a counterfeit. I claim that the Department erred in marking the stamp "counterfeit," and I think they should take charge of the stamp and credit my account with \$4.00. Kindly let me know the opinion of the Board.

Yours respectfully,

A. A. BARTLETT.

Mr. Watson: I am informed that that stamp is a forgery; one or two have told me that that stamp is a forgery; I don't know anything about it; I never saw the stamp myself.

Mr. Stone: I think it is well known among most collectors that the so-called Government reprints of 1847 were from new plates entirely; it was a Government counterfeit.

Mr. Calman: I think he has a valid claim against the Government of the United States for ten cents; I don't think he has a claim against the Association.

The President: Is it the pleasure of the Convention to take any action upon this matter?

Mr. Calman: I move that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Watson: I move that we stand by the Counterfeit Detector in stamping that stamp a forgery.

Mr. Bogert: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the Association endorse the action of the Counterfeit Detector in stamping this stamp a counterfeit, and that we pronounce it a counterfeit. Those in favor of the motion will signify it in the usual man-

ner. Those contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Mr. Corwin: The Vice-President of the American Bank Note Company has told me repeatedly that that plate was never re-engraved, that the original plate is still in their possession, and that the differences shown in the stamp occurred by being printed on a different kind of paper. It has always been a question in my mind whether it was a counterfeit or not. He says that the original plate is still in their possession.

Mr. Calman: As to the reliability of the statements of the officers of the American Bank Note Company, I can give several illustrations where officers of the government stated a thing to be a counterfeit, and other engravers explained to me how this happened. Every one of you who has ever examined an original so-called reprint of these stamps of 1847 is certain that they are not made from the same plate; there are differences in the hair and in the head, and I think we should certainly sustain our Counterfeit Detector in the action which he has taken in stamping this counterfeit.

The President: I think it proper for me to state what the facts are within my personal knowledge; that in speaking of the original die or plate of this stamp being in existence and in the possession of the Company, we are correct; but that the stamps which were made and were sold by the Government as reprints of that issue were not made from that die.

A Member: The plate is mutilated, isn't it?

The President: I suppose from the information which I had directly from a person who stood very high in that Company some years ago, that the original engraving, whatever it may be called, a die or plate, a single engraving, is still in existence; and some time after the reprinting was done I had in my possession several different reprints made from that single specimen; but the stamp, as sold by the Government to collectors at that time is undoubtedly from a different engraving; and I think my recollection is correct that I have seen more than one specimen adhering side by side; those which were made from the original engraving being single specimens, and being in all the specimens exhibited to me still wet from the press. I state these facts as within my own recollection.

Mr. Albrecht: I would offer an amendment to Mr. Watson's motion that the action

of the Counterfeit Detector be sustained; and would move that the current market value of the Government counterfeits, which is 75 cents a piece, be paid to the owner of that stamp, not \$4.00 as requested.

Mr. Lohmeyer: This seems to me a question of right or wrong, and that we should either give him the whole or none. I think the original motion should stand.

A Member: In whose possession is the stamp?

The President: The letter is marked, Specimen returned, but marked "counterfeit."

The question recurs on the original motion that the Association endorse the action of the Counterfeit Detector in marking the stamp counterfeit. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Those opposed. Carried. I suppose that with this goes the understanding that the Secretary of the Association shall so notify the party.

The report continues that pending the decision of that matter we advise the present Assistant Counterfeit Detector to refrain from stamping any Government reprints as counterfeit, and he has advised us that he will comply with our instructions. See Exhibit "E."

NEW YORK, Dec. 26th, 1890.

Mr. Alfred L. Holman, Chairman of Board of Trustees, A. P. A.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of Dec. 8th duly received. I am glad that you wrote me in regard to the reprints of 1847 issue (U. S.), for if any had been found by me on the sheets of the Sales Department of the A. P. A., I would certainly, according to the rules and regulations, have stamped them as counterfeits. Besides I fully agree with you that they are not counterfeits, it being impossible for any government to counterfeit its own issues. The reprints of Alsace and Lorraine stamps, net-work inverted, having been reprinted by the German Government from reset type, are of the same class as above. Any suggestions that you may have to make to me in regard to my duty as Assistant Counterfeit Detector, will always be welcome. Yours truly,

HENRY COLLIN.

The next matter for action is contained in Exhibit "F;" a portion of this correspondence is in Spanish, Portuguese, or some other language unknown to the Chair. Is there any person here who can translate it? It may be there is a translation. I do not find it.

Mr. Calman (after inspecting the letter): It is practically the same thing as the other. He wants to know what the Association will pay for the stamps, and he sends some Colombia stamps in payment for his advertisement, and he has not paid for his advertisement.

The President: The substance of this matter is that the writer sends certain Colombia stamps, which are enclosed, and seem to be the issue of Tolima, in payment for his advertisement, and that he has not paid for his advertisement.

Mr. Mekeel: If this matter has not been taken up, I want to speak of that letter of Mr. Collin. He acknowledges receiving instructions from the Board of Trustees, which seem to be contrary to the instructions given him by the Association. I think it would be well for the Association to take some action in that matter. He says he will discontinue stamping said stamps as counterfeit. I think the Convention should take some notice of the matter, and I move that the Counterfeit Detector be instructed to continue stamping as counterfeit the Government counterfeits of 1847.

Mr. Calman: Before any such motion is put, I would like to say that I do not think it advisable to force this Counterfeit Detector to abide by the rules which are laid down in our Constitution in that respect. I do not speak of this stamp in particular, but of many other stamps which have considerable value; but they are barred from circulation by the rules of the Association. I think it would be unfair, for instance, that the Counterfeit Detector should stamp a reprint as counterfeit and absolutely bar it from circulation. I do not think that is the province of the Association, and I think the Counterfeit Detector should be allowed to use his discretion as to stamping or not stamping the stamps.

Mr. Mekeel: My motions only referred to the issue of U. S. stamps in question. I agree with Mr. Calman in regard to the stamping of reprints. Some reprints do have a market value. The word reprint has never been satisfactorily defined.

The President: As there seems to be some confusion as to what the Constitution does say about this matter, I will read that portion of By-Law No. 8 which refers to the duties of the Counterfeit Detector in this respect, (reading same). Under that By-Law he is not authorized to stamp the word "reprint" upon the specimen itself.

Mr. Calman: If I remember correctly, it was to be distinctly marked reprint, that is the thing which the Association recognized at the time it was inserted in the Constitution.

The Chairman: The Chair has no further information than the printed copy furnished him by the Secretary, of the Constitution

and By-Laws, but in that copy the words stand as read by the Chair. The motion before the house is that the Assistant Counterfeit Detector be instructed in future to stamp as counterfeit the stamps of the U. S. 1847. I haven't now the words exactly.

Mr. Calman: I do not want to be placed in the position of endorsing the stamps for sale. I move to lay the motion on the table.

The President: The motion of Mr. Calman is not seconded.

Mr. Albrecht: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded to lay this motion instructing the Counterfeit Detector upon the table. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Those opposed? The Chair is in doubt. Those in favor of laying this motion on the table will please signify it by rising. Contrary minded. The ayes have it.

The question now recurs upon instructing the Assistant Counterfeit Detector to stamp as counterfeit the Government re-issue of 1847. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The Chair thinks the ayes have it.

The question now recurs on this matter of the communication marked Exhibit "F."

A Member: Is there any reason stated, Mr. President?

The President: As I understand, this is a gentleman in a foreign country who wants to pay some money to one of the Branches of the Association, by sending stamps. The only explanation of the matter is contained in the sheet, "I also send some stamps sent by Guillermo Arciniegas for an advertisement, but, as he owed \$2.25 which I could not collect, I kept the stamps, and informed him that upon the receipt of the money order, including the balance due, their advertisement would appear. I get no reply. Perhaps you had better write him, and then if there is no reply, sell the stamps."

Mr. Mekeel: I am requested by Mr. Dilg, whose proxy I hold, to recommend that these stamps be sold for what we can get and apply the money to the AMERICAN PHILATELIST. We shall want to get all we can out of them. As Mr. Dilg stated the matter to me, they inserted the advertisement in the September, 1888, number. We had better sell the stamps and close up the account.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the stamps be sold and the amount turned over to the Literary Board. Those

in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Those opposed. It is so ordered.

The next matter presented for the consideration of the Convention is with regard to the bill for printing the Official Journal, which matter was settled by vote of the Convention this morning.

The report continues with the correspondence marked "H."

DEHAVAN, WIS., July 29, '91.

M. F. Walton, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR: You have lost my confidence when I received your letter saying you refused to reinstate me in A. P. A., on account of having seen my name in some insignificant fraud list. I was not a little surprised and enraged. I wrote to A. B. Merrill, and I now enclose you the letter I received from him. You will see the value of his list, and also see your error in making a statement to me without first making inquiries for yourself.

You will kindly see that I am reinstated in A. P. A., or I will give you trouble. I am posted on the duties of your office, and if you undertake any scheme to keep me out of A. P. A., I will make you prove all your charges. Respectfully,

N. E. CARTER.

EVERETT, MASS., July 25, 1891.

Mr. N. E. Carter, Delevan, Wis.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your card of 23d, I beg to state that your address appeared in Vol. 1, No. 1 of the *Philatelic Fraud Specialist*, of Stromburg, Neb., on 2d page, and was copied into my list. I would refer you to Messrs. Green Brothers, publishers of this paper, for further information. I shall be pleased to send you a copy of the fraud list upon receipt of price, 25 cents.

Very truly yours,

A. B. MERRILL.

The Secretary: In order that the members may know something in regard to this, Mr. N. E. Carter wrote to me and asked if he could be re-instated in the A. P. A., and I wrote back that he could if he paid up his dues. He remitted his five dollars, and during the interval I saw his name in a fraud list and wrote him in regard to it, and this is his answer. (Ex. "H.")

I will state that I did not write to the gentleman that I refused to reinstate him, but I asked him why it was there, and that I should refer it to the Trustees, which it was my duty to do. When I received this letter I merely referred the matter to the Trustees.

Mr. Scott: I might say for your information that while I was Secretary of the Trustees there was a large number of complaints about his being in debt to the Association. I believe he has paid it up. He owed us some. He is evidently a man that gets in debt without any trouble.

Mr. Corwin: I move that the matter be

referred back to the Trustees with instructions to proceed in the proper manner.

Mr. Dejonge: Seconded.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Corwin and seconded by Mr. Dejonge that this case of Mr. Carter be referred back to the Trustees, with instructions for them to proceed in the proper manner. Those in favor of the motion will signify it in the usual manner. Those opposed? It is a vote.

The next matter referred by the Board of Trustees for the consideration of the Convention is the matter of the charges brought by Mr. C. B. Corwin against R. R. Bogert, upon which the Trustees have expressed their views.

[The part of the record which follows, containing the proceedings of the Convention with regard to this matter, was afterwards stricken out of the record, the Chair having ruled that as both gentlemen had withdrawn their charges, the whole case would stand as if it had not been passed on by the Trustees.]

The President: These are all the matters submitted for the action of the Convention by the report of the Board of Trustees. Is the Committee on Finance ready to report?

Mr. Calman: I rise to a point of order. The Board of Trustees have reported as to the forgeries of names that have appeared on the sheets in the Exchange Department; have they or have they not?

The President: No, sir.

Mr. Calman: By the Exchange Superintendent mention was made of a number of names which were forged on the sheets, which were names of parties who participated in the first circuit; after the circuit had passed out of their possession, that is, when the sheets were placed in circulation the second time, several parties had removed stamps and placed names there of people who did not participate in the circuit at all. I myself am told where a number of others had participated in the same wrong, and these matters have been left with the Exchange Superintendent, and in his letter he states that they were submitted to the Board of Trustees, and I would like to know if the Board of Trustees made any recommendation upon it.

The President: There is no mention in the report of the Board of Trustees concerning that matter. I suppose that that will be considered in some form or other by the Committee. Is the Committee on Sales and Purchasing Department ready to report?

Mr. Scott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Scott reads report of Committee on Sales and Purchasing Department, as follows:

Your Committee beg to report as follows:

1. The motion of Mr. Alvah Davison to the effect that hereafter the sheets invented by Mr. R. F. Albrecht shall be used for all stamps sent out by the various departments of the A. P. A. This motion is approved by your Committee.

2. Exchange Superintendent E. B. Sterling's report for year ending August 15th, 1891, is approved. We recommend that the Trustees be requested to notify members owing this department that they must settle up all just claims within a given time, or be suspended from membership.

We also recommend that the Association reimburse all members for stamps heretofore substituted on their sheets while in charge of the Association. We further recommend that the Trustees be requested to use their best endeavors to discover the authors of the various forged names found on the sheets.

3. Report of Superintendent of Sales H. L. Calman is approved. We find that the small results are largely due to the delay of the Trustees in accepting the incumbent's bond. The matter in dispute between the Sales Supt. and the Staten Island Manager should be referred for investigation to the Committee on Branch Societies.

4. International Sales Department, Henry Clotz. The report of this officer is hereby approved by this Committee, and they recommend that the Department be discontinued until such time as the U. S. Custom regulations are altered.

5. The report of A. R. Rogers, Third Purchasing Agent, is approved.

6. No report has been handed in to this Committee from First Purchasing Agent, W. Sellschopp, and as he has never paid any percentage to the Treasurer, we recommend that the Trustees be requested to demand a full statement.

Respectfully submitted,

AUG. DEJONGE,
JOHN W. SCOTT,
A. R. ROGERS.

The President: You hear the report. In accordance with custom I will present for your consideration the several recommendations of it. The first is that the motion of Mr. Davison to the Board be adopted, that hereafter the sheets invented by Mr. R. F. Albrecht shall be used for all stamps sent out by the various Divisions of the A. P. A.

Mr. Calman: I move that it be non-concurred in.

Mr. Bogert: I second the motion.

The President: It has been moved and seconded that this recommendation of the Board of Trustees be non-concurred in.

Mr. Scott: The object of those sheets is to prevent substitution, and this is something that is as efficacious to protect our Exchange and Sales Department as anything that has been offered. By these sheets substitution can be prevented, and I think that is about the only effectual way in

which the desired end can be attained. It has not been the policy of this Association to encourage swindling of any kind.

Mr. Calman: There are a number of objections to the use of these sheets which I might as well enumerate in order: In the first place, the sheets as made to-day are in a form that makes them entirely unadapted for use by the Association. In the second place, I do not think that they will act in any way as a prevention of substitution and fraud in the Exchange Department. They will work so very well, I will admit, in instances where the sheets are sent to individuals. When they are returned it is an easy matter to find where a substitution has been made; whereas, where they circulate among a dozen people on the same circuit, or Branch Societies among sixty or seventy people, it is almost impossible or absolutely impossible to find out who was the guilty party who has made the substitution, in what branch it was made and where. We know now that certain frauds were perpetrated on the Department in previous years, we know it has been done, we know that the signatures are not the signatures whose names are appended thereto; we know that the stamps which were returned on the sheets were not the identical stamps that went out, but who were the guilty parties it is impossible to find out. And there is another objection which I consider a very strong one, that these sheets bear the name of a certain dealer, and the circulation of these sheets would act as an advertisement to all members of the Association. So far as I am concerned, it would make very little difference to me, but a large number of dealers in the Association would stop sending in their sheets, and in a very short time the entire Sales Department would drop into innocuous desuetude, as it has been expressed in this Association. I think each one of these reasons is strong enough alone to deter us from adopting these sheets, and taking them all together they certainly should be strong enough to bring it entirely out of the range of possibility to introduce these into circulation as the sheets of the Exchange Department.

Mr. Davison: The last speaker has made quite a speech about these sheets, that they would not aid in detecting anyone that removed a stamp from a sheet; that they would not aid in placing the blame on the proper person in any branch or among individuals; but, as I take it, if this patent sheet will prevent the substitu-

tion, why all those remarks are thrown out; if they will prevent substitution, you will not need to find who did the substituting. If a dealer's name is on there in very small type, I don't think that will amount to anything to injure the dealers; if they will prevent substitution, then they ought to be used.

Mr. Albrecht: Their use certainly does not prevent substitution. That is easily admitted, but it will easily detect who was the substitutor.

Whoever removes a stamp from a sheet, cannot make the cancellation on the back of the sheet the same as it was before; but each man's duty is *now* to look when he gets a sheet, to see that the name of the remover of the stamp is to be found on the place where the stamp was removed; it will *then* only be the duty of the members to look at the back of the sheets to see if the cancellation on the back of the sheet is complete, and where the cancellation is not complete, the member who had the sheet before was the substitutor of the stamp. Certainly it is impossible to take away the possibility of substitution, but the use of these sheets will easily lead to detection when a stamp is removed.

Mr. Stone: There is one thing certain, their adoption will add a great deal to the work of the Branch Manager. We generally get, perhaps a thousand stamps in a lot; twenty-five sheets I should say in a lot, with forty stamps on a sheet, which would make about a thousand stamps. If each Branch Manager was expected to look on the back of each stamp it would take a little more time than the By-Laws call for.

Mr. Lohmeyer: I would inquire whether those sheets are cheaper than the original sheets.

Mr. Albrecht: They are cheaper.

Mr. Lohmeyer: I should think because there is rivalry between the dealers here and elsewhere, some of the dealers who are members would naturally object to having sheets issued that would be an advertisement, but if the name of the patentee should be left out and the sheets simply marked "Patented such a day and year," I think that would be satisfactory to everybody.

Mr. Scott: I might say as the owner of the patent that all that we desire is sufficient on them to guarantee the patent, to protect it; there is no intention to get an advertisement out of it. I doubt if there is a man who ever collected a stamp in the United States but that knows me. I know

that there are a great many who are glad to trade under my name, and couldn't do business without it. If you want plain statements, I will give them.

Mr. Lohmeyer: I will state that I am merely a collector, but as there is always a rivalry between dealers to have their names brought before collectors, I made that statement; but I know from past experience if they were printed, "Patented such a year," that is sufficient to protect the patentee from any party making the article, the name of the patentee need not be on it.

Mr. Dejonge: There have been so many sheets tampered with within the last few years that I could name you members of the A. P. A., almost half the members, that will not send any more sheets into the Superintendent of Exchange on that account. Stamps have been removed and have been replaced with stamps that were almost valueless; and at the time I was trustee, I received complaint after complaint, but would never find out or detect upon whom we should lay the blame. I don't mean that you should take this sheet or any other sheet, but I do mean that some method should be adopted by this Society so that a man who sends us stamps in good faith for exchange shall receive those stamps back again if they are not taken off the sheet and paid for, and we ought to have some protection. If this sheet is a proper protection in that way, I say adopt it, try it. If it is not, drop it. If you have got anything that is better adapted to the purpose, so much the better, but we must be protected if we want an Exchange Department. If we are not protected, the Exchange Department must cease.

Mr. Davison: I don't think there ought to be any question of jealousy. I understand that the patentee of this sheet has gone into a very heavy expense to have it patented, and they evidently believe there is something in it. Now if it is of any use I think the American Philatelic Association, which we consider the leading Association, should be the first to take it up.

The President: Are there any further remarks?

Mr. Calman: It has been stated that the Department would lose a great deal on account of the fear of members that their stamps would be altered or removed from the sheets. In my opinion the Department would lose a great deal more from members who would object to examining the back of every sheet; you will lose more

members by that means than on account of the substitutions. The Association has reimbursed the members for all substitutions of that sort; and taking it all in all, the immense number of sheets, the substitutions have really amounted to very little. I know that during my entire experience I have had only about three or four dollars worth on about six thousand dollars worth of stamps that have passed through my hands. The shape of these is decidedly an objection, and I will go further and state that if the Association wants sheets of that sort, I am willing to take the responsibility of having them printed, and have a hole made in a piece of paper, and instruct each member to stamp over the hole on the back of it, and I am sure that there is not a member in the United States that will place any objection to this punching a hole in a piece of paper.

Mr. Leland: I am perfectly disinterested in this matter, and I understand from Mr. Albrecht that the possibility of detecting substitution depends upon examination by the person who succeeds him in the circuit of the stamps that come under his observation; and I think the gentlemen here will bear me out in saying that as a general thing the members who participate in the privileges of this Department do not so examine the sheets; and furthermore they will not do it; and just to that extent it seems to me it is just as likely that the use of these sheets should bring an accusation upon a man who has not substituted a stamp, as that it should detect the substitutor. For instance, a stamp has been offered on a certain sheet. It has passed through the next man's hands without that substitution being discovered. It comes to the man following him, and he finds there has been a substitution. He naturally will accuse the man before him who is perfectly innocent in the matter.

Mr. Scott: It would not be necessary to put any man's name on it at all, the name and address is of no importance that I know of.

Mr. Mekeel: I would like to ask the owner of the patent what royalty they will ask from us for the privilege of using it. I think it is a good idea, and if we can adopt it without very great expense, I should be in favor of its adoption; but I think we ought to find out what the cost will be.

Mr. Scott: Our proposition is that these books which hold one hundred as prepared shall be sold for the same price as those

used at the present time. In regard to paying a royalty, if you want to take them under a royalty, I haven't the slightest objection to anything that would be reasonable. Anything that was reasonable I would be likely to agree to.

Mr. Calman: Am I to understand that these books holding one hundred stamps would be sold at the same price in lots of one thousand that we pay for the present sheets?

Mr. Scott: I don't understand your question. I don't know what you pay.

Mr. Corwin: Another thing is that if this motion is carried the present Superintendent of Sales will have to be reimbursed for what printed matter he has on hand, which would be rendered useless.

Mr. Stone: As I understand, the main objection to these sheets is the printing which occurs in the first square, "patent applied for"; I understand Mr. Scott to say that that would be changed so as to contain only the words "patented such and such a year", without the address. Am I right?

Mr. Scott: That is correct.

Mr. Calman: That was but one of the objections that I advanced. The objection that I considered the strongest, that the members will be decidedly averse to the examination of the front and back side and everything else of every sheet that passes through their hands, and be responsible for their being exactly as they went out of the hands of the Exchange Superintendent, with the exception of the stamps that have been removed and paid for. That, I think, is the strongest objection.

Mr. Albrecht: This objection cannot be sustained. It is easily seen that a member receiving a stamp looks at the front of the sheet, and sees the prices marked on the sheet. He doesn't need to go through every stamp on the sheet. It is just the same if you turn over the page and look at it, to see what names show substitution or not. Furthermore those books were patented on their merits, and those merits are that they are time-saving, no more pasting is necessary. All you have to do is to take the stamp and put it in its proper place and then the work is done. Turn over the page and use your hand stamp and cancel. That is all you have to do. The other remark of Mr. Leland that the other members would be responsible if they detected the substitution, why, they can easily go back to the member who had the stamp before them just as it is now. When they have a

stamp removed and no name on it they have to report to the man who had the stamp before it was received. If you see a stamp is removed you ask your fellow member who had it before you and it is for him to find out who had it. Certainly there is a certain responsibility which such member has to carry and the same thing prevails now. Each member has a certain responsibility if he takes part or participates in the Exchange Department. By using those books, I feel sure that the responsibility will be diminished.

(Cries of "hear," "hear.")

Mr. Calman: I think some of those remarks will apply in cases where, as I said before, the sheets are taken by a single individual. Where they circulate among a number of people as they do in our Association it will be just as impossible to find out who the person is who has perpetrated the fraud as it is at present, and I don't see any reason why this Association should plunge itself into an additional expense which can be avoided without any additional security. I have at present over four thousand sheets of a lot of five thousand which I had when I assumed the office of Superintendent of Sales.

The President: Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Watson: I don't believe I will vote at all on this question, because I am very undecided in my mind whether it is good, bad or indifferent, and I will have to be excused from voting on this matter. I haven't made up my mind thoroughly on it and I do not feel like voting proxies before I am convinced.

Mr. Lohmeyer: I understood that Mr. Calman had four thousand sheets. What was the cost?

Mr. Calman: I can't remember. I can bring my bills to-morrow morning. As far as I can remember, it was \$1 50 or \$2.00 a thousand.

Mr. Lohmeyer: The question is simply this: if the Association will adopt Mr. Scott's sheets, will he be willing to take the sheets of the Exchange Department and substitute these without any loss to the Association?

Mr. Corwin: That is a matter of only five or six dollars.

Mr. Lohmeyer: Mr. Scott, if this Association should vote for and will adopt your system of sheets, would you be willing to take up those four thousand sheets which Mr. Calman has, properly belonging to the

Association, and give us the amount, so that there will be no loss? It would be worth something to have your sheets adopted by the Association.

The President: The question is whether you are willing to do it, Mr. Scott.

Mr. Scott: Certainly; there would be no loss to the Association on that account.

Mr. Calman: I would like an explanation of that statement, there would be no loss to the Association of any kind. It is very general.

Mr. Scott: Most of the members can understand English, I think.

Mr. Calman: Not that kind of English.

The President: The question before the house is a resolution that the recommendation of the Committee that the sheets invented by Mr. R. F. Albrecht shall be used for all stamps sent out by the various departments of the A. P. A. be not concurred in. Do you understand the question? The motion before the house is that the recommendation of the Committee be not concurred in.

Mr. Mekeel: I should be obliged to vote against that as it now stands, because I do not think the recommendations of the Committee are explicit enough. I think the system is a good one, and I should like to see it authorized; but before the Convention should take any action, it should be submitted to us in definite shape. We want to know what it would cost. Mr. Albrecht has not invented any sheet; he has invented a system which would apply to a little book. If we can apply that system to our A. P. A. sheets in a satisfactory manner, I should be in favor of adopting it.

The President: I am afraid the motion is not understood. A vote in the affirmative on the motion before the house is to vote not to adopt the sheets; a vote in the negative is a vote to adopt them; the form of the resolution is that the suggestion of the Committee be not concurred in. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded? The Chair thinks the ayes have it. The report is not concurred in.

The next recommendation of the Committee is that the report of the Exchange Superintendent, Mr. E. B. Sterling, for the year ending March 15th, 1891, be approved. We recommend that the Trustees be requested to notify members owing this Department that they must settle up all just claims within a given time or be suspended from membership. They also recommend

that the Association reimburse all members for stamps substituted on their sheets while in the charge of the Association. They further recommend that the Trustees be requested to use their best endeavors to discover the authors of the various forged names found on the sheets.

The first question is on the adoption of the report of the Exchange Superintendent.

Mr. Calman: I move to adopt, if it is necessary.

The President: I don't think it requires any motion to adopt a report after it has been received by us.

The next recommendation is that the Trustees be requested to notify members owing this Department that they must settle up all those claims within a given time or be suspended from membership.

Mr. Calman: I move that the Board of Trustees be instructed to notify all members who have not settled, that they must settle their claims within ninety days, or they will be suspended from membership in the Association.

Mr. Corwin: Ninety days from when?

Mr. Calman: September 1st.

The President: The Chair is under the impression that a number of these balances which are claimed to be due, are disputed balances.

Mr. Calman: We can get around it by saying all just claims. We can not decide all these things here. We will have to leave it to their discretion, I think. The Trustees must exercise their discretion; and if a member does not deny the indebtedness, in that case the Trustees are to act. If they are in doubt as to whether a member is really in debt, if there is a dispute, I do not think the Trustees will act hastily, and suspend a man when he does not deserve it.

The President: The next recommendation is of exactly the same character, only the other way: We also recommend that the Association reimburse all members for stamps substituted on their sheets.

Mr. Calman: I will add that to my motion, that for all amounts not collected within the period specified, the Association will reimburse the members to whom the Superintendent owes these amounts.

Seconded by Mr. Corwin and Mr. Leland.

Mr. Calman: I will say that the recommendation of the Committee is not definite enough, because I am hardly certain whether the intention of the last recommendation was to be retroactive or for the future. Which would it be the wish of the Associa-

tion to agree to, to reimburse? I think it should be worded to refer to the substitutions which have been made.

Mr. Scott: It refers solely to what has already occurred, not what will occur in future.

Mr. Calman: Insert the word "heretofore" for stamps "heretofore substituted."

The President: The motion before the house is that the Trustees be requested to notify members owing the former Exchange Department that they must settle up all just claims within ninety days from the first of September next, or be suspended from membership; and also that the Association reimbursed all members for stamps heretofore substituted on their sheets while in charge of the Association. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

A further recommendation is that the Trustees be requested to use their best endeavors to discover the authors of the various forged names found on the Exchange sheets.

Mr. Calman: I move its adoption.

Mr. Corwin: I second the motion.

The President: Those in favor of the motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Mr. Calman: I wish to amend that the Association shall reimburse its members for all forgeries that occurred within nine months from date.

The President: The motion is that the owners of stamps taken off of the sheets under changed names be reimbursed within nine months from this date.

Mr. Corwin: From September 1st.

The President: Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

The next portion of the report is simply an approval of the report of the Superintendent of Sales, H. L. Calman; also the approval of the report of the International Sales Department, with the recommendation that this department be discontinued until such time as the U. S. customs regulations are altered.

Mr. Calman: I make that motion.

Mr. Corwin: I second it.

The President: It is moved that this recommendation be concurred in. Those in favor of the motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. Carried.

The report of the Third Purchasing Agent is also approved.

No report has been received by the Committee from the First Purchasing Agent, Mr. Sellschopp. As he has never paid any percentages to the Treasurer, the Committee recommended that the Trustees be requested to demand a full statement from this officer.

Mr. Calman: I move that the recommendation be adopted.

Mr. Corwin: I second it.

The President: It is moved and seconded that this recommendation be adopted. Those in favor of the motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. Carried.

Are there any further motions with regard to the reports of the Sales, Exchange or Purchasing Department?

Mr. Albrecht: I wish to make a remark in regard to the Sales Department. I wish to announce that the Staten Island Society were not able to participate in the Sales Department of the last year, on account of the action of the Sales Superintendent. The action of Mr. Calman was this: In December last I received a letter requesting me to furnish Mr. Calman the names of the members of the A. P. A. in good standing. I was not able to do that, and also it was not in the power of Mr. Calman to ask me to do this. The members who are in good standing are not asked for in the Constitution. It only says that I shall give the names of the A. P. A. members in our Branch, and that was one reason why I did not reply to Mr. Calman's letter, because I did not know which members were in good standing, and it was impossible for me to know that. Furthermore, Mr. Calman wrote in the same letter—as far as I can recollect by heart, it reads that by the action of the last Convention, the Sales Superintendent was deprived of the right of first choice from the sheets, and therefore, it is my intention, Mr. Calman says, that the Branch Managers should subject themselves to the same rules as he had to do. And that is the other reason I did not reply to Mr. Calman's letter, because I did not want to subject myself to this rule; and I would not say that Mr. Calman had any right to ask such a thing of me. I let the matter rest until the 1st of February, and then asked Mr. Calman when he would be ready to supply this Branch with the sheets. Meanwhile Mr. Calman had ample time to reconsider his December letter, but by no means. His answer of February 3rd states plainly that he refers me to the letter

I received from him on December 3rd; and he insists on the rules and regulations laid down in his letter.

Mr. Corwin: I move that a vote of commiseration be extended to the Staten Island Society for their hard luck.

Mr. Calman: When I assumed the office of Superintendent, it was certainly my intention, and it was the intention of the members of the Official Board who made the appointment, that I should carry out the words and spirit of our Constitution and By-Laws. There had been a great deal of objection among the members to the fact that the Superintendent of Exchange had the right to remove from the sheet any stamp that he desired for himself before submitting them to the members; and the greatest complaint was that even when the members were first on the circuit, a number of stamps were removed from the sheets. Before our President left for St. Louis, I submitted to him a draft of a letter which I intended to send to the Superintendents of the Branches which were to participate in the A. P. A. exchange. In that I stated that as the Convention had decided that the Superintendent was deprived of the first choice, it was the evident intention of the members present that the individual member who happened to be first on any circuit should have the privilege of the first selection. If the Branch Superintendents were to enjoy this privilege, which the Superintendent no longer enjoyed, which had been withdrawn from him, the members would not enjoy the privilege which it was evidently intended that they should have. At the same time, in that same letter, I stated that I could not make any rules that would bind the members who participated in a certain Branch; and if they saw fit to allow the Superintendent to have the first choice, instead of themselves, that I had no control over them; but until the members permitted it, I would not permit it; and I think the Association will bear me out in that rule which I laid down. I considered it a great deal better that every member in the Association should participate individually in the exchange and get his opportunity of first selection in the sheets than that the Branch Managers should have the first selection.

As to my having asked for the number of members in good standing, that is merely a quibble. If one is a member, he is in good standing; and if the Branch Superintendent had stated to me that "such and

such are members of our Branch," the sheets would have been sent; but I never received any reply of that kind. After the circular to the managers of branches, I had printed at my own expense, and sent out a circular to every single member of the Association, asking him whether he wished to participate in the Exchange Department, and not a single member of the Staten Island Society sent me his name. In February I received the letter which Mr. Albrecht mentioned, in which he asked me when the Staten Island Society would receive sheets, and I replied stating that as soon as he complied with the rules and by-laws I should be pleased to send the sheets to the Staten Island Society.

Mr. Corwin: I have permitted the debate to proceed thus far without interposing any objections; but in order to bring this matter properly before us and bring order out of chaos, I move that it be the sense of the Convention that the actions of Mr. Albrecht and Mr. Calman be approved and heartily endorsed by us in regular order.

Mr. Albrecht: Mr. President, I wish to make a remark.

The President: The Chair will state that the Chair permitted these remarks on the part of Mr. Albrecht, as the matter was before the house, with the expectation that they were to be followed by some motion, and having permitted Mr. Albrecht to make these remarks, it was only proper that the other gentleman should be allowed to answer them. If there is no motion to be made by either of these gentlemen, the next thing in order is the report of the Finance Committee. Is the Committee on Finance ready to report?

Mr. Albrecht: As far as I see the amounts upon the balance-sheet agree with the amounts on the vouchers, and I would therefore move that the report of the Treasurer be accepted.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Treasurer be received and approved. Those in favor of the motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

There is no further business upon the minutes of the Chair that we can properly bring before the house until the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws is made. The Chair will give an opportunity now for any other motions.

Mr. Mekeel: I find that on behalf of my proxies I am instructed to offer the following resolutions:

First, That the Association pass a resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to reduce the rate for registration from ten cents to five cents, and that the Association request every member to have a petition signed as numerous as might be possible and passed in the hands of a congressman in each district, for that purpose.

The President: There is a committee who have that matter in charge, and I understand from correspondence with that committee that they are formulating such a petition which they are proposing to have circulated in time for the next session of Congress.

Mr. Scott: This is on another matter.

The President: No, the committee was appointed at the last Convention. Mr. Chandler, I believe, was the chairman.

The Chair is not aware of any other matter that can be attended to until the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws are ready to report. Has any member any other matter to lay before the Convention?

Mr. Watson: I will make a motion that the Board of Trustees be elective hereafter, be an elective office, to be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Scott: I move to amend that by making all the officers of the Association elective.

Mr. Mekeel: I second the motion. I have three of my proxies who inform me that they want all the officers elective.

The President: The motion is made and seconded that all the officers—Do I understand the gentleman to accept the amendment?

Mr. Corwin: All the officers, that is it.

Mr. Mekeel: He did not accept it.

The President: Do I understand, Mr. Watson, that you accept the amendment?

Mr. Watson: Yes, sir.

The President: Then the motion is that all officers be made elective. Or shall I put the amendment first?

Mr. Mekeel: I second Mr. Scott's amendment.

The President: The motion, as amended, is that all the officers of this Association be hereafter elective.

Mr. Corwin: I call your attention to the fact that there will be no quorum on this motion.

The President: The Chair knows of but one way of ascertaining whether there will be a quorum or not a quorum, and that is to take a vote.

Mr. Bradt: I move that this matter be

referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The President: It is moved and seconded that this matter be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Those in favor will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. Carried.

Mr. Stone: We have had nothing as yet from the Incorporation Committee. They were instructed at the last Convention to prepare a constitution and report it in the columns of the official journal within a specified time. I would like to ask if the Committee have done anything about it, and whether they intend to report at this meeting or not.

The President: As Chairman of that Committee, I will say that since the last Convention there has been some conference among the members of the Committee on Incorporation; and it was found that the Committee were not in favor of incorporation, and therefore they concluded to make no report. It was found that the difficulties in the way were such that without more definite action on the part of the Convention indicating a preference for some particular State or something of that sort, it would be almost useless to go to work and attempt to formulate a constitution, as the Laws of each different State would require different provisions made.

Mr. Corwin: I move that the report of the Committee be accepted, and the Committee be discharged with thanks.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Constitution be accepted, and the Committee be discharged with thanks. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner; contrary minded. The Chair is in doubt. The ayes have it.

The Chair knows of no further business before the Convention.

Mr. Mekeel: I move that we adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Adjourned.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SALES DEPT.

This Department has nothing to report but the usual routine business.

During the early part of the year the Oesterreichischer Philatelisten Club of Vienna has conferred the honor of electing the American Philatelic Association a corresponding Society, of which fact I have duly given notice through the columns of "THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST."

I shall, in course of time during the Convention, move to reciprocate the compliment to one of the oldest and strongest philatelic societies in Europe.

JOSEPH RECHERT,
HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 17, '91. *International Sec.*

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19TH.

The President: Gentlemen, you will please come to order. Mr. Bogert, do I understand you have Mr. Watson's proxies?

Mr. Bogert: Yes, sir.

The President: The first thing in order is the reading of the minutes of the last session.

Mr. Stone: Mr. President, I move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Mr. Leland: I second the motion.

The President: Those in favor of the motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

The next thing in order is the calling of the roll.

Mr. Corwin: I move that the roll be called.

The President: The calling of the roll will now be proceeded with by the Secretary. As this roll is called, the members will please answer to the number of proxies held, in order that we may ascertain if we have a sufficient number here to proceed. The Secretary proceeds to call the roll.

The President: While the vote is being counted, I will call your attention to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws, which relate to the amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws, as most of the business this morning will consist in action upon the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Article 3 provides that a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of one-half of the voting membership represented in the Convention in person or by proxy.

The Secretary: There is no quorum present this morning: there are only 228 votes.

Mr. Mekeel: There must be more than that; I make it 241.

The Secretary: I put it down the way you fellows gave it to me.

The President: As far as the presence of a quorum is concerned, we are bound to have a quorum. How many have been present at the Convention in person and by proxies, altogether?

The Secretary: 263, altogether.

The President: Then, of course we have a quorum, because the quorum consists of two-thirds of that number; 228 is more than two-thirds of 260 odd.

Mr. Mekeel: There is a mistake somewhere.

Mr. Leland: Supposing we take it over again.

The President: The Secretary will call the vote over again.

The Secretary: I would like to say that probably some of the gentlemen present have not included their own vote with their proxies.

Mr. Scott: That will only make a difference of half a dozen or so.

The roll is again called by the Secretary.

The President: How many have answered the roll?

The Secretary: 238, just one over one-half.

The President: The provision of the Constitution with regard to amendments of the Constitution and By-Laws is that the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association may be altered or amended by the assent of two-thirds of the members of the Association voting on such alteration or amendment, provided that a majority of all the voting membership of the Association shall have voted. The voting shall be by ballot under the direction of the Board of Trustees or in open Convention.

The further provision that any By-Laws passed by the Official Board, or By-Law or amendment to the Constitution of the Association passed in Convention shall be submitted to a general vote, in case a majority of the voting members shall so request.

There are 475 members entitled to vote. Of these there are at present represented in the room 238. There are required to alter the Constitution or amend it, 238 votes, of which two-thirds must be in the affirmative. We have, therefore, a quorum present, and also a sufficient number of members present and represented to amend the Constitution, provided every person here votes.

Mr. Mekeel: I also understand that there are a few proxies that are not included in this result.

Mr. Bradt: There is a report by the Committee on Credentials that has been on the Secretary's desk; seven proxies there.

The Secretary: I report that seven more proxies have been submitted.

The President: What is the total number present?

The Secretary: The total present is now 250.

The President: 167 votes are required to carry an amendment. The regular order of business is the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Is that Committee ready to report?

Mr. Stone: Yes.

Mr. Corwin: I move that the report be read section by section, and action be taken on each section as read.

Mr. Stone: The report is quite short compared with last year's.

The President: Perhaps it is well that the whole report should be read as it is not very long, and members may thereby get an idea of the general nature of the changes contemplated.

Mr. Mekeel: I second Mr. Corwin's motion.

Mr. Stone: The first question which the Committee acted upon was the question of incorporation.

Mr. Corwin: If the Committee, in its wisdom, had stated what the expense was, perhaps it would be easier to pass upon.

Mr. Stone: We would say as to that that the expense was stated to run all the way from six dollars up to two hundred. Good authority, high legal authority in this Association, told us that we would be lucky if we got off for \$150.

Mr. Corwin: You can get incorporated in New York State for \$1.50.

Mr. Stone: We were informed by two persons in New York, one that it would cost \$500, and the other that it would cost in the neighborhood of \$100.

Mr. Corwin: This is simply ridiculous.

The President: The gentleman is out of order. The Chair will not permit the language to be characterized by any such terms.

Mr. Corwin: The language is withdrawn. Suppose I should substitute "supremely." All there is to it is to get your papers together and go before a judge of the Supreme Court, and get his signature and it is done, and any lawyer in the Association will probably be willing to do it for nothing.

Mr. Rogers: If we incorporate under the laws of New Jersey, for which I intend to make a motion later, it will not cost the Association one cent. It will be paid by voluntary subscription.

Mr. Mekeel: The American Philatelic Association is not receiving any voluntary subscriptions. The expense of incorporation will be paid out of the treasury. We are not a charity organization. (Cries of "good.")

Mr. Stone: This matter of incorporation was pretty thoroughly discussed in committee, and this was a unanimous report.

The President: Gentlemen: You have heard the report, and in accordance with the custom of former Conventions, unless

objection is made, we will now proceed to consider these matters one after the other, and the Chair will endeavor to state them so that the members may understand fully the extent and scope of the matters proposed.

The first matter reported upon by the Committee was with regard to incorporating the Association. If agreeable to the Convention, I will pass that matter now, as it will occupy more time than the other matters which are presented for consideration.

The first amendment to the Constitution, in the order of the Constitution, is an amendment to Article 3 of the Constitution relating to proceedings in Convention. As this Article now stands, it is provided that the Association shall meet in Convention each year at the time and place designated by the previous Convention; and that a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of one half of the membership there represented in person or by proxy. That no elective officer or trustee of this Association shall be permitted to act for or vote as proxy for any other member of the Association.

It is now proposed by the Committee to add another section to Article 3, to be entitled Section 4, in the following words: "No member of the Association can hold and vote more than fifty proxies at any Convention."

Mr. Calman: I move that we adopt that section.

The President: It is moved and seconded that this be adopted.

Mr. Scott: I move that it be amended to say that no proxies can be transferred in any way after they have arrived at the Convention. There was considerable dissatisfaction caused after the last Convention by the fact that proxies were transferred and changed and all that sort of thing. The person who has secured the largest number of proxies is not here, although he knows very well that this is the most important business in this Convention; yet he is not here. Yesterday afternoon when there was every evidence that there would be some disagreeable things said, I noticed that there was a full convention. If there is a fight coming on there will be a full attendance; but when there is nothing on but the business of the Society, they are not here. I think that proxies ought not to be allowed to be transferred after they are once given. Of course a man can give a proxy with

power of substitution, but we can provide against that and say they shall not be accepted.

Mr. Calman: In the first place, I think we have no right to put such a provision in our constitution. If a member gives a proxy to any particular person, it is given with confidence in him, and he is also satisfied that the proxy should be transferred to any other person in whom the proxyholder has confidence; and I think we have no right to alter the essential feature of a proxy, in such a way as to shut off any one who is not here at the moment when the vote is taken.

Mr. Davison: If this amendment of Mr. Scott is not put to the other one, I can not see what earthly use it will be limiting in any way to fifty proxies. For instance, I might get two hundred proxies, and I might transfer 150 to other members, and I control the whole two hundred just as well; unless we say they shall not be transferred, what use will there be in limiting the number?

Mr. Rogers: If I choose, as a member, to entrust to Mr. Calman my proxy, at a convention which I cannot attend, and he finds at a late hour that he cannot attend, and sends my proxy by some one else, it would now be cast out because he has already received fifty proxies from other members. Is that fair to the members of the Association? I don't think that we ought to limit our proxies, the number that a member can hold. If a member will entrust a man with his proxies, I think that member has a right to transfer them, and that we have no right to control the number of proxies any man can handle.

(Cries of question.)

The President: The question is on the adoption of the amendment. I will read it.

Section 4. No member of the Association can hold and vote more than fifty proxies at any Convention. Those in favor of adopting the amendment will signify it in the usual manner.

Mr. Corwin: Where is Mr. Scott's amendment?

The President: It was not seconded.

Mr. Corwin: Then I second it now.

The President: The question is now upon the amendment suggested by Mr. Scott to the effect that no proxy shall be transferred after the opening of the Convention. Is that correct?

Mr. Scott: I say that no proxy be transferred after they are once given.

The President: The amendment is then that no proxy shall be transferable.

Mr. Scott: That is the idea.

The President: Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Calman: I move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Stone: I second the motion.

The President: Those in favor of the motion will signify it in the usual manner. The ayes have it.

The question now recurs upon the original amendment as proposed by the Committee. I will read it again (reads). Those in favor of the adoption of this section will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The ayes have it.

Mr. Calman: Does that go into effect immediately? Then it is useless to consider any further amendment to the Constitution. We have not a majority of the members here.

Mr. Corwin: I think, under the circumstances, we had better adjourn.

Mr. Stone: I move to reconsider the vote by which that section was adopted. Seconded by Mr. Mekeel.

Mr. Scott: I move to amend it by reconsidering everything that has been done at this Convention.

The President: Those in favor of the motion to reconsider will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The ayes have it.

Mr. Stone: I move that we lay that section on the table for the present.

Mr. Mekeel: I make an amendment to the original motion that it take effect at the next Convention.

Mr. Stone: I accept the amendment.

The President: Why don't you make the amendment that all amendments to the Constitution shall not take effect until after the adjournment of this Convention?

Mr. Mekeel: I make that motion.

Mr. Stone: I accept the amendment.

The President: Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

Mr. Corwin: I can't see that the passage of this will change what has been done before; we can't go back again.

Mr. Stone: The original motion is still before us.

The President: The original motion is still before the house. The last motion made is not in its proper form. The question recurs upon a vote to adopt this section. Those in favor of adopting Section

4 as amended, will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. Carried.

Mr. Mekeel: It makes fifty proxies a limit.

Mr. Stone: Doesn't that motion of Mr. Mekeel which was carried, that no amendment go in effect until the close of the Convention, apply to this as well as anything else?

The President: As that vote was out of place and the Chair should properly have put this motion, the Chair would be inclined to think it does not.

Mr. Mekeel: My motion was made as an amendment to the original motion and was declared carried.

Mr. Corwin: I can straighten out this matter. The whole trouble comes from the fact of proxies being intrusted to a person of inferior mental calibre who votes no when he should have voted yes. If the gentleman will change his vote it will be all right.

Mr. Bogert: The only answer I will give to that is that I was inclined to vote no, but Mr. Mekeel said vote yes, and I took his advice; I will change my vote and vote no.

The President: The gentleman has now changed his vote.

Mr. Stone: I moved that that be laid on the table, and Mr. Mekeel made an amendment or substitute, and I said I would accept it as a substitute.

Mr. Mekeel: Mr. Stone's motion to lay on the table was not seconded. My motion to amend was the one that you acted upon.

The President: The Chair should have put this as an amendment. The effect of it would be to suspend the action on the adoption of this section until after the adjournment of the Convention.

Mr. Corwin: I would like to ask is it proper to make such a motion?

The President: It was voted to reconsider the former vote. The Chair then put the original motion, and an amendment was offered to it, at the time, which the Chair considers to have been in order. Then, while that was pending, the Chair made a suggestion; this was offered as an amendment, and was carried. The original motion, as amended, was then put and carried.

Mr. Mekeel: Do I understand that that motion has been carried with the amendment; that this section of the Constitution has been adopted, and that it should not

take effect until after the close of the Convention?

The President: The Chair does not know what the gentleman understands. The Chair states that the effect is that it is adopted, to take effect after the Convention adjourns.

Mr. Corwin: Now we come to the original question as amended.

The President: I think the minutes will show that all this is in order now.

The President: The next suggestion is to amend Article 4, Section 2 of the Constitution, by inserting the words, "be chosen from different States" after the words "and shall," so that this section shall read, "The President, First Vice-President, General Secretary, International Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by the Association, and shall be chosen from different States, they to constitute the Official Board." Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Corwin: I move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Scott: I second that motion.

The President: It is moved to lay this amendment on the table. Those in favor will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. The ayes have it.

Mr. Stone: I move the adoption of the section.

Mr. Dejonge: I object to it.

The President: I will state for the information of the members, that this amendment as now read, was not a majority report.

Mr. Stone: Excuse me, Mr. President, three members agreed to it and two did not.

The President: It was not a unanimous report.

Mr. Corwin: When there is a division in committee and there is a minority and majority, it is customary to take the names of those voting.

Mr. Mekeel: That is true, in cases where there is a minority report, but this is a report of the majority; it is customary for the minority to make a report if it is a minority report.

Mr. Calman: I will state that the opponents to this amendment were the President and myself.

The President: It is moved that this amendment be adopted. Those in favor of the amendment will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded.

The President: The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll, and announced that only 228 votes had been cast.

The President: The Chair will announce that the requisite number not having voted for this motion, it is lost.

Mr. Mekeel: I call for the figures.

The Secretary (after a discussion): 191 votes in the affirmative, 58 in the negative, 249 altogether.

The President: 249 having cast their votes, the amendment is carried.

The next amendment in order is also an amendment to Article 4, Section 2, which will be Section 4: "The Trustees shall also be elected by the Association." The question is on the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. Bradt: I move that the amendment be adopted.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the amendment be adopted. Those in favor will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

The next thing in order is a resolution.

"Resolved, That the members now assembled in Convention request the President to call for a mail vote on the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, to take effect at the next general election:

Amendment to Article 4, Section 5. The Superintendent of Sales shall be elected by the Association, and he shall be a collector and not a dealer."

Mr. Walton: I move that it be laid on the table.

Those in favor of that motion will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is not carried.

The question now recurs on the adoption of this resolution.

A Member: I move that it be adopted.

Mr. Rogers: I second the motion.

The President: Those in favor of the adoption will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

Mr. Scott: There ought to be some time specified.

The President: It provides that it shall take effect before the next general election.

Mr. Scott: Yes, but ten minutes before will be before;—when?

The President: I hope, gentlemen, you will not have a President who will resort to such delay as that in order to defeat this proposition.

Mr. Scott: Yes, but we want to have everything straight.

Mr. Mekeel: In accordance with Mr.

Scott's suggestion, I move that the Official Board be instructed to call for this vote within sixty days.

Mr. Scott: I second it.

The President: The Constitution provides that these votes shall be called for by the President. I suppose the gentleman overlooks the fact, and the resolution is that the President shall call for a mail vote.

Mr. Corwin: I think this whole action is perhaps an insult. We elect officers and we suppose that they will voice the wishes of the Convention and carry them into effect. It is casting a reflection on our officers, and I don't think we have a right to do that.

Mr. Mekeel: So far as I am concerned I am ready to withdraw the motion. I merely made it on the suggestion of Mr. Scott.

The President: The original Constitution of this Association is couched in exactly the same language, "that by and with the consent of the Official Board, or at the call of fifty members, he, that is the President, shall call for a general vote of the members of the Association upon any desired question." Now, if this motion is wrong, it would seem that the Constitution ought to be amended. I simply make that as a suggestion.

The next thing in order is—

Mr. Corwin: Isn't there a motion before the house?

The President: No, sir; it was withdrawn.

The next amendment in order proposed is an amendment to Article 9. The proposition now submitted for your action is to strike out this sentence, "Any By-Laws passed by the Official Board, or amendment to the Constitution or By-Laws passed in Convention, shall be submitted to a general vote, in case a majority of the voting members shall so request," and substitute therefor, "The action of a Convention on any amendment of the Constitution or By-Laws shall be final if such proposed amendment shall have been published in the Official Journal at least thirty days prior to the date of such Convention; but any amendment to the Constitution or By-Laws passed by a Convention, which shall not have been so published, and any By-Laws passed by the Official Board shall be submitted to a general vote in case one hundred members so request within sixty days from the publication of the same in the Official Journal."

A Member: I move that we adopt that amendment.

The President: It is moved and seconded that we adopt the amendment. Those in favor will signify in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

The next matter presented for your consideration is By-Law 8; to amend By-Law 8 by striking out the entire section relating to advertising rates, and to insert in its place the following: By-Law 8, as it now reads provides for the duties of the Literary Board, that the Board shall edit, publish and conduct all the affairs of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, prepare and file all official papers and other matters that may, in their discretion, be of interest to the members; that they shall receive advertisements at the following rates, and then the rates are stated. It is proposed to substitute: "They shall receive advertisements at such uniform rates as they may determine, and publish in the Official Journal. Members shall be entitled to a discount of 20 per cent., but no other deviation from the published schedule of rates shall be permitted."

Mr. Calman: I move that it be adopted.

Mr. Dejonge: I second the motion.

Mr. Stone: I wish to state that the question of the discount to be given to A. P. A. members was fully discussed, and we considered that the present discount is much too large, and the Committee deemed that 20 per cent. was sufficient.

The President: Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of this amendment to By-Law 8, will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

The next proposition is to amend the same By-Law 8, by striking out Section 4, which now reads: "No person shall be allowed to have more than one page of advertisements in any one issue." The question is on the adoption of this amendment.

A Member: I move to adopt the amendment.

The President: It is moved and seconded to adopt this amendment that this section be stricken out. Those in favor of the motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

The next amendment proposed by the Committee is to strike out Paragraph 9 of this same By-Law 8. Paragraph 9 reads (referring to the Literary Board): "They shall select and assign each month a subject or subjects of philatelic interest for

discussion, and the best essays, not exceeding six in number, on any given subject, shall be published in the Official Journal." Those in favor of striking out this section will signify it in the usual manner.

Mr. Corwin: Before that is voted on, I would like the Committee to state their reasons for wishing to strike that out. Is it intended to signify, as it now does, that there is not intellect enough in the Society to furnish essays for publication?

The President: The Chair will state the history of this, and then Mr. Stone will give the reasons of the Committee. This section was stricken out at the last Convention, and by the vote that restored this By-Law to its original form, it found its way back again.

Mr. Stone: For information as to the reasons why the Literary Board wish that clause dropped, I would refer our Vice-President to the stenographer's report of the last Convention, in which I stated the various drawbacks in the way of members responding to our call for essays; instead of publishing the six best essays a month, it was a rare thing to receive one-half that number; some months we didn't get any.

Mr. Corwin: In other words it was a farce.

Mr. Stone: Yes. I move its adoption.

Mr. Rogers: I second the motion that this recommendation be adopted.

The President: It is moved and seconded that this recommendation be adopted. Those in favor of this motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

The next recommendation of the Committee is to strike out the whole of the remaining section of By-Law 8. The Chair is under the impression that, acting on the suggestion of United States Officials at the time application was made to admit the American Philatelist to second class rates, this section was stricken out, and for the reason that it conflicts, in the opinion of those Officials, with United States Laws, and that it is now suggested to strike out the section which relates to the expenses of this Board, and reads as follows: "All expenses of this Board shall be chargeable against the general fund of the Association, and all receipts from advertisements and subscriptions, or other sources, shall be credited to the general fund, but the Board shall keep their own accounts, reporting to the Secretary quarterly, and drawing or paying out the balances only." The ruling

of the Department was, as to that, that this section made the American Philatelist the Journal of the club, and brought it under the law which excludes all such from the second class rate. Therefore it was stricken out as it was in conflict with the other By-Law, which was also passed at the suggestion of United States Officials. I do not think that any action on the matter is necessary unless you consider the possible doubt that the Chair may be in error as to what has occurred.

Mr. Stone: To make the thing certain I move its adoption. Seconded by Mr. Bogert.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Committee to strike out and amend the By-Law in this way be adopted. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

At the suggestion of the United States Officials, in order to make the By-Laws conform as far as possible under the circumstances to the law governing the second class rates, the Official Board adopted the following: "Section 1 of By-Law 11: Dues of members residents of the United States and Canada shall be \$2. per annum, and the dues of others who are residents of other countries, 50 cents per annum," etc. As we are now on the amendment of the By-Laws, I suggest that it will be well to have that action confirmed by the Association.

Mr. Calman: I move its adoption.

Mr. Stone: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Calman and seconded by Mr. Stone, that the action of the Official Board in adopting this By-Law, be confirmed. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

Another matter suggested for your action is to strike out the amendment passed at the last Convention to By-Law 9, which reads: "All resignations from membership of this Association shall be referred to the Board of Trustees, who shall cause a list of the same to be published," etc., and to amend By-Law 11 by inserting in the second section the following: "Or the member presents his resignation." The section will then read: "In case any member fails to settle his account within thirty days from the time when due, the Treasurer will notify such delinquent member, and unless such dues are paid, 'or the member presents his resignation,' within thirty days thereafter his name shall be stricken from the roll."

Mr. Calman: I move its adoption.

Mr. Corwin: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved by Mr. Calman and seconded by Mr. Corwin, that this amendment be adopted. Those in favor will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

Mr. Corwin: It might not come amiss to call the attention of the Convention to the fact that the distinguished Superintendent of Exchange of the Staten Island Society has just entered the room.

The President: A further recommendation of the report is to add the following section to By-Law 11: "All resignations received by the Secretary shall be published in the next number of the Official Journal, and if no objections are received within one month of the date of the publication, they shall be duly accepted by him to take effect from the date of the receipt, but no member will be permitted to resign while indebted to the Association."

The Secretary moved to adopt the amendment. Seconded by Mr. Stone.

The President: It is moved and seconded that this amendment to By-Law 11 be adopted. Those in favor will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded.

Mr. Corwin: Would it not be well for the Secretary to state the reasons for the change?

The Secretary: I don't think that needs any explanation. The Secretary wants to have a law on the subject, and not use his own discretion.

Mr. Corwin: I should like to know the object of taking the matter of resignations out of the hands of three intelligent gentlemen and putting them in the hands of one gentleman.

Mr. Stone: I will suggest one thing; our Trustees have generally in the past found it difficult to take action or to get any suggestions, and they get delayed in the work.

Mr. Dejonge: It is rough to take it out of the hands of the Trustees.

Mr. Walton: Mr. Corwin proposes to leave the power in the Board of Trustees, to which I have no objection, but it causes a great deal of trouble. I propose that resolution only as a safe-guard to members of this Association, only to relieve the Board of Trustees and not leave it in their hands, as the Secretary and not the Board of Trustees should be the proper one to judge of a resignation. Now, every resignation I send to the Board of Trustees, I have to state the standing of a member and

send a letter to them and receive it back; and I think it ought to be left to the Secretary, and save all this trouble, that is all.

The President: The Chair is called upon for a statement of the effect of this amendment, with regard to resignations. It is an important matter, and has caused some difficulty in the past. It was the habit before the last Convention for the Secretary to drop members who did not pay their dues, and also to accept resignations, and there was no definite law on the subject. The last Convention adopted this By-Law and amendment to the By-Law providing that all resignations of members should be referred to the Board of Trustees, and that they should publish a list of the same in the Official Journal, and in case no objection was raised, accept the resignation. That was intended to cover the case of persons who were in debt to the Association, or who had unsettled difficulties pending with other members, in order that no one might resign for the purpose of shielding himself from any action that might be considered necessary by the Trustees. The other provisions with regard to resignations relate only to those members who are dropped from the rolls for the non-payment of dues. In the case of those members, as the By-Law now reads, "Any member whose name shall be so stricken from the rolls may, on payment of all back dues, be reinstated at the discretion of the Secretary, who may, however, refer any case of doubt to the Trustees." There is therefore no provision in the By-Laws, as they now stand, for referring the application for reinstatement of any member who resigned in good standing, or was supposed to be in good standing, to the Trustees, but the law requires that all resignations from membership in the Association shall be referred to the Trustees, who shall cause the list to be published; and if no objection is made, shall accept.

It is now proposed, this being purely formal in its character, that the Secretary shall do the same thing. I make the suggestion that power should be given the Secretary to refer a case to the Trustees when he sees proper.

Mr. Calman: I move to amend that proposed amendment to the Constitution by adding the words: "In case the Secretary is in doubt of the advisability of accepting a resignation of any member, he shall refer the matter to the Board of Trustees."

Mr. Rogers: I second that motion.

The President: It is moved to amend the

amendment as reported by the Committee, so that in case the Secretary is in doubt as to the advisability of accepting the resignation of any member, he may refer the matter for decision to the Board of Trustees. Those in favor of the motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

The question now recurs on the amendment as amended. Those in favor of the adoption of the amendment, as amended, will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

The only other matter now remaining is the report of the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws with regard to incorporation.

At this point a motion was made by Mr. Rogers to adjourn, and after considerable discussion, the Chair suggested that it would be better to finish all matters before the Convention, at this session, before taking a final adjournment *sine die*.

Mr. Calman: I think that the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, with regard to incorporation, can be disposed of in a very short time.

The President: The Committee finds that the expense of incorporation would be greater than the finances of the Association would admit.

Mr. Rogers: I will state the reason that I wish to make a motion with reference to the matter, because if we think of incorporating, I think we ought to incorporate under the laws of New Jersey, and I make the motion to adjourn, as I wished to have Mr. McKim here, as I don't know anybody else who could give us points in that direction better than he can; and he has promised to come to our second session, but he is not here yet.

Mr. Dejonge: I think if Mr. Rogers wants to put any such thing as that before us, he should have informed us before this.

Mr. Calman: As to the advisability of having Mr. McKim, I have no doubt that he can inform us on the subject; but I think there are other members here, who can inform us as well. I think the President can give us his views on the subject.

Mr. Walton: Of course a motion to adjourn is not advisable, and I think that we can adjourn *sine die* in an hour or two.

Mr. Rogers: If you can give us any statement of the law of New Jersey, I will refer the matter to the President; and if he will explain to us the law on the subject, I will withdraw my motion to adjourn.

Mr. Dejonge: I think the question is whether we are going to consider this or not.

The President: I will ask Mr. Calman to take the Chair.

The President: I think that perhaps it would be well for me to state to the Convention, to the best of my ability, what I now recollect in regard to the investigation that was made by myself and some other members of the Committee, and what we agreed to, at the time that this matter was referred to us as a Committee on incorporating the Association. The substance of the result of our inquiries was published, as ordered by the Convention, in a number of the "American Philatelist," some time prior to the last Convention. I think it was the April number. The substance of the report was, that we found that it would be impossible to incorporate under the laws of any State in the Union, except the State of West Virginia, without imposing restrictions upon the Association, which, in the opinion of the Committee, were not advisable.

Under the law of West Virginia, however, as we understood it, none of the members of the Committee being willing to pass at that time absolutely upon the question, as none of us were practicing lawyers in the State of West Virginia; under the law of the State of West Virginia, as we understood it, it was possible to incorporate this Association, or any other Association, without having a single member of the Association a resident of that state; without having a single one of the officers chosen from that state; without ever holding a meeting of its stockholders or directors in that state. In other words, it was possible, under the law of West Virginia, which had been tested in their own Supreme Court, that a body of gentlemen could be incorporated for any business, and apparently for any scientific or religious purpose, in the State of West Virginia, and on the payment of certain dues to the state, in the first instance, and an annual tax or license for each year afterwards, maintain their organization elsewhere, holding their meetings of stockholders and Conventions anywhere else they pleased, and to have all the members of its Official Board, or Board of Trustees or Directors, residents of other states of the Union. We also found that quite a large number of financial concerns, such as railroads, large mining and oil companies were incorporated, and were daily being incorporated under that law of West Virginia,

which seemed to fill a want which has been felt all over the United States, ever since the days have arrived in which corporations do business in more than one state, and their law removes difficulties which are experienced by those corporations which do business in a great number of states, for the reason that New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, or some other large city is usually the place where the corporations find it most convenient to have their office; most convenient to have their directors meet, and their law meets a want which attempts have been made to fill by passing a National Law, whereby a company could be incorporated under the law of the United States.

The Committee, however, did not report in favor of incorporating this Association under the laws of West Virginia for the reason that it did not seem advisable at the time to incur the expense, which would be, as far as we could ascertain, the payment of the annual fee, and of maintaining, if even at a comparatively nominal price, an office in the State of West Virginia. At that time we had no member of the Association resident there. We therefore recommended a second scheme for incorporating the Association, but that scheme was perhaps too cumbersome to work practically well, and the Committee were not very hearty in the advocacy of that plan. Since that time, however, the matter has been more widely discussed among members of the Association, and for myself I will say that I am convinced that if we can incorporate this Association, in any State, without making it too much of a local affair in appearance, I think that it ought to be done. (Applause.)

Since then I think I have investigated this subject very carefully, and have been over the laws governing incorporations in every State in the Union. This was done in the service of the Association, but of course redounded to my own benefit very largely in practice, as it enabled me to answer off-hand a very great many questions which prior to that time were constantly being put to me and had to be investigated separately, but it was done at that time for the purpose of incorporating this Association. For one I do not regard the great bug-bear that members are individually liable, as a very frightful creature; I do not think it is as terrible as it has been represented to be, but I do find that it has kept out of the Association a great many men who are

possessed of means, who have the fear that they might at least be annoyed in case of any indebtedness of the Association being in dispute, or in case of any unsettled indebtedness arising, and therefore I think that if we could incorporate under the law of any state, but particularly a state that is so liberal in its provisions as the State of West Virginia, it had better be done; notwithstanding the expense which it might entail, I think it ought to be done; and I think even if we have to incur the extreme annual expense, which, as I recall it, is the payment of a license fee of \$50.00, that we can now afford to pay that license and the other fees which would be practically nominal. But in order to incorporate under the law of West Virginia, it would be necessary of course to have legal advice from some attorney resident in that State. We should have some attorney there who would, in the first instance, advise us whether we could be incorporated under their law, and, in the next place, see that we were properly incorporated under that law; if, then, we once get a charter from the State of West Virginia, we might proceed with our business just as we do now, and so long as we complied with the law of that State that charter would not be disputed in any other State in the Union, and could not be disputed by any person anywhere except by the State of West Virginia. We should be an incorporation, and, in the event of a contest our members would have the protection, under the law of that State, of being members of a corporation, instead of members of a co-partnership. My own suggestion would therefore be, that a resolution be adopted to the effect that the Official Board be instructed to employ counsel in the State of West Virginia, and get a reply as to this matter, and if the answer was that it could be done, then the Board should be instructed to do it within a certain time.

I think that it is the only safe course to pursue; although it may cost a little money I think it ought to be done, and I have no doubt that those members who are so desirous of being incorporated would contribute towards the expense thereof. The difficulty raised here is in saying what the expense is; I should suppose that we would be charged an attorney fee of fifty dollars, the fees for the charter and a tax of fifty dollars. If we are advised that we can incorporate as a scientific association, that tax may not have to be paid. There is

also the possibility that even if we are considered a business corporation, and are incorporated there, and have a member resident, who shall keep duplicates of our books for examination or for assessment in the State of West Virginia in his office, which is often done, and which is a purely nominal thing, we should then have to pay about ten dollars a year; and if we had no office there, we might be subject to a payment of fifty dollars. What the fee for the attorney whom we employed would be I cannot say. In my own state it would be anywhere from fifty to five hundred dollars, depending upon the work of drawing up the papers. I do not apprehend that the fee would be very large. I stated to the Committee yesterday that the possible limit, in my opinion, would be a hundred and fifty dollars. I should think that a reputable attorney in West Virginia would certainly not charge us over one hundred dollars for services in this matter. We would submit to him our Constitution and By-Laws, as they now stand, and the plan which now forms our Constitution would form the articles of agreement; all the rest of our Constitution would become By-Laws; and it seems to me that it would be a work which ordinarily an attorney would hardly charge more than fifty dollars for. Perhaps with the fees in West Virginia, it would bring it up to about one hundred dollars.

Now, with regard to the laws of any other states, I will not undertake, as not practicing outside of a few states, to state the different laws in each different state. These laws are different in each state, in almost every one of them, at least in the majority of them. I think in New York what we call a Board of Directors have to hold meetings in the state. In some states the entire board has to reside in the state. In some states the offices have to be maintained in the state, and all meetings held in the state, while all the transactions at any meetings held elsewhere are null and void; and in some states they go to the extent of requiring directors to be residents of a certain county, and require that meetings must be held there, and all those sorts of restrictions would give to this Association the appearance of being a strictly local Association; and it does not seem advisable, with the feeling that there is upon the subject, to incorporate such an Association as this under the laws of any other state, except some state as liberal as the State of West Virginia. My recollection is that if

it is incorporated under the law of New York, the majority of the Board of Trustees, or as they are probably called the Directors—that is, the business body of the Association—only are required to be from New York, and that if our board were increased to seven or nine, in that case, four would do for New York, and three or four for elsewhere. Various other suggestions might be made which might answer the provisions of the law of New York. At the same time, while the chances are that some of the members of the Official Board or Board of Directors, or Board of Trustees would be chosen outside of the State of New York, as I understand it, we would have to hold our meetings in New York, or we would have to resort to the same subterfuge which is frequently resorted to by other concerns elsewhere, that is to instruct our local representatives to adopt our suggestions. Those things are certainly not desirable for members of this Association, and although I cannot therefore answer Mr. Rogers' question fully, I think I have made the matter as plain as I could; but I should be happy to answer any questions I can in regard to incorporation.

Mr. Mekeel: I think this Association is indebted to Mr. Tiffany for the good work and explanation he has given us on this subject, and I think it would be clear to any one in the room that the only state in which we can incorporate would be West Virginia; the point which came up yesterday seemed to be the question of expense and that we can ascertain by pursuing the course suggested by Mr. Tiffany, and in order to get the matter properly before the meeting, I move you that the Official Board of the American Philatelic Association be instructed to employ a lawyer in West Virginia to ascertain what the necessary requirements are, what the expense will be and if we can incorporate or be incorporated there, as we now suppose we can; and that that expense be defrayed by the Association, and after this has been done that the matter shall be submitted to the members of the Association and a vote taken upon it, whether or not we shall incorporate. I think it would carry by a large majority.

Mr. Scott: This talking of incorporation has been going along now about three years, and to my knowledge there are nine men who will resign immediately if nothing definite is done about incorporating. We would still retain the boys and dealers and

if we do not incorporate or make some definite and actual time when that will be done or accomplished, I think the only way to be done is to pass some resolution to show that we will be incorporated inside of sixty days, provided the cost will not be over \$500.

Mr. Davison: It seems to me that it will not be necessary to employ a lawyer in West Virginia. The reason I say this is that we have a Brooklyn member, a lawyer, and in speaking to me at different times he has spoken about our incorporating in West Virginia, and has told me of a number of firms he has incorporated in that state, and if he can do it I think it will be cheaper than going down there for a lawyer.

Mr. Calman: I believe Mr. Davison is correct; it does not require the services of a lawyer in that state; I think we can get someone here who knows something about it.

Mr. Rogers: I wish to read a letter received by Mr. Watson from the Secretary of the State of West Virginia, which reads as follows:

Mr. Rogers reads letter.

A member: I wish to amend the motion of Mr. Mekeel, and I move that a committee consisting of Messrs. Scott, Mekeel, Stone, Bradt and Arnold be appointed to see that we are incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia, or the State of New York, inside of sixty days.

Motion seconded.

Mr. Corwin: That seems also to be operative, if we can do it in that time.

The President: As I have already expressed myself, I will take the liberty, although in the Chair, to repeat what I said. It seems to me that the only thing that can be done is to instruct the Official Board of this Association to ascertain how this incorporating can be done, be it under the laws of the State of West Virginia or under the laws of some other state, and to instruct them to do it within a limited time—within a reasonable time, and while I am perfectly willing that the work be done by a large committee, it seems to me that a small number, given all power, would be preferable, or have it done by the present Official Board, and it makes no difference by whom it is done, only to do it, and the smaller number we get the better; in fact if this resolution is passed it can be done by the Secretary almost entirely or by the President; it would be simply to write to an attorney-at-law, enclosing him a copy of our Constitution and By-Laws, and ask

his advice, and when his advice was given it should be followed. Now, there is a resolution before the Association which covers that part, except that it does not go far enough.

Mr. Mekeel: I will move to make the amendment a special amendment to authorize the Official Board to take that action within thirty days.

Mr. Dejonge: I second the motion.

Mr. Walton: Make it three months and give the Board time.

Mr. Dejonge: No, sir, sixty days or never.

Mr. Walton: Make it ninety days.

Mr. Dejonge: No, sir.

The President: If they cannot do it within sixty days they will have to do it as soon as they can, but I think the limit of time is long enough.

Mr. Rogers: I withdraw my motion.

The President: As the Chair understands it, there is now a motion before the House, seconded, that the Official Board are hereby instructed to ascertain whether this Association can be incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, and how it is to be done, and to proceed upon being so advised to incorporate this Association within sixty days. The question is called for. Those in favor of the resolution will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

Mr. Stone: On behalf of some of my proxies, who instructed me to vote against incorporation, I would like to put on the record these votes against that.

Mr. Calman: I don't think that is necessary.

Mr. Walton: I wish to read the following communication:

Mr. Walton: Before we adjourn, I have another communication here. Mr. President, I am very sorry to announce the death of Mr. Jarvis V. Thompson.

Mr. Stone: I move you, sir, that the Oesterreichischer Philatelisten Club of Vienna be elected a corresponding society of the American Philatelic Association.

Mr. Dejonge: I second the motion.

Mr. Calman: I understand, Mr. President, that these are simply preliminary tenders, to the different societies.

The President: With a knowledge that they will accept the honor. Those in favor of that will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

Mr. Stone: I move you, sir, that the Société Française de Timbrologie be elected

a corresponding society of the American Philatelic Association. Seconded by Mr. Calman and carried.

Mr. Scott: Before we close I would like to offer a resolution, which is as follows: "Resolved: That the American Philatelic Association hereby tenders its thanks to the New York Times for the use of these commodious rooms during the meeting of our Sixth Annual Convention. In tendering this vote of thanks, the members of the Association are mindful that this courtesy was extended to them by one who since the invitation was received, has been removed by death from the management of the great Daily of which he was so long the guiding spirit, and whose life has taught the whole country how surely unassuming advocacy of right against wrong, uniform courtesy towards all, both friend and foe, and hearty sympathy with all right enterprises, whether great or small, wins in the end the most valuable renown."

(Several voices, "Second the motion.")

The President: It is moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted. Those in favor of that will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote.

A member: I would like to ask for a report of the Committee appointed at the last Convention on the matter of duty on postage stamps; we have heard nothing from them.

Mr. Calman: As one of the members of that Committee, I can only say, what the members already know, that our labors have been unsuccessful. Immediately after the adjournment of the last Convention we met and prepared a petition and sent it to several members of Congress. At this particular time the Senate Committee had the Tariff Bill in their hands for consideration, and a copy of the petition was sent to every member of that committee and to the Speaker of the House, and it seems that they entirely ignored that petition.

Mr. Stone: No, it was that they had got past the consideration of that subject and could not take it up again.

Mr. Mekeel: As a member of that committee I also received communications in regard to the petition which was sent out, and an answer was received which stated substantially that they could not go back to the question of postage stamps, as they had passed that point, and I, as a member of that committee, think it ought to be continued and report at the next Convention.

Mr. Stone: I move that the committee be

continued in force with directions to report at the next Convention. Seconded.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the Committee on the duties on postage stamps be continued and ordered to report at the next Convention, or sooner if possible. Those in favor will signify in the usual manner.

Mr. Calman: I wish to state to the members, although they are no doubt aware of that fact, that I was as much as anybody interested in this question, and I wrote to Senator Hitchcock and others, and their replies in substance were that they were not prepared at that time to enter into consideration of any matter of revenue or tariff, but were simply investigating the result, and would be here in New York again in September, and would be ready to listen to any suggestions made then.

Mr. Rogers: I move the Secretary be instructed to write to all the Philatelic Associations not connected with this Association and inform them that it is the intention to arrange an exhibition of stamps at the World's Fair to be held in Chicago, and that they be invited to co-operate with us.

Mr. Corwin: I move to amend that by inserting the word "connected."

Mr. Walton: Would it not be well to say International Secretary? He is conversant with it.

Mr. Rogers: Make it International Secretary.

The President: Any further remarks? It is moved and seconded that the International Secretary be instructed to write to all societies, connected with this Association or not connected with it, informing them of the intention of this Association to make an exhibit of stamps at the World's Fair to be held in Chicago, and inviting their co-operation. Those in favor of this motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Mr. Rogers: I move you that the committee be appointed by the President with regard to the exhibition by the American Philatelic Association be authorized to solicit subscriptions towards the expense incurred in arranging the stamps and offering prizes and awards at the Exhibition.

The President: Gentlemen, the motion is that the committee to be appointed by the chair to arrange for an exhibition of stamps at the World's Fair be authorized to solicit subscriptions towards defraying the necessary expenses of having such an exhibition, and also for the purpose of offering prizes.

Mr. Calman: I move that the President and Secretary of this Association be added to that committee as ex-officio members.

Mr. Dejonge: I second that.

The President: The question then before the house is as to authorizing this committee to solicit subscriptions and offer prizes. Those in favor of that motion will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. And to amend the original motion by adding the President and Secretary of the Association, as ex-officio members of that committee. Those in favor of this amendment will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is carried.

Mr. Davison: Before the Association adjourns, I would like to call the attention of the members to the fact that a collation will be held to-night at the rooms of the Brooklyn Philatelic Association. All members that have been present at the Convention are cordially invited to be present, and we shall be very happy to have all that will come do so. We shall meet at half-past seven at the rooms, No. 25 Ann street, whence we can go over the bridge in a body.

Mr. Calman: I would ask the members to join me in an earnest request to our present President to reconsider the action which he informed us yesterday it was his intention to take. We all know the difficulties which have beset the President in the administration of his office in the last five years, and I think that I am not wrong when I say that one of the reasons for our President taking this action is the unpleasantness which occurred during the few months which followed the last meeting of the Convention of this Association. But matters are running smoothly now, our differences are patched up, and I don't think our President need fear any such unpleasantness as he has had to contend with in the past. I think the members all realize that the office of President is a difficult one, and that a good many things are not as they appear to be at first. I wish members would join me in the request that the President would retain the office which he has so well and honorably held, and continue with us at least until the expiration of this term.

Mr. Stone: I wish to heartily second that motion.

Mr. Walton: Mr. President, I shall heartily second that motion also.

Mr. Dejonge: We all do.

The Secretary: It is moved and seconded that our President be requested to withdraw

his intention to resign from this Association. All those in favor will say aye. The motion is carried unanimously, Mr. President.

The President then spoke as follows:

The President: Fellow Members of the American Philatelic Association—I hardly know what to say in answer to the resolution you have just passed with so much enthusiasm. It is true, as suggested by my friend Mr. Calman, that the duties of the office of President have been very much more onerous during the last year, owing to differences which have existed between different members. It is true, perhaps, that my willingness to resign my office, which I had accepted, before the expiration of its term, may have been somewhat increased by the fact that the prevalence of such feeling, or I should say ill feeling, on the part of some members of the Association towards others has at times not only increased the difficulties of administering the office, but has been a great disappointment to the President and has discouraged him in his work. But it was not entirely on this account that I was induced to announce the determination which I came to some six months ago, that at the end of this Convention I should resign my position. It was rather because I have felt, ever since I have held the office that I have not sufficient time to devote to the Association, because of the increasing pressure of other duties. As I intimated to you in my address, I have considered it my duty, having accepted the position of President, to stand by the Association until the end of the year no matter how great the call upon my time might be. Had that not been my feeling, I should have resigned the office during the past winter when my duties as a practicing attorney, having charge of the pecuniary interests of other people, were pressing. At that time I felt that I was not giving to the Association the time and attention which I would like to see the President of the Association giving to it, and it was on account of that resolution, which I had not seen any reason to change, that I intended immediately upon the adjournment of this Convention, to tender my resignation to the Official Board.

The remarks that I made in making this announcement, I am sorry to say, were misunderstood. I made the announcement at that time because it then seemed probable that certain matters would come up for your consideration, upon which I would be compelled to speak, and I desired that I

might speak in that case with the knowledge on your part that I proposed to resign.

I learn, however, that some members supposed that I intended to hand in a resignation which would state other reasons for resigning the office, but I assure you that the only one was this consciousness that I cannot give to your affairs that attention which I think ought to be given to them. I do not believe that there is any member who appreciates more fully than I do, the fact that in electing me three times to the office of President of this Association, you have conferred upon me an honor which I can never sufficiently thank you for. There is no other position in your gift which brings its incumbent so closely in contact with every member of the Association. Every man's grief and every man's grievance is the most important thing in the world to him, and it is to the President of the Association that every want that every grievance is immediately brought. This brings President and members very closely together. But it is by no means easy for a member who is irritated because something has gone wrong in the Association, to always express himself with that decorum which should be used in addressing the Association, or addressing its officers: it is not by any means easy, in case a member departs from that decorous language, to give him case that calm and candid consideration which it needs. I can only say that I have done my best through all the storms and difficulties of the past few months. I have received communications from members of the Association of a character well calculated to discourage, in fact to irritate, any person holding the position. All delinquencies are brought directly to the President. While I must say that in most every case I have to thank you most heartily, each and every individual member of the Association for the courtesy in which all these matters have been presented to me for consideration, there have been some departures from the rule which have been very trying. If there is any member who has been irritated at the manner in which the President has responded to any communication of his, or is irritated at the ruling of the President in any case where he was affected, I can only say to him that I am conscious that I have, in all cases, been as considerate as my fallible human nature will permit. I have said these things, gentlemen, to explain to you the position in which I stand; I do not feel that I ought

to remain in this office, but I also feel that after the very warm invitation, which I have had, to recall and alter my determination, I cannot consistently present the Official Board my resignation. (Great applause.)

I can only add that I hope the bright picture for the coming year presented by my friend Mr. Calman in his remarks, may render it more easy and more possible for me to give all due attention to the affairs of the American Philatelic Association, and I thank you gentlemen for your courtesy. (Tremendous applause.)

Mr. Stone: If there is no other business to come before the Convention, I move we adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Calman: Will you withhold that motion for a moment?

Mr. Stone: Certainly.

Mr. Calman: Before that motion is made, I would like to offer a general vote of thanks to all our officers and our President for the manner in which they have performed the work which has devolved upon them for the past year, and the courage with which they have met the onerous duties which have been imposed upon them in every way, shape or manner.

The President: Gentlemen, you hear the motion. It is in substance a vote of thanks to all the officers of the Association for the manner in which they have performed their duties in the past year. Those in favor will signify in the usual manner. It is a unanimous vote.

Mr. Walton: Before we adjourn, you remember at the last Convention I mentioned the case of Mr. Bradford, our ex-Secretary, and I understand that the Trustees who were then elected were in correspondence with Mr. Bradford, but could not get any answer. He now stands on the books as delinquent, and I do not think that he ought to be suspended. I would like to be instructed by this Convention whether I should drop him for non-payment of dues, or not.

Mr. Calman: I think that is a proper matter for the Board of Trustees. I don't think the Convention should be called upon to decide a matter that is in the discretion of the Board of Trustees; we will wait for sixty days, until we are incorporated.

Mr. Walton: I am willing to wait.

Mr. Watson: On that question I don't imagine the Trustees will do much, because I think all the Trustees are well acquainted with Mr. Bradford.

Mr. Corwin: If that is the position the

members of the Board of Trustees take, I think they ought to be expelled themselves.

The President: I imagine if this Association is incorporated, that some action on the part of every present member of the Association will be necessary in order to make him a member of the incorporated Association, and if that is the case, this matter will dispose of itself.

Mr. Calman: I move that we adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Dejonge: I second the motion.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association do now adjourn *sine die*. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of such adjournment will signify it in the usual manner. Contrary minded. It is a vote. The Convention is now adjourned *sine die*.

NOTES.

Look for the October number. It will contain many matters of much interest to members and non-members. It will also be desirable for advertisers, as an unusual number of sample copies will be sent to collectors in the United States and foreign countries. Many matters pertaining to the last Convention and the action taken there will be touched upon.

The Business Managers feel it to be their painful duty to apologize for the late appearance of the September number of the paper. Some delay was unavoidable because the reports of Convention Committees failed to arrive. No allowance is asked, but it is to be hoped that the readers of THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST will bear patiently this tardiness.

Subscriptions are coming in rapidly and it will not be long before THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST will be the same excellent advertising medium as of old.

Whenever you have an uncatalogued stamp, send it, or a description of it, to Mr. W. C. Stone, 384 Union street, Springfield, Mass., who will note it and your name in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

All members should study such of the By-Laws as relate to the management of the various departments of the Association, and become familiar with their workings, and then make use of them all.

Send a deposit of five dollars to the First Purchasing Agent, so that he can get the new issues for you.

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Never destroy any stamp papers or other philatelic literature that may be sent you. If you do not want them, send them to the library of the Association, C. J. Kuchel, Librarian, Auburn, Cal.

"There is a general demand among the revenue officials throughout the country for the issuing of a new series of liquor and other tax-paid stamps. Their desire for such a change lies in the fact that most of the serial numbers upon these stamps now run up into the millions, and as the number of each stamp used has to be recorded several times, it obliges the clerks to write out at least seven figures every time they take down the stamp number. If a new series were issued, the numbers upon them would be necessarily low, and much less labor would be involved in keeping a record of them. It is not improbable that the Secretary of the Treasury, under these circumstances, will authorize an entirely new issue of tax-paid stamps."

STAMP DUTIES IN SAN DOMINGO.

In addition to the duty, you have to purchase stamp paper, two sheets at \$1 each for amounts up to \$100—from \$100 up to \$500, \$4. Stamp paper increases in accordance with the value of the invoice. Another sheet called liquidation from \$1 to \$6, according to duties. After this is done, the obligations are made from \$6 down. After signing this obligation you have to put on the liquidation 2 per cent of the amount of the duty. At present the stamp paper and stamps are used to pay the debt of the National Bank of San Domingo. The paper and stamps are delivered to the bank and sold by it. This bank is established by the Credit Mobilier in Paris. The tariff is now most rigidly adhered to by the new administration just appointed by the President. The duty is charged at 60 per cent on a standard price fixed by the tariff law, and the price remains the same always. It matters not what the cost of the goods is in another country, the prices cannot be changed. The tariff prices are all based on Mexican currency, which is at a discount of from 25 to 30 per cent.—New York Tribune.

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(Organized September 14, 1886.)

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The following stamps, etc., arrived since my last report:

British Honduras, 2, 3, 6, 12, 24 cts. . . . 48 cents.

British East Africa Co., $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4,4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8.8 annas 70 "

British East Africa Co., 1, 1, 2, 3 rupees. 252 "

British East Africa Co., 4, 5 rupees . . . 324 "

British South Africa Co., $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 6,

8 d., 1 sh. 69 "

British South Africa Co., 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 sh. . . 236 "

British South Africa Co., 10, 20 sh. . . . 744 "

Leeward Islands, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 6, 7d., 1sh. 68 "

Victoria, 1 d., pink paper 2 "

Victoria, reg. env., 3 d. 9 "

Brazil, 100 reis, blue and red. 5 "

*Paraguay, official, 1, 2 cts. 5 "

Monaco, 1, 2, 15, 50 cts, 1 franc. 37 "

Sweden, postage, 2 ore, off. 2, 20 ore. . 8 "

Brazil letter card on green 80 reis. . . . 6 "

Denmark, card 10+10 card letter 4.8 ore. 11 "

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W. SELLSCHOPP, *First Purchasing Agent*,
104 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

A full report from the Secretary may be expected in the October number. As this number is devoted almost exclusively to the stenographic report of the Convention, it has seemed best to hold over most of the A. P. A. reports until the next issue, which may be looked for on time.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 10, 1891.

No. 10.

AN EPITOME OF AMERICAN PHILATELIC AUCTION SALES,

FROM AUGUST 1, 1890, TO AUGUST 1, 1891.

Compiled by H. C. Beardsley.

[CONTINUED.]

BADEN.		BERMUDA.	
1862, 18 kr, green.	*1.10, *1.25, 1.25, *1.10, 1.50, *.90, *1.20, *1.05, 1.60, 1.40, 1.25, 1 30	1865, 1 sh, green.	* 32
<i>Envelopes.</i>		1874, 3d on 1 sh, green, fancy letters.	1.70, 1.15, 80, 1 55
1858, 3 kr, blue, sq.	*1.65, 1.00, 2.00, * 1 05	3d on 1 sh, green, plain letters.	* 3 00
6 kr, yellow, *1.00, *1.60 (reprint *95c)	*1.00, * 1 30	3d on 1d, rose.	6.10, 3.00, 2 00
9 kr, rose.	1.35 (reprint * 95	1875, 1d on 2d, blue.	1.40, 1 30
12 kr, orange.	*3.15 (reprint * 3 25	1d on 3d, yellow. . . . .	.55, 60
18 kr, red.	*2.10 (reprint * 4 00	1d on 1 sh, green.	* 32
BAHAMAS.		BOLIVIA.	
1859, 1d, imp, 10.00, uns. p. *17.00, uns. p. *18.00, uns. p. * 15 00		1867, 5c, violet.	*4.00, *3.40, 3 25, *4.00, *5.00, 3.00, 6.50, 5.50, 2.50, *2.75, *2.60, *2.80, 2.70, 4.10, *3.00, 7.00, * 4 00
1861, 1d, lake.	1 05	5c, yellow green, 2.60, 1.25, 1.50, *90, 1.80, sheet of 72, * 4 32	
1883, 4d on 6d, *.80, 1.05, 1.10, 1.00, *1.25, *1.25, 1.05, 1.15, *1.05, 1.50, 1 45		10c, brown, *5.75, 8.00, *9.00, 4.25, 7.10, 7.25, 8.25, 4.50, 10.00, * 5 00	
1884, 5 sh, green.	*1.50, * 1 30	100c, green, *3.25, 3.00, *4.00, 4.25, 2.50, 1.25, 3.50, 2.80, 2.60, 2.80, 2.60, 4.00, 3 00	
1c, brown. . . . .	.45, 1.00, *4.20, 1 30	100c, blue.	*12.50, 6.75, *2.25, * 2 50
BARBADOES.		50c, blue.	*12.50, 6.75, *2.25, * 2 50
1852, ½d, green on bluish.	1.05, uns. p. * 10 50	1869, 500c, black (9 stars) *6.50, 9.00, *5.00, *7.25, *5.05, *7.50, * 6 60	
1d, blue on blue paper, uns. p. *7.20, uns. p. * 7 20		1871, 100c, orange.	* 35
4d, red on blue paper, uns. p. *14.50,	90	500c, black (11 stars).	*13.75, *20.00, * 20 00
1859, 6d, red on white paper.	65	slightly damaged *13.00; *10.25, * 20 00	
1 sh, black on white paper. . . . .	.95, 85	1887, 5c, blue, sheet of 50.	* 1 50
1861, 6d, red.	35	10c, orange, sheet of 50	* 2 50
1871, ½d, green, perf. 12½.	50	1871, Revenue used for postage, 500c, blue, *1.00, 1.60, * 3 10	
1873, 3d, claret.	80		
5 sh, pink, 2.25, 2.55, *3.55, 2.30, 3.60, * 3 05			
1875, 1d, cut in half diagonally.	25		
1878, 1d on half of 5 sh, pink. . . . .	.55, 6 50, 9.00, uns. p. 15.00, *9.50, ‡ 8 05		
1882, 5 sh, ochre, 1.15, 1.00, 1.15, *1.60, *1.60, 1 95			
BAVARIA.		BRAZIL.	
1849, 1 kr, black, 1.00, .90, 1.20, *1.40, *1.15, 1.40, *1.15, 1.30, 1.27, * 1 00		1843, 30r, black, *90, *1.10, uns. hor. p.	2 15
1870, 12 kr, lilac.	*2.00, *1.75, *1.25, *1.40, 3.10, 1.30, 2.00, 2.15, 2 90, *2.25, 2 60	60r, black, 38, 85; uns. hor. p.	1 00
BELGIUM.		90r, black, 2.00, *3.25, 2.60, 2.60, 1.50, 1.95, 1 80	
1849, 10c, brown.	*75, *1.30, * 75	1845, 180r, black, 6.00, 4.30, *3.70, 2.75, 2.60, 4.75, 4 00	
20c, blue.	*85, * 1 25	300r, black.	8.00, 9.00, 7.80, 7 30
1851, 20c, wmk.	80	600r, black.	11.00, 12 25
1875, 5 fr, brown. . . . .	.60, 50	1850, 20r, black, uns. p.	* 60
1884, 1c, gray, error.	1 05	600r, black.	39
BERGEDORF.		1861, 280r, red. . . . .	.45, *1.85, * 1 50
1861, 3c, rose, reprint.	* 75	430r, yellow.	*75, *2.30, *2.00, * 2 10
1½s, final "c" in value, b.4 <i>tete beche</i> * 2 00		1866, 10r, black.	2 50, * 4 75
		10r, blue. . . . .	.75, *2.25, * 1 20
		20r, black.	3.20, 3.40, 4 25
		30r, black.	1.05, 65
		30r, blue.	* 1 66
		90r, black.	1 50
		180r, black.	2.00, 2 25
		280r, black.	* 4 20

1866, 3oor, black.....	5.50, *	7 35
43or, yellow.....	2.10, *95, *3.25,	3 75
6oor, black.....	*5.00, *	4 00
1888, 1oor, lilac, imp. uns. p.....	*	2 20
1887, Revenue used for postage	†1.00, 1.75;	
	†2.00,	1 75

BREMEN.

1855, 5 gr, imp. "Marken" error uns. p.*2.00,*		1 70
1860, 5 sgr, green.....		50
1866, 5 gr, pink.....	.62, *	1 85
1857, Env., black on white.....		70

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

1887, 5 sh, green.....	1.00, *	80
10 sh, green.....	3.75, *2.50, 4.00,	2 75
1, violet.....	4.25, 5.00,	3 50
25, violet.....	†	6 35

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1861, 2½d, pale pink.....		65
1865, 5c, rose, imp.....		40 00
10c, blue, imp.....	*	8 50
1868, 10c, rose pink, *5.30, uns. p. *13.00,		
5.30, 3.60, *8.50, uns. p. *17.00,		7 25
25c, orange.....	*	75
50c, violet, *1.75, *1.75, *1.40, *1.65,		
	*1.50, *	1 30
1 dollar, green, uns. p. *14.00, *5.20,		
	*5.60, *7.00, *	4 30

BRITISH GUIANA.

1850, 1c, magenta, error "Patimus," (slightly damaged) 6.00, 5.00, 4.50,		
	*7.25, 7.50, 13.00,	13 00
4c, blue.....	*8.25, 6.00, 11.00,	13 50
1853, 1c, scarlet.....	3.25, 3.00,	3 50
1c, scarlet, white line above value, uns. p.		4 00
4c, blue.....	†1.80, 2.30, 2.05, 3.00,	2 30
4c, blue, white line above value, 2.25,		
1.00, 2.00, uns. p. 5.30, 2.60, 2.10,		
	2.20, 3.51,	2 60
1860, 1c, pink.....	2.15, 3.00,	2 00
5d on 12d, lilac, 50, 1.20, *2.50, *2.50,		
	*1.30,	1 65
1862, 1c, red.....	2.75,	7 00
1c, brown.....	*	8 00
Provisional 2c, yellow, pine apple border,		18 00
2c, yellow, crossed ovals.....		14 00
2c, yellow, grape border.....		22 00
4c, blue.....		35 00
4c, blue, hearts and pearls,		
	34.00,	17 25
1876, 96c, bistre.....	4.35,	2 60
1878, 1c on 8c, official of 1876.....		1 00
1881, 1c on 48c, rose of 1869.....		1 15
1c on 12c, official.....	.85,	1 15
1c on 48c, official.....	.45,	50
2c on 96c (large 2).....	*	30
2c on 12c, official.....	*	30
2c on 24c, official of 1863.....	.50,	1 50
1889, 1c on \$1.....		25
1c on \$2.....		25
Official 1863, 8c, rose.....	*	2 40

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1874, 1 sh, green.....	*	65
1885, 6d, yellow.....	*	1 25
1887, 1 sh, gray.....		2 60
1888, 2c on 6p, rose, small sur., *3.00, *2.10,		
	*1.80, *3.50, *3.20, *2.70,	
	*2.30, *2.10, 2.05, 3.15,	1 75
3c on 3p, brown, small sur., *1.55, *2.00,		
	*1.30, *2.30, 1.75, *	2 25
20c on 6p, yellow, small sur., uns. p., *		90
50c on 1 sh, gray, small sur.....	*3.20,	3 25

1888, 2c on 50c on 1 sh, gray.....	*	75
50c on 1 sh, gray.....	*70, *1.65, *	65
half of 2c red on 50c on 1 sh, gray, used as 1c, †		3 50
half of 2c used as 1c.....	†	40

BRITISH BORNEO.

1883, 8c on 2c, brown.....	*50, 55, 40, 2.50,	1 00
1886, 3c on 4c, rose (s 3).....		1 25
4c, rose, uns. b. g. one in center being the error 1c, *2.70; do, *5.00; do, *3.15; do, *2.34; uns. p. one being the error.....		2 60
\$2.....	*1.05, *1.30; uns. imp. p. 1.60;	
	*1.90; uns. imp. p.,	1 30
1887, \$1.....		55
\$2.....	1.10; uns. imp. p. 1.10; uns. imp. p.	4 00
(?) 4c, green.....		1 40

BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

1888, 5 sh, green and black.....	*	1 25
10 sh, green and black.....	*	2 80

BRUNSWICK.

1852, 1 sgr, rose.....		1 30
2 sgr, blue.....	.90,	2 00
3 sgr, vermilion.....		2 00
1863, ½ sgr, white paper, roul.....	2.05, *	75
2 sgr, blue paper, roul.....		2 10
3 sgr, rose paper, roul.....	.80,	1 10

Envelopes.

1855, 1 sgr, yellow.....	*	1 00
2 sgr, blue.....	*	1 10
3 sgr, rose.....	*	1 25

BULGARIA.

1884, 5s on 30s, black sur.....	3.90, 4.10,	3 50
1885, 50s on 1 fr, black sur.....	*	40

CANADA.

1851, 3d, soft ribbed paper, 1.30, uns. p. 2.15,		
	1.30, uns. p. 3.70,	3 40
3d, close ribbed paper.....	4.00,	1 10
3d, hard ribbed paper, uns. p.....		4 80
3d, laid paper, 35, ss 3.....		1 50
6d, laid paper...3.10, 2.70, 2.10, 2.45,		
	3.60, 3.50,	2 55
6d, thin paper.....	3.50,	1 30
6d, ribbed paper.....		12 00
12d, India proofs.....	*4.00, *	2 80
1852, 3d, thin wove paper, s.4, 44; b.8, 88; *		1 65
3d, # 3.....	*	3 50
3d, coarse laid paper.....		45
6d, thin wove paper, 1.50, 2.55, 2.20,		
	3.25,	2 25
6d, wove paper, 2.00, 1.85, 1.70, 3.00,		
	2.01,	2 05
6d, stout paper, 1.90, 2.80, 2.80, 3.40,		
	*7.00, 3.00, 2.60, 2.25, uns. p.	10 20
6d.....	1.60, 1.60, 2.25, 1.75, *	3 00
6d, on soft fibrous paper.....	2.50,	3 60
6d, thick wove, 3.20, 3.05, 2.60, 2.00,		
	2.50, 2.25,	2 10
1855, 10d, blue, 2.55, 1.80, 1.75, 2.40, 2.20,		
	1.95, 2.50, 3.00, 2.10, 1.75, 1.80,	
	2.05, 4.05, 2.50, 3.00, 2.25, 3.10,	3 25
1857, ½d, pink, s.4, 400; b.4, 2.40, s.3, 3.75;		
	s 3, 2.70; b 4, 8.60, 1.60, 1.50,	
	1.85, 1.30, 1.16; uns. p. 30, uns. p.	30
½d, pink, ribbed paper, uns. p. 28.00;		
	uns. p.,	55 00
7½d, green, 4.20, 5.70, 4.10, 4.10, 4.40,		
	6.10, *4.25, 3.50, 7.25, 6.50,	2 90
1858, ½d, pink, 1.30; s.3, 8.55; s.3, 9.45; uns.		
	p. 5.20; 3.10, 3.15; uns. p. 5.80.	
	*4.10, 2.80, 2.90, 4.50, 3.60, *	3 25

1858, 3p, red, 1.10, 1.90, 1.50, 1.25, 2.05, 1.55, 1.55, 1.65, 1.80, 1.80, 1.85, uns. ver. p. 2.60, uns. hor. p. 4.20, perf. 14 uns. p. †11.50	95
6d, dark violet, 13.75, slightly damaged 11.00, 14.00, 13.25,	15 00
1859, 17c, blue, b.3.	89
1868, 1c, red brown, wmk. 2.00, 3.40, 3.25,	1 00
2c, light green, wmk. 3.00	3 00
2c, dark green, wmk. 2.60,	1 00
3c, red, wmk. 2.10,	1 00
3c, laid paper. 1.05	5 00
12½c, wmk. 5.00	1 05
1869, ½ of 2c. †20, †30, †	6 10
1870, 1c, red, laid paper. *12.50,	1 40
2c, wmk. 2.50,	1 00
3c, wmk. 1.10,	1 10
3c, red, laid paper, 1.30, 1.30, 75, 1.80, 1.10,	15
Registered, 2c, brown. 15	50
2c, orange, imp. 1.15,	15
5c, olive. 1.15,	15
5c, green, imp. 1.15,	15
Officially Sealed, 1.45, *1.80, *1.80, *1.80, *1.70, *1.25, *1.50, 1.05, †85,	1 15
Envelopes 1860, 5c on white, *1.00; sq. 90; *1.00,	1 80
1860, 10c, brown, *1.80, 2.60, *2.25, *1.00, sq. *75, *	2 01
Wrapper, *1c, yellow. *	26
Post Card, 1887, 1c, stamp to left. *90,	45
1c, blue, 3 impressions. *	95
1c, blue, 5 impressions. *	80
1c, blue, 4 impressions. *	45
1c, double card, "Canada" error, 80,	80
1c, dble card, re-engraved. *	10
Revenues, 1st issue, \$1, blue. *	60
\$2, blue. *	55
\$3, blue. *	1 50
2d issue, \$1, imp. *	65
\$2, red and lilac. *	1 05
\$3, red and blue, *1.05, *1.75, *	1 05
3d issue, \$1, imp. *	10
Supreme Court, 1876, 10c. *25,	20
20c. *	25
25c. *30,	25
\$5. 30, 2.20, *	3 00

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1853, 1d, red on bluish, uns. p.	1 00
1d, red on white, b.8.	2 00
4d, uns. p. 32, uns. p. 1.05, b.3, 1.15, b.8,	1 20
6d, lilac. †	1 90
6d, emerald.55, *	1 05
1 sh, green, 1.50, 3.80, uns. p. 3.90, 80, uns. p.	3 50
1858, 6d, uns. p.	1 00
1 sh, emerald green.	1 50
1861, 1d, wood block, 5.60, 5.70, 8.00, 4.05, 4.20,	6 50
4d, wood block, 2.75, 2.70, 3.80, 3.25, 3.30, 3.20, 4.25, 6.25, 3.75, 2.00, 3.10, 4.10,	4 00
1864, 1 sh, emerald green, *2.35, 1.80, 1.40, 2.10,	2 10
1871, 5 sh, orange. *75, *	1 35
1879, 3d on 4d, blue, error "Perch".	3 10
3d on 3d (large 3) inv. sur. 55,	25
1882, ½d on 3d, brown, wmk. Crown & C.C.	1 05

CAPE VERDE.

1877, 40r, blue, uns. p. one has "Mozambique"	1 50
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CEYLON.

1857, 6d, on bluish paper. 85,	1 20
2d, green. *	35
4d, rose. 25.00, 22.00,	15 25
5d, chocolate. 1.80, *80,	2 10
8d, chocolate. 21.00,	14 50
9d, brown-violet. 14.50, 11.50, 11.50,	11 50
10d, vermilion, 1.10, *2.55, 3.00, 1.60, 1.25,	1 70
1 sh, slate. 1.10,	95
1 sh 9d, green, 6.30, 6.00, *6.25, *6.25, 7.20, 6.10, 5.70,	4 50
2 sh, blue. 14.00,	12 00
1861, ½d, lilac, imp. unwmk, *1.05, *40, *4.00, *	5 00
½d, lilac, imp, bluish paper. *55,	3 00
1d, blue, uns. p. 50	30
4d, rose. *1.60, 2.70, 2.30,	2 30
6d, brown. 70, *2.25,	3 00
8d, brown. 1.50	1 50
9d, brown, *1.80, *2.25, *2.25, 1.25, *2.50, *2.50, 1.65, 1.40,	1 40
9d, lilac. 1.00	1 00
9d, blue. 1.50	1 50
10d, vermilion. *	45
1 sh, lilac. 1.80	1 80
1 sh, lilac, wmk, large S. 65	65
1 sh 9d, green. *11.00, *	10 25
2 sh, blue. *4.30, *5.25, 5.75,	6 15
1863, 1d, blue. 1.00,	1 00
5d, red brown. 5.00	5 00
9d, brown. 5.00	5 00
10d, gray-violet. 5.25	5 25
1864, 1d, blue (½ inch letter "N"). 5.25	5 25
5d, carmine brown. 5.00, 4.00,	4 00
8d, red brown. *	50
1879, 2r 50c, red brown. *7.60,	4 45
1885, 5c on 4c, rose, sur. inv. 1.10	1 10
5c on 16c, mauve, sur. inv.90,	1 10
5c on 24c, brown. 6.00	6 00
10c on 16c, mauve. 1.90	1 90
10c on 34c, green. 1.00	1 00
10c on 36c, blue. *	6 10
28c on 48c, uns. p. 20	20
30c on 36c, blue, sur. inv. *	3 10
1r 12c on 2r 50c. *1.00,	35
1887, 1r 12c. *	35
Official, 1869, 2d. *	1 00
6d, brown. 80, *1.00, *	50
8d, brown-red. *	1 30
1 sh. *	1 55
2 sh. *	2 50
2 sh, imp. *4.00, *	1 35
Postal Commission, '89, 3c on 4c, lilac-rose, dble sur. *	40
'90, 3c on 4c, lilac rose, *50, *50, *	30
Envelope, 1858, 4d, rose, *1.50, *1.10, *2.60, *	1 20
5d, dark brown, *1.50, *1.30, *3.00, *2.15, *1.50, *	1 40
6d, purple, *2.50, *1.00, *2.15, *4.30, *2.80, *2.80, *2.50, *	2 25
8d, dk. brown, sq. *75, *2.10, *3.50, *	1 65
9d, dk. violet, *2.00, *2.00, *4.00, *3.05, *2.00, sq. *1.60, *	2 00
10d, orange. *	3 00
1 sh, yellow. *4.00, *	2 50
1 sh 9d, green, *2.50, *2.50, *4.70, *2.10, *2.50, sq. *	1 75
2 sh, blue, *2.50, *2.25, *1.25, *2.50, *3.60, *2.70, *	2 35
1868, 6d on bluish. *5.00, *	2 50
1869, 10d, red. *2.50, sq. *2.00, *	2 20
10d, red, wmk. De la Rue & Co. 1867, *	5 00

[To BE CONTINUED.]

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

THE writer, upon learning that his affairs would leave him at liberty to attend the convention of the American Philatelic Association in New York last August, allowed himself to indulge in very sanguine anticipations of the pleasure and profit to be derived from participation in the meeting. Having previously attended a considerable number of scientific conventions, international, national and local, he had been able to form a fair idea of the methods of procedure usual in societies devoted to scientific study and, based upon past experience, had formed a pretty clearly defined notion of what he might expect in the annual meeting of the greatest philatelic society in the world.

That his anticipations failed of realization may be stated at the outset. In no respect did he derive profit, and to but a slight extent did pleasure accrue from his attendance. Being of an inquiring turn of mind, he then began to cast about for the cause of his dissatisfaction. His personal acquaintance in the Association was so limited that, although his name appears in the list of members, it was easier for him to divest himself of all personal prejudice and assume an entirely judicial attitude in searching for the causes of the failure of the convention to be of value to him.

It was observed that the New York daily papers did not give to the convention the attention which a national meeting of the adherents of a widespread interest should command. If the papers noticed the convention at all, the notice escaped the writer's scrutiny. The fact that the meeting was held in the building of one of the leading papers, would seem to have guaranteed some consideration from that publication, but a perusal of the New York Times during several days of the convention, was fruitless. In this day of feverish curiosity concerning the happenings of the world, when the news-gatherer is ubiquitous and omnivorous, the event which fails of newspaper recognition must be lacking very essentially in the elements of public interest. Apparently the journalistic impression of the convention was identical with that of the writer.

The reasons for the failure to present features of general interest appeared to be of two classes—those of excess and those of deficiency. There was an excess of legislative discussion and an astonishing de-

ficiency in real contributions to philately. It would hardly be possible to collect in this country at one time a larger number of accomplished philatelic authorities than were present at this meeting. Yet the time of these men and of those who would have been glad to have received information from them was frittered away upon a mass of legislative business, much of which might far better have been performed by an executive committee. During the sessions at which the writer was present, not a single subject of philatelic importance—as distinguished from legislative importance—was brought up for discussion. Amendments of constitutions and modifications of by-laws are not properly the main business of a scientific society. Nor can office-seeking or official rivalry be a desirable feature of it. If ambitious young men desire official dignity and can find the necessary majority of electors by proxy or otherwise, it is far better to accept their election than to waste the time of an entire scientific association in discussing the means of preventing such contingencies.

The subjects covered by philately are so broad that it will be long before the possibilities will have been exhausted. It will be long before we can cease to expect to learn from the more advanced students of philately in general, and in particular from the students of the philately of special countries, many new facts concerning obsolete and current issues. Much light may yet be shed upon the historical facts to which many a postal issue forms a memorable index. The relation of the postage stamp to the progress of designing and the development of engraving is so constant that by it can readily be traced the growth of civilization in individual nations and the world over. The fortunate possessors of rarities may, by a description, historical sketch and display of their treasures, add greatly to the interest of a meeting and at the same time enrich philatelic literature by positive contributions to philatelic knowledge. Along these and many other analogous lines of thought, which will occur to every thoughtful enthusiast in philately, there are vast opportunities for the elevation of philatelic science and the achievement of philatelic fame.

The transactions of a meeting devoted to this kind of work would form an important and permanent feature in philatelic litera-

ture. They would be to the philatelist what the transactions of the Royal Society of England are to the scientist—a treasure-house of valuable knowledge. The newspapers would vie with one another in the completeness of their reports of a meeting of this character, and no member could go away feeling that his journey was without profit.

The publication in THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST of the papers read before the Association, would not only vastly increase the value of the journal to the members, but would add greatly to the dignity of the Association in the minds of philatelists who have not yet become members of the Association in this and other countries. The writer knows men of the greatest social, political and commercial distinction, who are actively engaged in the collection of postage stamps, but whom it has not hitherto been possible to persuade to become members of philatelic associations. These are the men whom the American Philatelic

Association needs. And these are the men who are to be attracted by the development in the Association of the work suggested. It would be an indication of positive scientific worth, and as such would not only attract to membership the most valuable class of philatelists, but it would command the respect of intelligent minds everywhere.

It is not too early to begin the arrangements for this kind of work at once. The management of this feature of a meeting should not be left to the uncertain efforts of a local committee of arrangements. It is of sufficient importance to command the closest attention of the highest officers of the Association, for by its zealous prosecution, the growth of the Association may be fostered, its standing may be elevated and its usefulness increased, while philately at large may be strengthened, developed and dignified.

*James E. Pilcher, M.D., Ph. D.,
Captain in the United States Army.*

UNITED STATES PHILATELIC NOTES.

MUCH has been written from time to time, in philatelic papers, concerning the processes of making postage-stamps, but the annexed description of how our own are manufactured, from the pen of an observing newspaper man, has, I believe, never appeared in a stamp magazine. After going through the working-rooms of the bank-note company, he says that, in printing, steel plates are used, upon which 200 stamps are engraved. Two men are kept at work covering them with the colored inks and passing them to a man and girl, who are equally busy in printing them with large, rolling hand-presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put into use in case of necessity. After the small sheets of paper, upon which the 200 stamps are engraved, are dried enough, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for the purpose is a peculiar composition made of the powder of potatoes and other vegetables, mixed with water, which is better than any other material, for instance, gum-arabic, which cracks the paper badly. After having again been dried, this time on little racks which are fanned by steam power for about an hour, they are put between sheets of pasteboard and pressed in hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight

of 2,000 tons. The next thing is to cut the sheets in halves; each sheet, when cut, containing 100 stamps. They are then passed to two other squads, who, in as many operations, perforate the sheets between the stamps. Next, they are pressed once more, and then packed and labeled and stored away in another room, preparatory to being put in mail-bags for dispatching to fill orders. If a single stamp is torn, or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of 100 is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. For the past twenty years not a single sheet has been lost, such care has been taken in counting them. During the process of manufacturing the sheets are counted eleven times.

Although our own Post-Office Department first issued postage-stamps in 1847, a radical reduction in the rates of postage had already taken place two years previously. Two years after the introduction of stamps for postage in this country, President Zachary Taylor, in his message to Congress in 1849, said, in relation to lower postal rates, "The act of 1845 reducing postage, has now by its operation during four years produced results showing the income resulting from such reduced postage is sufficient to sustain the whole expense of the service of the Post

Office Department, not including the cost of transportation in mail steamers on the line from New York to Chagres, or from Panama to Astoria, which has not been considered by Congress as properly belonging to the mail service. It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress, whether a further reduction of postage should not now be made, more particularly on letter correspondence. I confidently believe that a change may safely be made reducing all postage to the uniform rate of five cents, regardless of distance, without thereby imposing any greater tax on the treasury than that which constitutes a very moderate compensation for this public service, and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction. Whether any further diminution should now be made or the result of the reduction of five cents should be first tested is submitted to your decision."

Considering the conspicuous part President Taylor took in the agitation in favor of a five-cent rate of postage, it was an appropriate coincidence that his portrait should have been chosen by Postmaster General Creswell for the five-cent stamps adopted in 1875, and issued up to the time of the assassination of President Garfield.

The postal congress held at Vienna this summer, says the editor of the *Chicago Evening Post*, did not attract much attention in American papers, and, for a very good reason, nothing of importance was done, the two most progressive countries represented—England and the United States—being out-numbered on every proposition that had the appearance of being

intended to expedite communication between the different nations of the world. Thus, for instance, Mr. Wanamaker's scheme for an international postage-stamp is one that on first sight commended itself to the English representatives of the congress, but continental inertia was against it, and not even with the modifications suggested by the English representatives could the scheme secure an indorsement. The reply postal card met with but little better reception, and about the only practical result of the congress was the making apparent its uselessness in the present attitude of most of the nations of the continent represented in the postal union.

It is an unpleasant thing to contemplate the transmission of contagious diseases by postage-stamps; yet the *Sanitary News* says that a postage-stamp may, in various ways, convey contagion. One of the simplest and most plausible is that in which a postage-stamp, partially attached to a letter to pay return postage, is sent by a person affected with some disease to another person. The disease is transmitted in the first place to the adhesive stamp through the saliva, and in being attached to the letter by the receiver the poison may be transmitted to him in turn through the saliva. Another cause may be the infection of the stamp with disease germs. The stamp, having been exposed in a room where a diseased person lies, may become slightly moistened and retain the germ. That this is true can be proved by a microscopical examination.

Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

ADHESIVES.

Afghanistan.—(V. 73.) The *Monthly Journal* chronicles three varieties of the current type which have not been known before. The 1 abassi is of the earlier variety.

- 1 abassi, blue green on thin pale rose wove paper.
- 2 " black on white laid batonné.
- 1 rupee, purple on pale green wove batonné.

Argentine.—(V. 126.) The 50 pesos is of a similar design to the other high values and contains the portrait of Dean Funes in an oval with the usual inscriptions. It is said that the entire edition of 100,000 was destroyed in consequence of the authorities deciding that this value was not needed. M. Moens has seen a proof in ultramarine.

Bamra.—(V. 126.) The stamp with the barbed wire border now appears as an adhesive.
½ anna, black on green.

Bolivar.—(IV. 294.) The annual issues are again coming to the front. A set of six values of the old design has appeared.

- 1 centavo, black.
- 5 " orange.
- 10 " blue.
- 20 " red.
- 50 " green.
- 1 peso, violet.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(V. 126.) The 10 reis of the latest type of "Jornaes" stamps is now printed on white paper instead of buff.
10 reis, blue.

British Honduras.—(V. 73.) The surcharged stamps are now obsolete, a full set of the Seychelles type having been issued. We are indebted to Messrs. Scott, Gremmel, Bogert and Holton for a sight of them. Perforate 14, watermark Crown C. A.

- 1 cent, green.
- 2 " carmine.
- 3 " brown.
- 6 " blue.
- 12 " violet and green.
- 24 " violet and blue.

There seems to be very little doubt that the "SIX" provisionals are non-official and with a very strong odor of fish attached to them. That some of them have actually been used on letters may be attributed to some obliging post office clerk who may have had a finger in the manufacture of them.

Cape of Good Hope.—(V. 126.) We learn from W. H. Bruce that a permanent 2½ penny will soon take the place of the surcharged stamp recently issued.

Chile.—(V. 126.) The provisional use of the revenue and telegraph stamps has probably ceased with the triumph of the Congressional party. We have only seen the 2 and 10 cent revenues, and 10 and 20 cent telegraph, but think it probable that others have been used. If our readers have any on the original covers will they kindly notify us or send them for examination.

Cuba.—(V. 108.) As announced a short time since the colors of some of the values have been changed.

- 5 cent de peso, emerald.
- 10 " " " claret.

Our information is derived from the *American Journal of Philately*.

Dominican Republic.—(V. 92.) It seems that there are several new values of the current type. Perforate 12.

- 3 centavos, slate.
- 5 " orange.
- 10 " dark violet.
- 1 peso, carmine.
- 2 " red brown.

Falkland Islands.—(V. 92.) Two new values of the current type, watermark and perforation are announced.

- ½ penny, green.
- 2½ " blue.

Fiji.—(V. 74.) One of our exchanges says that the surcharged fourpence on one penny has been replaced by a permanent stamp of that value. Perforate 10 (?)

- 4 pence, violet.

Gwalior.—(V. 23.) The new values have been added to those already surcharged for the use of the population of this state.

- 9 pies, carmine; *black*.
- 12 annas, brown on red; *black*.

Gambia.—(III. 350.) The color of the one penny has been altered the perforation and watermark remaining unchanged.

- 1 penny, carmine.

Italy.—(V. 127.) It is reported that the 10 centesimi has been surcharged "Cm 20," but we prefer to await confirmation from reliable sources before listing it.

Jeyapore.—(V. 9.) The *Monthly Journal* has received a new type of the surcharge for this state. It is now "Raj"—Service in small block capitals.

- ½ anna, green; *green*.
- 1 " brown; "
- 2 " blue; "
- 4 " olive; "

Johor.—(V. 108.) The word "Two" on the 2 on 24 cent stamps is found in upright letters as well as in italics. It is reported that there were 15,000 of these provisionals printed, and that one error (*Censt*) occurred in the second lot printed, but none of these were sold to the public, being all distributed among the local collectors.

Labuan.—(V. 127.) The postmaster at this place states that no 1 cent stamp has been issued, and therefore the recently noted provisional must be a fraud.

Whitfield, King & Co., inform the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, that Labuan is now administered by the British North Borneo Company, and that as soon as the present supply of stamps is used up those of that company will be substituted.

Luxemburg.—(V. 108.) The first arrivals of the new set are at hand. They bear a portrait of Grand Duke Adolf three-quarters face to the left in an oval with "Grand Duche de Luxembourg" above, and "Centimes" below, with numerals of value in small circles in the lower corners. Perforate 12.

- 10 centimes, carmine.
- 25 " blue.

Madagascar.—(V. 108.) Having once started the post office folks in this colony seem determined to keep at the head so far as the number of surcharges is concerned. Here are two more surcharged with a large numeral of value. Only 3,000 each were issued.

- 5 on 10 centimes, black on lilac; *black*.
- 5 on 25 " " " rose; "

There are also three type set provisionals. "Postes—Francaises—5 (10 or 25)—Madagascar," in four lines with double dotted lines above and below the numerals, and a border of small stars in circles.

- 5 (centimes) black on green.
- 10 " " " pale blue.
- 15 " brown on buff.

Martinique.—(V. 127.) There is a new type of surcharge. It now consists of the value as of old with "Timbre—Poste" above and Martinique below.

- Olc. on 2 centimes; brown on bistre; *black*.

Mexico. (V. 127.) We have already described three varieties of the unpaid stamps, and now we hear of a fourth which is used at Celaya (or Zelaya) a city of some 10,000 inhabitants in the state of Guanajuato. There is a large letter T in the center on a groundwork of horizontal lines; at the top is "Falta de Porte," and at the bottom * 20 cts.* The sides are filled in with ornaments which look like elongated aces of clubs. Perforate 11.

- 20 centavos, red on blue.

Negri Sembilam.—Stamps are said to have been issued for this Malay state. One paper says that the 1 anna India has been surcharged, and another that it is the 2 cent Straits Settlements. We await definite information.

Netherlands.—(V. 56.) Just in time for this number we are informed by T. Francois Kohler that the new stamps with portrait of Queen Wilhelmine are to be issued in a few days. Who will be the first to send us one of them?

New South Wales.—(V. 127.) The "O. S." series now includes the three new surcharged stamps.

- ½ penny, black and gray; *black*.
- 7½ " " " bistre; "
- 12½ " " " vermilion.

Pahang. (V. 127.) The *Monthly Journal* gives the following varieties "Two" on 2 on 24c. of which 3,100 were printed in all.

- a. "Two" in heavy type, "Cents" in small heavy capitals.
- b. "Two" in heavy type, "Cents" in small heavy caps. 9 mm.
- c. "Two" in italics, "Cents" as in variety a.
- d. " " " " in small caps. 10 mm.

Perak.—(V. 92.) The same journal is also authority for the following list of varieties:

PERAK in block capitals.

- a. One CENT on 6 cents.
- Two CENTS on 24 cents.
- b. One CENT on 6 cents.
- Two CENTS on 24 cents.

The value on these four is in heavy type.

PERAK in sloping block capitals.

- c. One cent on 2 cents. Heavy italics.
- " " on 6 " " " "

d. Two CENTS on 24 cents.

PERAK in narrow capitals.

- e. One CENT on 2 cents.
- " " on 6 " "
- Two CENTS on 24 cents.
- f. One CENT on 6 cents.
- Two CENTS on 24 cents.

The values here are as in a and b. PERAK in small capitals.

- g. One in heavy type, CENT in small capitals on 2 cents.

One in heavy type, CENT in small capitals on 6 cents.

Two in heavy type, CENTS in small capitals on 24 cents.

Philippine Islands.—(V. 127.) The colors of the 5 and 10c. have been changed.

5 cent de peso, dark brown.

10 " " " red brown.

Reunion. (III. 273.) Pending the issue of the new series, the current stamps have been surcharged diagonally with the word "Reunion." For some unknown reason the 40 cent and 1 franc values are of the 1879 type.

- 1 centime, black on blue.
- 2 " " red brown.
- 4 " " violet brown.
- 5 " " green.
- 10 " " black on violet.
- 15 " " blue.
- 20 " " red on green.
- 25 " " black on rose.
- 30 " " brown.
- 35 " " black on yellow.
- 40 " " red. (1879 type imperf.)
- 75 " " carmine.

1 franc, olive. (1879 type imperf.)

It is announced that all the colonies are to have similar surcharges while awaiting the new sets. We have seen the decree concerning the above stamps, and the other colonies will probably be heard from before long.

Saint Christopher.—(V. 23.) It is said that the 2½ p. has been surcharged "One penny," but as the Leeward Island stamps replaced those of this island about a year ago we await more definite information.

Saint Lucia.—(V. 109.) There are three new values of the lilac series with values in various colors.

- 6 pence, lilac and blue.
- 5 shillings, lilac and reddish yellow.
- 10 " " " black.

Sarawak.—(V. 93.) The recently issued provisional has had but a short life. We learn of the issue of two new values of the current type.

- 5 cents, lilac and green.
- 10 " " green and mauve.

South Australia.—(V. 109.) The surcharge on the official stamps is now in tall narrow letters 4½ mm. high, and measuring about the same across the two letters.

O. S. ½ penny, brown; black.

- 1 " " green; "
- 2 " " orange; "
- 4 " " violet; "
- 6 " " blue; "

The perforation on the ½ penny is 12½, the others 10.

Sungei Ujong.—(IV. 124.) The 24 cent Straits Settlements was surcharged as a 2 cent stamp for this state as well as those already listed. Only about 2,000 were printed.

2 cents on 24 cents, green; black.

Turkey.—(V. 128.) The remaining values of the "Imprime" set are now in use.

- 2 piasters, yellow; black.
- 5 " " orange; "

Some wise official has discovered that the surcharged word is in the singular number, and is consequently bad grammar. Of course a new surcharge will follow.

Victoria.—(V. 56.) From G. C. F. Helm we have received a copy of the current 1 penny stamp printed on pink paper.

1 penny, red brown on pink.

Zululand.—(V. 128.) The postal use of the Natal 1 penny revenue stamp with "Zululand," surcharged has been approved by the Governor General in a proclamation dated at Pietermaritzburg, June 27, 1891.

ENVELOPES.

Barbados.—III. 334.) The *Stamp News* announces a new size of the registration envelope.

2 pence, ultramarine. 226x104 mm.

Gwalior.—(V. 93.) The following additions to the stock in trade of this state are reported:

½ anna, green; 120x95 mm.

1 " " brown; "

Reg. 2 " " blue; 132x84 mm.

2 " " " 252x107 mm.

Hungary.—(IV. 296.) One of our German contemporaries describes an envelope used for sending money by mail. It bears for a stamp a crown and post horn with "Ara 1 kr." above, and "Postai penzes tevelboritek" below. Size 170x132 mm.

1 kreuzer, black on grayish.

We are under the impression that this is not a very recent issue, but as we do not seem to have noted it before we describe it in hopes of learning more about it.

Monaco.—(V. 93.) Just before the new design went into use some 1,500 envelopes were issued on green paper.

15 centimes, rose on green; 153x113 mm.

The new type has also been issued on the same color.

15 centimes, rose on green; 153x113 mm.

Victoria.—(V. 10.) The reduction in postal rates has rendered the issues of a new value of registration envelope necessary. The stamp on the flap is of

a triangular shield shape, and contains a head of the Queen in a circle with "Victoria" above and "Threepence" below.

3 pence, carmine; 139x79 mm.

3 " " 143x90 mm.

POST CARDS.

Bolivia. * * Mr. Watson has shown us the new reply card. It is similar to the single card of the 1887 issue, but has the stamp with nine stars.

2 x 2 centavos, blue.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(V. 94.) The 40 reis is now 126x87 mm., and groundwork is in dull blue instead of ultramarine. 40 reis, orange and blue on white.

Cuba.—(V. 94.) There is a 3 centavos card with the "baby" stamp.

3 cent de peso, rose.

Germany.—(V. 94.) Still there's more to follow. The latest varieties are as follows:

5 pfennig, green.

491 b g.

591 a g.

691 a c d f i.

791 a g k.

5 x 5 pfennig, green.

491 f. 591 f. 691 f.

10 pfennig, carmine. 491 l.

M. O. 20 pfennig, blue. 491 591. 691.

New Zealand.—(IV. 287.) The *Illustrated Briefmarken Zeitung* describes a new card similar to the 1 penny with the new 5 penny stamp.

5 pence, black on white.

United States.—(V. 94.) The *New York Herald* states that 7,000,000 of the large cards and 5,000,000 of the small size have been shipped to the Saint Louis agency, but that they will not be put on sale until the Chicago office has been supplied, and there is a stock on hand at the factory. We see that Friend Watson however has sent one of his photos on a small sized card to the Staten Island society, and infer that some have been put on sale. Don't forget us Watson.

LETTER CARDS.

Sweden.—(V. II.) The cards now have directions printed on the top and side edge.

5 ore, green on blue.

10 " carmine on blue.

United States.—(IV. 297.) We have the letter sheet with cross perforations at left, Series 6.

TELEGRAPHS.

United States.—(V. 94.) *Pacific Mutual Tel. Co.* The *American Journal of Philately* lists four stamps for this company, and gives 1883 as the date of issue. United States shield in center with "Pacific Mutual" in white letters; "Telegraph Company" in curved scroll below, numeral at top, "Commutation" below. Perforated?

1 cent slate.

5 " black on yellow.

10 " " on green.

25 " " on vermilion.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE A. P. A.

I had anticipated that my report made at the Convention would influence a large number of our members to send me their applications for sheets that are sent to me for circulation. I am sorry to say that I have been wofully disappointed in this respect, and unless more interest is shown in the workings of my Department, I am afraid that the showing for the year 1891 to 1892 will be even worse than that of 1890 to 1891. I am now prepared to send out every sheet and cover that I have received up to this time, but unless I receive a much larger number within a few weeks, those members who participate in the Department will be greatly disappointed at the small number of sheets sent to them for selection.

A number of our members still do not understand that I, as Superintendent of Sales, have no right to remove a single stamp from any sheet, and that the first member on each Circuit receives the sheets from me in exactly the condition in which they are sent to the Superintendent. Another large number of our members who have stamps for sale or to exchange are still laboring under the impression that they may have to wait one or two years for returns for any sales made from their sheets. In this connection, I can only say, that whenever the sales from any member's sheets amount to \$5.00 or more, I send him a remittance on account, on the first of the following month, so that no matter how long the sheets remain in circulation, the member receives his payments on account as soon as any sales are made.

The Department is now running on an entirely different basis from the old one, and I must earnestly request the members to send me all duplicates that they have to dispose of, and also to inform me of their desire to participate as purchasers.

Yours truly,

HENRY L. CALMAN,

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1891. Supt. of Sales,

THE first shipment of the new postal cards was made on the third of September from the factory at Shelton, Conn., comprising two sizes—a large manilla card for business men and a smaller pearl-colored card for ladies. The shipment was made to the St. Louis sub-agency and consisted of 7,000,000 of the large size and 5,000,000 of the smaller size. The cards have simply been forwarded for future use and will not be issued until the sub-agencies in the larger cities have been supplied and there is an accumulation of stock sufficiently large on hand in the factory. R. S. H.

ATTENTION has already been called to the fact that a Dealers' Directory and an Exchange Column will be introduced into the November issue of this paper. It is to be hoped that this new move may receive the hearty support of all, and it would be extremely gratifying if there might be a large number of entries for the first time. Special rates are offered—\$1.50 for an insertion of three lines for one year in the Dealers' Directory; one cent per word for insertion in the Exchange Column, but no insertion costing less than twenty cents to be accepted. In each case payment must be in advance. S. L.

AS THE preparation of this number has devolved wholly upon Mr. Leland, and some mistakes may have been inadvertently made in mailing, sending bills, etc., it is hoped that prompt notice may be received of anything the members may find amiss.

S. L.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

ONCE MORE the good ship Philatelia has passed through the dock yard and been put in trim for another voyage. With a crew reduced in numbers, it is true, she starts again to navigate the stormy seas. Now that all differences have been harmonized, let every one do his best to recruit our membership up to the old mark and beyond it. Let us meet at Niagara with a muster roll one thousand strong.

THE question of incorporation has, we trust, been settled. The Official Board were instructed by the convention to secure a charter under the laws of West Virginia within sixty days. The laws in that State we are informed do not require the residence of the officers nor the holding of the annual meeting in the state. The payment of an annual tax is the main thing required. There was no division on the vote, it being practically unanimous.

THE section of the By-Laws relating to the duties of the Literary Board were so altered as to give the Board full control of the advertising rates. The discount to A. P. A. members has been changed to 20 per cent. instead of 30 as before. A dealers' directory and exchange column will probably be started soon. The new schedule of rates will be published as soon as prepared by the Business Manager. The limitation to one page for any one advertiser was struck out.

THERE will soon be a call issued for the members to vote on the questions as to whether the Sales Superintendent shall be elected, and whether he shall be a dealer or not.

RESIGNATIONS are hereafter to be sent to the Secretary, who is to refer doubtful cases to the Trustees.

THE Trustees are hereafter to be elected, and as there are already vacancies in the Board, an election will soon be held. They must reside within thirty miles of a common center. Nominations are in order.

AMENDMENTS to the constitution which are published in the official journal thirty days previous to the convention are binding until the next convention, if approved by the convention. Amendments not so published must be submitted to a mail vote if one hundred members so request within sixty days from their publication in the official journal.

THE trip to Coney Island fell through on account of a general misunderstanding. Some few, however, went on their own hook, and others took in the theatres.

TUESDAY EVENING a large number of the visitors attended Bogert's auction sale, a report of which will have to be postponed until next month, as the editor has mislaid his priced catalogue. The lots which went the quickest were the Neapolitans, which required a spoon. Auctioneer Merry holds the record.

WEDNESDAY EVENING the Brooklyn Club gave a spread which was enjoyed by all who attended. Everybody made a speech except friend Clotz. The "original Scott" presided.

ASIDE from the roll call taken to settle the place of the next meeting, there was only one division, and that was on the question of amending the constitution so that the members of the Official Board shall be chosen from different States:

Yes—Bradt 6, Bogert 18, Deats 5, Davison 1, Leland 3, Mekeel 34, Stone 22, Walton 1, Watson 106—*Total* 191.

No—Bradt 1, Bogert 5, Calman 1, Corwin 1, Holmes 1, Holton 1, Hubbard 4, Hobby 1, Leland 2, Miner 4, Pilcher 1, Rogers 2, Scott 1, Stone 2, Tiffany 1, Watson 30—*Total* 58.

On the vote to determine the place of the next meeting, the roll call resulted as follows:

Niagara Falls—Bradt 5, Bogert 13, Corwin 1, Deats 5, Calman 1, Holton 1, Hubbard 4, Houston 2, Ketcheson 5, Leland 3, Mekeel 31, Miner 3, Parker 1, Reed 1, Rogers 2, Scott 1, Stone 16, Tiffany 1, Walton 1, Watson 75, Hobby 1—*Total* 173.

Washington—Bogert 3, Davison 1, Leland 1, Stone 4, Watson 18—*Total* 27.

New York—Mekeel 1, Stone 2, Watson 11—*Total* 14.

Philadelphia—Leland 1, Watson 9—*Total* 10.

Saint Louis—Watson 5.

Chicago—Stone 1, Watson 4—*Total* 5.

Boston—Stone 1, Watson 4—*Total* 5.

The scattering votes were all cast by Mr. Watson, except one, as follows: San Francisco 2, Cincinnati, Denver, Baltimore, Omaha, Charleston, Cleveland, 1 each. Mr. Mekeel cast 1 vote for Knoxville.

THE following members were registered as present at one time or another during the sessions of the convention:

Albrecht, R. F., New York.

Bacon, T. C., "

Bradt, S. B., Chicago.

Bogert, R. R., New York.

Book, R. D., Pittsburg.

Bodine, W. H., Flemington, N. J.

Berlepsch, M. C., New York.

Calman, G. B., "

Calman, H. L., "

Corwin, C. B., "

Clotz, Henry, "

Collin, Henry, "

Deats, H. E., Flemington, N. J.

Dickinson, J. W., New York.

Davison, Alvah, "

De Jonge, August, Stapleton, N. Y.

Enequist, Erik, Long Island City, N. Y.

Gregory, Chas., New York.

Gremmel, Henry, New York.
 Hobby, J. O., "
 Holmes, Joseph, "
 Hirsh, Wm., "
 Holton, E. A., Boston.
 Hubbard, A. B., Middletown, Conn.
 Houston, J. H., Washington.
 Holt, J. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Ketcheson, H. F., Belleville, Canada.
 Lohmeyer, A., Baltimore.
 Levick, J. N. T., New York.
 Lawrence, A. E., "
 Leland, Samuel, Chicago.
 Mekeel, C. H., St. Louis.
 Miner, K. C., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
 McMinn, T. J., New York.
 Mayer, Morris, "
 Parker, E. T., Bethlehem, Penn.
 Pilcher, Capt. J. E., U. S. Army.
 Reed, E. J., Spring Valley, N. Y.
 Rockwell, S. T., Newark.
 Rogers, A. R., New York.
 Rechert, Jos., Hoboken, N. J.
 Rall, H. W., Haledon, N. J.
 Scott, J. W., New York.
 Stone, Wm. C., Springfield, Mass.
 Tiffany, J. K., St. Louis.
 Terrett, H. N., Woodside, N. Y.
 Walton, M. F., Philadelphia.
 Watson, S. W., Roselle, N. J.
 Witt, C., New York.

THE question of the location of the Association library is one which is being agitated to some extent just at present. We think we are justified in stating that at present the library is of little value to the members. No report has been received from the Librarian since the Saint Louis Convention, in 1889, and no catalogue has been published of what it contains. From the report of 1889, we learn that at that time there were in the library 1,800 numbers of periodicals, odd numbers of periodicals, 108 volumes and complete files, 140 priced auction catalogues, and about 100 photographs; also "Album Weeds, Oceana, Stamps of Great Britain and Colonial Stamps." Of late, however, reports from the library have been rare. Either there have been no accessions, or the Librarian has neglected to do his duty and keep the members informed.

At the Chicago Convention, in 1887, the sum of \$25 was voted for the support of the library. At Boston an appropriation of \$100 was urged, but only \$50 was voted. At St. Louis, in 1889, after some discussion, it was voted that \$50 be appropriated as soon as the finances would permit. From the published reports of the Treasurer we find that in all about \$75 has been expended out of the above appropriations, not counting any sums that may have been paid during the past year, the reports not being yet

published. No appropriations were made either last year or this.

Now in our opinion the library should be located permanently in the city of New York, in the care of one of the local societies, who would see that it was properly cared for. A catalogue of its contents should be printed in the Official Journal, or in pamphlet form, and annual or quarterly supplements in the same. Space would be economized by using the numbers in President Tiffany's list of U. S. periodicals; thus every one would know what there was in the library, and we do not doubt that the members would patronize it liberally. No true philatelist can get along without a good library, and there are many books and papers that are now hard to obtain, except from the libraries of the most advanced collectors. We trust that our members will favor us with their views on this question, and we will pledge ourselves to bring the subject up at the Convention next year, when we hope our finances will permit a liberal appropriation for what should be one of the most important departments of the Association.

There is another question which should command the attention of our members, and that is the subject of Captain Pilcher's article in this number of our paper. It is a lamentable fact that so much time is given at our Convention to "politics" and none at all to the discussion of the scientific side of our hobby. We are of the opinion that one session each day should be devoted to the reading and discussion of papers on topics to be assigned by the Literary Board some months in advance, and to voluntary contributions from our members. An impromptu exhibition, in connection with the study of a certain country, could not fail to bring out many items of interest to all. We hope we shall hear from our readers on this question also.

W. C. S.

IN connection with Capt. Pilcher's article on the A. P. A. Convention it is only fair to say that the New York Daily Times, of August 20, contained quite an extended and complimentary notice of the Convention and its action. Probably few members expected more of the Convention than they found realized. At the same time the idea of Capt. Pilcher is decidedly a good one, and it is not too early to move vigorously for a change in the programme of the Seventh Annual Convention.

S. L.

THE entire absence of reports from Local Societies is noticeable this month. Probably this is due to summer lethargy in philatelic circles, but as the season of activity is close at hand, it is desirable that all wishing to be reported in these columns should promptly forward brief reports to Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Exeter, N. H.

S. L.

Promptness in sending communications to both editor and business manager is necessary. Copy should reach Chicago by the first of each month.

S. L.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

Paris-Postal, with the consent of the author, is reprinting M. Moen's work on the stamps of the Argentine. This is a most valuable work, and will be appreciated by those of us who are not fortunate enough to own the original edition.

The *Stamp News* for August and September contains, among many other interesting articles, the continuation of Lieut. Thorpe's "Practical Stamp Collecting," and Lockyer's "To Mexico by Easy Stages." The *News* is one of the brightest of our foreign exchanges, and we are glad to learn that it boasts a circulation of some 4,000 copies.

La Carte Postale for July contains rather more illustrations of new cards than usual; while the August number contains none at all.

Brasil Postal for the same month contains a reprint of the first number of the paper and the report of the formation of the postal club.

The *Monthly Journal* for August contains, among other interesting articles, a list of the various compound envelopes issued in Great Britain. The article on the Mulready caricatures, etc., is continued, as is also that by Mr. Westoby, on the collection of essays.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has commenced the publication of a series of articles on the leading English dealers, the August sketch being devoted to Chas. J. Phillips, and the September one to Theodore Buhl, each sketch being accompanied by a fine photo-engraving. The numerous continued articles present their usual quota of interesting reading.

La Filatelia for July contains an article on the results of the recent Postal Congress, and a number of notes on forgeries.

Le Timbre for August contains an article on the Roumanian jubilee stamps which we will translate in our next number.

The first report of the A. P. A. Convention in any of the monthlies, appeared in the *Post Office* for August which was purposely held back for a few days for that purpose. The publisher claims the largest circulation of any philatelic paper, and judging from the crowded advertising pages the paper must be making money.

The *Southern Philatelist* also contains a good account of the Convention with other interesting matter.

The *Eastern Philatelist* has an article on "Philately's Publications," which is rather wild in some of its statements. The writer says that from 75 to 100 papers are being published at the present day in this country, and that thousands have been published since philately came to the front in this country. If the writer had referred to Tiffany's "Library Companion," he would have learned that up to January, 1890, there had appeared 318 papers, of which 39 were still in existence at that date. Aside from the above, the article contains many common sense ideas concerning stamp journals.

The latest photograph in the Brooklyn Club series is that of a sheet of the 40 varieties of the 10 cuartos of the 1855 issue of the Philippine Islands from the collection of Wm. Thorne. For sale by the J. W. Scott Co.

A. Lohmeyer is out with a packet list of post cards which is just the thing for any one who is just starting a collection of cards.

The articles by Alvah Davison, entitled "Dealing in postage stamps," which appeared in the *Philatelic News*, have been brought out as No. 4 of Jewett's Philatelic Library. It contains many valuable hints to young dealers, and contains in an appendix a directory of nearly every stamp dealer in the United States. For sale by the publisher, W. W. Jewett, 502 Congress St., Portland, Maine. Price 10 cents.

The success that attended A. R. Rogers' recent private sale has encouraged him to continue the sales. The catalogue of the second sale contains 211 lots of a rather cheaper grade than the first, and a rapid review of them reveals many chances for good bargains.

We advise all our readers who have not received a copy to send to Mr. Rogers, 75 Maiden Lane, New York, and secure a copy. Bids close November 2, 1891.

The seventh part of Watson's catalogue is at hand, and covers the list from Seychelles to Wurtemberg. The next part will finish the work proper, but Mr. Watson intends to issue addenda at stated intervals giving new issues and discoveries.

We have received the catalogue of the Second Auction Sale, under the auspices of the S. B. Bradt Co., of Chicago. There are catalogued 445 lots of choice U. S. and foreign stamps, to be sold without reserve. The Second Sale occurs October 20, at 7:30 p. m., at 93 Wabash Ave. The Third Sale will occur early in December, when the collection and duplicates of a well-known Chicago collector will be offered.

Rather unique in the line of philatelic literature is "A Philatelic Visitor," published on occasion, by W. F. Gregory. The terms of subscription are—an expression of your appreciation. The complete frankness of the editor constitutes one of the charms of the little newcomer.

A letter from Mr. Chas. Bergholz conveys the information that he has returned to Wilmar, Ark., after his summer wanderings, not fully restored to health, but ready to take up practical philately again.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—*American*: Phil. Era, Emp. State Stamp Jour., Curio, Rhode Island Phil., Essex Co. Phil. (July); Phil. Jour. of Am., Am. Jour. of Phil., Mekeel's Weekly, Quaker City Phil., Phil. World, Phil. Monthly, Phil. Era, Phil. Tribune, Dominion Phil., Post Office, Southern Phil., Phil. Fraud Reporter, Rhode Island Phil., Brooklyn Phil., Essex Co. Phil. (August); Phil. Jour. of Am., Am. Jour. of Phil., Quaker City Phil., Phil. World, Phil. Monthly, Post Office, Eastern Phil., Dominion Phil., Southern Phil., Jerseyman, Phil. Era, Essex Co. Phil., Plain Talk, Eagle Phil., Watson's Post-Card Cat., Part 7, (September). *Foreign*: Le Coll. de Timbres Postes, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, La Carte Postale, Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Jour., Phil. Record, Welt-Post, O Philatelist, Brazil Postal, La Filatelia, La Filatelia (July); Stamp News, Phil. Record, Phil. Jour. of Grt. Brit., Stamp Coll. Monthly, Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Jour., Welt-Post, Boersen-Courier, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Le Timbre, Le Coll. de Timbres-Postes, La Carte Postale, Paris Postal, El Correo del Caribe, Rivista Filatelica, Tidning f. Frimaerksamlare (August); Phil. Jour. of Grt. Britain, Stamp Coll. Monthly, Stamp News, Stamp Coll. Jour., Der Philatelist, Briefmarken Sammler, Boersen-Courier, El Correo del Caribe, Rivista Filatelica Internazionale (September).

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Room 168, Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 108 Water St., New York City.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York City.*International Sec'y*, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, 873 Louis Ave., Milwaukee Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 104 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, Auburn, Cal.*Board of Trustees*, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.*Literary Board*, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LE-LAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Exeter, N. H.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1891.

The report for August, though duly mailed, was not received by the Literary Board, or has been mislaid. I am, therefore, compelled to embody the two months' report in one.

Members are responding very slowly to my call for dues, made on Sept. 1, and I have deemed it best, it being a matter left entirely to the discretion of the Secretary, not to publish a "Delinquent List," and trust that the members who have not responded will do so at once and thus show their appreciation of my leniency in this matter. Hardly one-third of our membership are in good standing at this date, and I am convinced that it is due more to neglect than anything else, as many are prominent members and do not, I am sure, wish to be "dropped" from membership. All in arrears upon November 1st will be published as "dropped." Please send dues at once and along with them an application for membership. There is no reason in the world, at present, why our membership should not be increased. Incorporation will, no doubt, be an established fact in a short time, and our Association should then be the strongest in the world in point of membership. There is but one representative National Association of Stamp Collectors and that is the American Philatelic Association, and you, each and all, as members should put forth your best efforts in regaining our lost ground and persuading those who have left us to rejoin us. The list of resignations is very large, I regret to say, but nearly all, with a few exceptions, are those who have left Philately, given up the pursuit altogether, and are therefore justified in their course. There seems to be but little complaint uttered as to the workings of the various departments, and why our membership should fall behind is an enigma to me. I rather think, however, that it is due to lukewarmness on the part of the members, and all must realize the fact that this Association needs new material, and can have it, if you all individually strive for this object. I hope I shall not have to make any more urgent appeals to help along the good work of increasing our numerical strength, and that in a year from now we may have on our books a thousand members in good standing. It can be done, for the material is not wanting; all it needs is energy

and push on your part. A good pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether, and what you will accomplish in this direction will be for our common good. There is no doubt, if every member should resolve that he will at least add one new member to our ranks, that your Secretary would not have any such appeals to make as he has been making for the past six months. If you want any blank applications, it costs the Association but little to send them to you through the Secretary, and I am ready and willing to furnish them at all times; and if they run out, owing to the numerous applications which I shall no doubt receive from this request, well, printing is not very dear, and we can soon get a new supply.

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO

H. A. KAMM, 503 Broome St., N. Y. City.
LIEUT. J. M. T. PARTELLO, Fort Davis, Texas,
returned uncalled for. Can any one inform me as to the correct addresses?

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

E. L. SCHUMANN, 192 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ALBERT HERZOG, 458 Broome St., N. Y. City.
L. BENJ. CLARKE, 261 King St., Charleston, S. C.
SPENCER COSBY, Willets Point, N. Y.
EDWARD HERBENER, Newark, Del.
L. BUCHEY, should be L. Bucher, care of Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency, London, E. C., England.
H. L. HART, Box 231, Halifax, N. S.
MALCOLM STORER, M. D., 476 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons Limited, No. 8 Gower St., London, W. C., England.
W. JANSSEN, 303 Wells Ave., Chicago, Ill.
CAPT. C. A. COOLIDGE, Fort Logan, Colorado.
W. B. JACKSON, 716 Saratoga St., E. Boston, Mass.
JOHN J. SPENCER, 1441 Genesee Ave., Saginaw, E. S., Mich.
CAPT. JAMES E. PILCHER, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
E. J. REED, Box 19, Spring Valley, N. Y.
AUGUST LEHMANN, JR., (after Nov. 1), 188 Tylre St., Paterson, N. J.
CHAS. A. HOBBS, Exeter, N. H.
ROGER W. COOLEY, Great Falls, Montana.
FREDERICK H. SARGENT, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been received and will be published as accepted from date of receipt in next month's journal, if no objections are received before that date:

- 786 C. A. AIKEN.
 787 WALTER T. ARNDT.
 596 THEODORE C. BACON.
 610 STEPHEN BALL.
 788 BREVOORT B. BARR.
 812 J. D. BARTLETT.
 478 A. G. BISHOP.
 876 WM. M. BRYDEN.
 815 C. E. CAMERON, M. D.
 395 ISAAC S. COHEN.
 956 FRED. A. CRETEAU.
 742 GEORGE W. D. CRITTENDEN.
 674 C. E. CROUCH.
 76 L. G. CUSTER.
 291 OSCAR DEJONGE.
 928 HERMAN DETERMANN.
 1103 GUSTAVE DROUIN.
 794 A. W. DUNNING.
 1106 L. G. EAKINS.
 631 B. J. FORD.
 620 HAROLD R. FOSTER.
 895 J. D. FROST.
 457 E. S. GIBBONS.
 389 W. H. GOODRICH.
 1100 LUDWIG HERMANN.
 977 ALEXANDER HOLLAND.
 915 FRANK HUMESTON.
 397 DANIEL JARGER.
 902 R. L. JAMES.
 551 FRANK H. JAMISON.
 102 W. W. JEWETT.
 1107 F. M. JOSSELYN, JR.
 133 H. B. KENDIG.
 20 BREWSTER C. KENYON.
 825 MISS S. B. KIDDER.
 798 C. W. KIRK.
 447 J. HENRY KLINCK.
 971 L. LAMBECK.
 886 C. W. LOMLER.
 328 CHAS. H. LANE.
 1118 WM. R. MANIERRE.
 304 F. N. MASSOTH, JR.
 1056 MORRIS MAYER.
 993 WM. C. MAYO.
 451 DAYTON H. MILLER.
 525 ROBERT F. MCRAE.
 925 HENRY C. NEEDHAM.
 1005 WALTER B. OGDEN.
 44 W. J. PARRISH.
 124 E. L. PEMBERTON.
 442 W. C. PESSELS.
 104 F. D. RAPPEYE.
 604 W. H. ROLLINS.
 360 M. V. SAMUELS.
 667 J. W. SCHAEFER.
 1101 E. SCHMIDT.
 1032 PERCY E. SNYDER.
 852 L. D. STEARNS.
 737 MRS. B. A. STERLING.
 922 W. W. STERLING.
 973 BENJAMIN S. TERRY.
 443 FRED. C. THWAITES.
 1065 THEODORE TOPPELL.
 855 ALBERT W. TURNER.
 203 H. J. TURNER.
 907 WILL H. TURNER.
 488 A. E. TUTTLE.
 474 CLARENCE VAN DEUSEN.

- 670 ALFRED WIEHL.
 1063 J. D. WILLIS.
 671 MRS. MINNA WITT.
 1072 HERMAN WOIKE.
 1035 LEON G. YOUNG.

NEW MEMBERS.

- 1140 ECKHR, LOUIS P., Richmond, Va.
 1141 HEUSINGER, EDWARD W., 315 King William St., San Antonio, Texas.

APPLICATIONS.

- MEYERINTE, J. O., 428 Sansom St., San Francisco, Cal.
 References: Fred. S. Kordt, Wm. E. Loy.
 GRAU, RAFAEL H., Barranquilla, Republic of Colombia.
 References: Joseph Rechert, C. Witt.
 STRUNZ, AUGUST, JR., Barranquilla, Republic of Colombia.
 References: Joseph Rechert, C. Witt.
 SMITH, CHARLES F., 656 Corson St., Norristown, Pa.
 References: Frank S. Stiles, C. H. Mekeel.
 SANDERSON, HOWARD K., 646 Western Ave., Lynn, Mass.
 References: Wm. C. Stone, G. D. Mekeel.
 COFFIN, EDWARD RUSSELL, 109 Nahant St., Lynn, Mass.
 References: Wm. C. Stone, G. D. Mekeel.
 Guarantor: C. F. Coffin, 83 Broad St., Lynn, Mass.
 LAMBERTS, ARTHUR, M. Gladbach, Germany.
 References: Chas. Muecke, Jos. Rechert.
 ENGELER, OSCAR, P. O. Box 102, Louisville, Ky.
 References: Fr. Wm. H. Hahn, Aug. Dejonge.
 HUBERICH, CHARLES H., Box 640, San Antonio, Texas.
 References: C. E. Severn, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 Guarantor: C. Huberich.
 Membership, August 1, 1891..... 568
 Gain—New Members..... 2
 Total..... 570
 Loss—Resignations..... 7
 Death..... 1 8
 Total Membership, Oct. 1, 1891..... 562
 MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

DO YOU WISH

. . . . TO BE DROPPED

. . . FOR . . .

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES?

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 10, 1891.

No. 11.

AN EPITOME OF AMERICAN PHILATELIC AUCTION SALES.

AUGUST 1ST, 1890—AUGUST 1ST, 1891.

Compiled by H. C. Beardsley.

[CONTINUED.]

CHILI.

Official seal, vermillion... *2.00; *1.50; 1.15
Envelope, 2c, brown on buff, wove... *1.80
Card, no value, black on white... *15c

CHINA.

Complete, 6 varieties... *30c

COLOMBIA.

1859, 5c, lilac, laid paper... 2.00
5c, gray, wove paper... *60c
20c, blue, wove paper, 3.00; 2.75; 2.60; 2.60;
... 1.75
1860, 2½c, green... 1.30; 80c
5c, blue on pelure paper... 70c
5c, violet... 60c
10c, red brown... 40c; 60c
10c, buff, pelure paper... 65c
10c, orange... 50c
20c, blue... 50c
20c, blue, pelure paper... 2.80
1p, rose... 2.50
1p, rose, bluish paper... *10.00
1p, carmine... 1.75; 3.50
1861, 2½c, black... 6.00; 6.50; 8.55
5c, yellow, 1.90; *1.10; 1.80; 1.60; 1.60; 1.00
5c, buff... 1.60
10c, blue, 1.25; *1.10; 1.05; 1.30; 60c; 1.30;
... 1.30; 1.60; 1.00; 95c
20c, red, 2.05; 2.50; *2.60; 2.30; 3.10; 75c;
... 2.50; 1.50
1861, 1p, pink, 3.00; *3.20; 2.10; 2.20; 2.25; 2.20;
... 2.85; 2.85; 2.85; 2.70; 1.75
1862, 10c, blue, 4.00; 4.00; 3.75; 5.00; 4.00; 3.00;
... 4.50
20c, rose... 32.00
50c, green, 2.70; 4.00; 3.25; 3.10; 2.40; 2.50;
... 2.25; 3.00; 4.85; 2.70
1p, lilac... *12.60; 11.00
1p, lilac, on bluish paper, 15.05; 10.25; 17.50;
... 20.00
1863, 20c, red... 1.00; 1.05; 80c; 1.55; 1.60
10c, blue, on blue paper... 1.05
5c, orange, star after cent... 2.00
20c, red, star after cent... 2.50
50c, red, star after cent... 2.10; 1.15; 1.10

1863, 50c, green, bluish paper, star after cent, 1.40;
... *1.10; 1.15; 1.10
1864, 5c, tête bêche pair... *1.00
50c, green... 40c
1p, violet, 2.30; 2.30; 2.25; 2.30; 1.70; 2.10;
... 2.20; 1.25
1865, 1c, rose, pelure paper... 2.50
1p, vermillion... *55c
1866, 5p, green... 1.00; 1.60; 1.65
10p, vermillion, *6.00; 1.25; 1.05; 1.40; 1.40;
... 5.00
1868, 5p, on green glazed paper... 65c
1870, 5p, green... *1.50; 45c
10p, vermillion... 25c
1876, 5c, lilac, pin perf... 2.00
10c, brown, perf, 14... 1.25
1877, 10p, pink... 2.50
1879, 10c, black on white, wove, "No hay Estam-
pillas"... *5.00; *1.20; uns. p. *80c
10c, black on blue, wove, uns. p... *10.00
1881, 2c, rose, pin perf... 3.00
5c, blue, pin perf... 2.00
10c, violet, pin perf... 2.00
5c, head of Liberty, perf... 75c
50c, green, green paper... 2.00
1883, 1c, green, imp... 10c
2c, red on yellow... 1.90
1p, rose... 75c
1886, 5p, brown... 95c
10p, pink paper... 2.70, 1.80, 1.20
1888, 5p, buff... 1.00
1889, 20c, error, "Republica"... 25c
Unpaid, 50c, yellow... 65c
1p, rose... *1.10; 2.10; 1.10; 80c; *95c
Cubiertas, 1865, 25c, red, blue and yellow... 2.60
1867, 50c, red, blue and yellow, 1.00; 1.50
1879, 50c, red, blue and yellow, 70c; 60c;
... 60c

ANTIOQUIA.

1868, 1p, red... 18.25
1869, 1p, carmine... *1.00
1873, 5c, pink... *3.00; 3.50
2p, yellow... *1.25; *1.60; *1.30
2p, orange... *1.00; *85c
1875, 10c, lilac... *2.00; *1.10; 1.00

- 1884, 1 pia., blue. *1.50
5 pia., brown. *1.00

ECUADOR.

- 1865, 1r, yellow, quadrille paper. 50c; *40c; 55c
1866, 4r, red. *50
4r, red, arms in oval. 1.00; *1.00; *1.05
4r, red, arms in circle. *1.50
both var. *2.60
1881, half of 20c. *1.70
1885, Revenue used postally, 10c. *1.00
Env, 5c, 4 var. sq. 26c
Card, 1884, 3c, pale violet. *60c
3+3c, violet. *40

EGYPT.

- 1866, 10 pa., brown, imp. *2.00; *1.25
20 pa., blue. *1.25; *2.10
2 pia., orange, imp. *1.80; *1.00; 75c
5 pia., rose. 1.25; *1.10; *1.00; *95c; *1.55
5 pia., rose, imp. *2.10
10 pia., slate. 1.50; 2.25; 2.00; *1.70
10 pia., slate, imp. *1.80
1867, 1 pi., imp., uns. p. *55c; *40c
5 pi. 70c; 60c
1872, 20 pa., dull yellow. 1.00
1884, 20 pa., on 5 pi., green, inv. sur. 15c
Official, 50 var., a few. *4.00; do., 4.00

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

- 1878-79, set of 4. *1.20

FERNANDO PO.

- 1868, 20c, brown. 3.50; 4.25; 4.00

FIJI ISLANDS.

- 1872, 12c on 6d, rose, C. R. 65c; 85c; *1.05; 70c
1875, 2d on 6d on 3d, V. R., fancy. 6.75
1876, 2d on 3p, V. R., fancy. *40; *35
1880, 2d, green, imp. 3.00
1882, 5 sh., red and black! *1.50; *1.55

FINLAND.

- 1856, 5 k. blue, transverse oval. 1.10
10 k. rose, transverse oval. 50c
1866, 10p, claret on lilac, error, 9.00; *2.75; 3.50;
. *4.25; 4.25; 5.75
Letter sheet, blue paper, 10k, stamp slightly cut,
. 15.00; do., 6.50
Env, 1850, 5 k. blue wove. 40c
5 k. creamy white wove. 1.50
10 k. creamy white wove. 65c
10 k. rose laid. 35c
1860, 10 k. creamy white laid (7 stars). 70c
1867, 10 k. (8 stars). 25c

FORMOSA.

- 1888, 20c, green. *1.20; 1.35
20c, green, sur., Chinese characters in red 2.15

FRANCE.

- 1849, 20c, black. *1.00
20c, blue, error. *2.00
40c, vermilion (25). 2.50
1 fr. lake. *2.00; (20) 4.00; (23) 4.14
1 fr. vermilion. *20.00; *25.00; *20.00
1850, 25c, blue. *1.50
1852, 10c, bistre. (10) 2.90; (10) 2.40
1853, 80c, brilliant rose, imp. *50c
1 fr. lake, imp. *1.25; 50c
1862, 10c, private, perf. 10c
20c, dark blue, perf., tête bêche p. *1.00
1870, 20c, rou. *10c
40c, rou. *50c
Engraved, 10c, bistre, tête bêche p. *1.10;
. do., *80c

- 1870, Engraved, 20c, blue, tête bêche p. *1.10
Engraved, 25c, blue, tête bêche p. *1.10
1873, 10c, brown and rose, tête bêche p. 4.00
1874, 10 and 15c, uns. p. showing error 15 in 10
plate. *11.00
15c, brown on rose, error. 6.25
Lithographed, 20c, blue. *1.05
1877, 20c, blue on white, 2.00; *3.00; *1.80; *1.55;
. *3.00; 1.90
5 fr. lilac. *1.10
Unpaid, 1859, 10c, black, lithograph. 1.00
10c, black, lithograph, rou. 2.00
1863, 15c, private perf. *1.30
1871, 40c, blue. *60c
60c, yellow. *1.05; *1.25
1882, 5 fr. black. *1.40
Newspaper, 1868, 2c, blue. 25c

FRENCH COLONIES.

- 1871, 5c, green, Napoleon. 95c
1876, 2c, brown. 85c
2c, brown, cancelled "Reunion". 1.10
2c, brown, cancelled "Sargon". 1.30
4c, gray. 3.00; 60c
4c, gray, cancelled "Guadeloupe". 1.15
4c, cancelled "St. Pierre". 1.55
4c, gray, cancelled "Cochin China Sargon,"
. 2.10
1879, 3c, yellow, (reprint). *95c
25c, black on red. 2.50; 2.55; 1.85; *1.90
Unpaid, 5 fr. 1.05; *1.12
French Guiana, 5 on 30, Dec. '87. *70c; 75c; *15c
0.05 on 2c, green, Dec. '86, imp. *25c
0.05 on 2c, brown, Dec. '86, perf. *25c
Gabon, 1886, 75 on 15c. *1.75
1889, 25 on 20c. *1.25
Guadeloupe, 1884, 25 on 35c, uns. p. *40c; uns. p.
. *45c; uns. p. *45c
Unpaid, 1877, 15c, blue, error "percevor"
. 45c; uns. p. one being error, *2.20
Unpaid, 1877, 25c, black. 2.60; *1.50
40c, black. *7.25; *1.60
1884, 35c, green, uns. p., one be-
. ing error "Uadeloupe," *70c
Madagascar, 25c on 40c. 1.45
Martinique, 1888, 5 on 4c. *1.10
Unpaid, 1887, 2c, black and red, b. 4,
. lower 2, unsur. 2.60
New Caledonia, 1881, 25 on 35c, 1.75; 60c; *80c;
. 80c; 80c; 80c; *1.00
1882, 5 on 40c, sur. sideways, 85c
C. E., 5 on 40c, inv. 25c
25 on 75c, *1.00; 85c; 80c;
. *90c; *95c; *40c
25 on 75c, sur. inv. 2.70; *160

St. Pierre and Miquelon.

- 1885, .05 NS P I on 40c. 20c
.05 on 35c, yellow and white. 85c; 15c
.05 on 75c, *1.00; *1.10; *1.25; 75c; *65c;
. *20c
.05 on 1 fr., uns. p. 35c
.05 M S P M on 1 fr. 60c
.05 P M S on 1 fr. *25c
.05 S P on 1 fr. 35c
10 on 40, M inverted. 10c
10 on 40, uns. p. 15c
10 on 40, double sur. 20c
25c on 1 fr., thin numerals. 2.55
25c on 1 fr., thick numerals, 1.00; *1.20; *1.25
5c on 2c. 1.45; 65c
5c on 2c, sur. inv., 15c; 1.25; 1.45; "5 inv,"
. 25c; do., 1.25
5c on 4c. 20c
5c on 4c, sur. inv. 1.00; *30c

1885, 5c on 20c.....*	20c; 20c	1886, 15c white....	†2.80; †2.00; †2.55; †1.25; †1.00
.05 P M S on 20c.....*	25c	Tahiti, 1882, 25c on 35c....	3.05; 2.50; †3.00; 2.00
.05 S P on 20c.....	15c	25c on 35c, sur. inv.....	3.25
.05 M S P on 20c.....*	15c	1884, 10c on 20c.....	2.25; *2.90
.05 P M S } on 20c.....*	20c	25c on 1 fr. sur. inv.....	3.50; 3.00
.05 P M }		Wrapper, 1884, 5c, black....	1.10; 1.00; 75c
5c on 20c, triple sur. uns. p.....*	70c		
1886, 5c white.....	†2.10; †1.00; †35c; †75c	GAMBIA.	
10c white.....	†2.80; †1.00; †75c; †1.10	1869, 6d. blue.....	85c; 1.10

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE JUBILEE STAMPS AND CARD OF ROUMANIA.

[Translated by Frank H. Burt from the French of J. Thorand, in "Le Timbre," of Amsterdam, Holland.]

BY a notice of the 7th-19th of May last,* the Roumanian Postoffice Department informed the public that upon the occasion of the three jubilee days, May 10-22, 11-23 and 12-24, special stamps would be issued which alone would circulate in the interior of the country during those three days.

On May 8-20 a notice appeared modifying the preceding to the extent that it allowed during the jubilee period the use of ordinary stamps for franking domestic correspondence.

On the afternoon of May 3-21 the first jubilee stamps and cards were put on sale at the offices, but no more than ten sets were delivered to one and the same person. Even the press could only with great trouble secure a whole sheet of each denomination. On May 10-22, 11-23 and 12-24 the rush at the offices was enormous, and thousands of persons, entire strangers to philately, struggled to get several sets as souvenirs. It is estimated that of the 63,000 sets issued 40,000 were bought by non-collectors. Most of the tobacco shops would not handle these stamps because the Direction des Postes did not allow upon them the usual commission of 2 per cent.

In the province, on the 11th-23rd, there were but few of the stamps left, and on the

*Roumania, like Russia, still follows the Julian or "old style" chronology, hence the double date.

12th-24th none at all, and collectors who had ordered from their correspondents hundreds of specimens were forced to content themselves with four or five stamps. During the days immediately following the 12th-24th of May, the series, of a nominal value of 39 centimes (with card), sold for 1 fr. 20 c. To-day one will hardly part with them for less than 5 to 6 francs, uncanceled, while specimens used in the post are undiscoverable.

One house in Berlin bought 5,000 marks' worth of the stamps, another 10,000 francs'. These stamps were cancelled by full sheets under date of May 10-22, 23 or 24, 1891.†

King Charles himself procured of each value a sheet of 130 specimens, cancelled, to preserve as a souvenir. All the foreign postoffice departments received a large number of these stamps.

Here we have the reasons why the Roumanian jubilee stamps are so rare; this explains why dealers hold them with a jealous care for better times. So rare are the 5 and 10 bani cancelled that scarcely any dealers have them at all and complete sets cannot be furnished.

Preserve, then, your Roumanian jubilee stamps as a priceless relic, for soon they will be classed with the greatest rarities.

†Here the editor of *Le Timbre* puts in a foot-note this query: "And only ten sets were delivered to one and the same purchaser?"

SUNDAY POSTAGE STAMPS.

The *Homiletic Review* tells of a novel method adopted in Belgium to determine whether Sunday shall be a day of rest for letter carriers. Sunday postage stamps are to be provided. All letters with such stamps mailed Saturday are to be delivered Mon-

day. After trying the experiment for awhile it is to be decided, according to the relative number of letters with these stamps, whether the majority of the letter-writing public want the postman to enjoy a Sunday rest. If they do, then the carriers are to be freed from Sunday work.

OUR SOUTHERN PHILATELIC FRIENDS.

NO member of the A. P. A. appreciates the social fellowship that exists in our Association more than myself, and when I found myself started on a business trip through the South and West, I looked forward with pleasure to the friends I should meet upon the way. No Lodge or Fraternity binds so closely together man and man as do our mystic words, "Stamp Collector." Wherever you go, nearly, you can find him, from a mere boy to some of our gray-headed old men, and the older they get, the worse they have the so-called mania.

Two weeks ago I left New York, and the next evening, at the Hotel Lafayette in Philadelphia, I had the pleasure of grasping by the hand a large number of collectors, and a jolly, good-natured lot they are. The next day I had the honor, as I was the first collector he had ever shown it to, of looking over the very fine collection of E. A. Grosholz. I only had time to go over his U. S. adhesives. Every sheet was ruled for each stamp; the designs were very attractive, and his own work. One sheet would be a set used—the next sheet the same unused; he has them very complete. I should have liked to examine his foreign ones, but did not have the time. I called on our worthy Secretary, and he promised to send me a number of application blanks, as I found three collectors in Philadelphia who said they would join the A. P. A.

Durbin & Hanes have a nice store, and are doing a splendid business. Mr. Hanes has, next to E. T. Parker, the best plan I have seen for a dealer to keep his stock; he can find in a moment nearly any stamp he has, and he has some very nice ones, I assure you.

At Baltimore, Md., at the Eutaw House, a few evenings after, I again met a number of new faces. Capt. Louis Schneeberger, cashier of the Post-office, I had the pleasure of discovering, has only been collecting about a year and a half, but has a collection that would make many old collectors envious, and the stamps are all in splendid condition. His U. S. War Dept. envelopes (cut) are especially fine. He is a splendid fellow, and I had the pleasure of introducing him to one of his old friends, Chas. J. Taylor, and their astonishment on discovering they were both cranks was amusing. Mr. Schneeberger will join the A. P. A., he says.

I have seen collections and collections, but it fairly made me stare when Mr. Taylor invited me to his office to look at a few stamps,—he pulled out books, books full, drawer after drawer crammed full, and envelopes. Well, it made me weary. I don't know how many he has—neither does he, but he has fine ones, and not only one of a kind, but two, three, and often more of envelopes worth \$5.00 and \$10.00 and even more apiece; and to top it all, he is one of the happiest-natured collectors it has ever been my good luck to meet.

If you have not met J. W. Schaefer, you have missed it. He is closing out his stamp business. I met him several times, both at his office and at his home. Would we had more like him! He was going to resign, but promised me that he would withdraw his resignation. Mr. Postal Card Lohmeyer took me to his home and showed me his stock,—over 50,000. His own collection is very fine and nicely mounted. P. L. Messer and W. Nicklas, Jr., two young men who are dealing in stamps together, are very social and ardent collectors. I also met Mr. T. H. Stewart, who has a very fine collection. In Baltimore, I am informed, there are for sale two Brattleboros and seven Buchanan envelopes. I secured for my Third Sale a large number of fine stamps. I also met Mr. W. v. d. Wettern and W. E. Baitzell, but had only a few minutes to talk with them.

At Washington I met our old-time friend C. F. Rothfuchs, whom I found very busy fixing up sets for his fall trade. He thinks business is going to be very good this coming year. I also called on Mr. J. H. Houston, an ardent believer that there is but one space on earth worth living in, and that is Washington. His stock of U. S. and Departments is very large. Mr. W. F. Lambert, of Alexandria, Va., called on me. He has about closed out his stamp business; he brought a number of fine stamps for my Third Sale. He has handled more Confederate stamps than almost any other dealer.

At Richmond, Va., I met Mr. Barrows and Mr. Meyers, both A. P. A. men; but my time was very limited, and I had only time to run in and introduce myself. At Norfolk I found no collectors, and at Wilmington, when I am spending Sunday, I believe there are none.

I will, if this interests the readers, con-

tinue these notes on my trip, which will extend through the South and West, and I hope to meet many of our A. P. A. boys,

and secure a number of new ones, and boom the World's Fair Exhibit.

A. R. ROGERS.

UNITED STATES PHILATELIC NOTES.

PEOPLE are constantly writing to the P. O. Department with requests for stamps to put in their albums, both domestic and foreign. Sometimes they say that the dealers charge more than they can afford, so these idiots appeal to the Postmaster-General.

An interesting album is kept in the stamp division of the P. O. Department, containing sets of all the stamps that the government has ever issued. The book is worth a lot of money merely for the face value represented by its contents. On the first page are the two stamps of Uncle Sam's issue in 1847. Before that year letters were distributed by mail in packages with accompanying way bills, and postage charged according to distance. On another page are found our first perforated stamps, which appeared in 1857. Up to that time the stamps had to be cut apart with shears. The perforations were then made much finer than they are now. The British government paid a large sum for the idea, but the United States did not give a cent for its use. One page is occupied by the stamps of 1869, most of which were printed in two separate colors, and as a stamp produced in two tints had to go through the presses twice, the entire series was soon suppressed. They were so beautiful that the printing of them cost too much money.

Our special-delivery stamp, suggested by the Arthur administration, and introduced by the administration of Cleveland, does not seem to have successfully filled its mission in numerous instances. Letters with these special stamps attached do not always reach their destination as soon as the regular mail. A letter bearing a special-delivery stamp may come in on an early train. The regular mail is taken with it to the Postoffice and, having been sorted, is at once given to the carriers. Not so the special-delivery letter. It has to be taken to the special-delivery department and a record made of it, and then it is turned over to a substitute carrier, who takes it to its destination. This system has not proved altogether as rapid as it ought to be, and often

it doesn't pay either. The carrier that delivers it gets eight cents for each letter delivered, and sometimes he has to spend ten cents car-fare in getting it to its destination. The successful part of the system is where special-delivery letters arrive after the regular deliveries have been made. Then they are taken out at once while the regular mail has to wait until the next day.

No one has ever sent in a million cancelled postage-stamps to the Postoffice Department, says the *Washington Star*, although 200 letters are received annually requesting information about the prize which the government is supposed to offer for that number. How this popular delusion originally started no one can tell. For twenty years it has prevailed, and during all that time foolish people have been making collections for sale to Uncle Sam. Packages of old stamps sent to Washington never contain more than a few thousand; 50,000 were the most that ever arrived in one bundle. Ordinarily the collector gets tired by the time 4,000 or 5,000 have been saved up.

A well-written and interesting philatelic article by Mr. Geo. W. Perrigo appeared last month (Oct. 18) in the *Inter-Ocean* of Chicago. In it he gossips pleasantly concerning the St. Louis locals, as follows: "There is scarcely a pile of old letters, be they public or private, throughout the Northwest, that has not been greedily looked over by searchers after these stamps, and in rare instances only have they been rewarded by finding one or more of them for their time and trouble. At the city of Galena, Ill., recently, in a box of old rubbish stowed away for many years in a hay-loft, five well preserved, cancelled five-cent stamps of the St. Louis issue were found by a lad, who, on exhibiting them to a collector, received the sum of \$45 for his discovery." In another part of his article Mr. Perrigo says: "The door of the library in a Southern mansion, near Shabuda, Miss., is adorned with Confederate postage and revenue stamps." This is erroneous. The Confederacy never issued revenue stamps at any period of its existence.—*Robert Stockwell Hatcher.*

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

ADHESIVES.

Austria.—(V. 126.) It is reported that there is a specimen of the 2 kreuzer 1850 in red in the philatelic museum of Herr Friedl at Vienna. It is attached to a copy of the 3 kreuzer in its usual color. Is it an error or what?

Austrian Italy.—In the same museum is also said to be a specimen of the 30 centes, 1850, printed on both sides.

Bamra.—(V. 194.) Some of our contemporaries report a full set of the adhesives of the type of the envelope stamp.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black on red.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " green.
- 1 " " " yellow.
- 2 " " " red.
- 4 " " " red.
- 8 " " " rose lilac.
- 1 rupee, black on rose lilac.

There is a bare possibility that there is a mistake concerning these stamps, as M. Moens thinks they are the same as the last setting of the old design which has in some way become confused with the envelope type.

Bolivia.—(V. 73.) The *Philatelic Record* has seen the 50 cent of the first issue, yellow, and blue, which the editor believes to be reprints with forged cancel marks.

Bhopal.—(V. 108.) The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna with letters in corners has been re-engraved; the error "NWAB" occurs on each of the 32 varieties, and there are several minor faults.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna red; imperf. and perf. 7.

Brazil, Empire of.—(V. 73.) The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 10 reis orange Jornaes stamp of the 1889 issue imperforate horizontally.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(V. 194.) The 100 reis of the 1890 Jornaes stamps is said to be lilac rose instead of carmine, according to the *Monthly Journal*, while the *Stamp News* announces the issue of a similar value, pale violet on rose, "of the latest type." Are these the same stamps and of which 1890 issue do they form a part?

British Central Africa.—The *Stamp News* is authority for information that the British South African stamps have been surcharged "B. C. A." in black for use in the countries north of the Zambesi under the administration of Consul General Johnstone of Nyassaland.

- 1 penny, black.
- 2 " " green and yellow.
- 4 " " brown and black.
- 6 " " pale blue.
- 8 " " rose and black.
- 1 shilling, brown.
- 2 " " scarlet.
- 2 s. 6d. lilac.
- 5 shillings, yellow.
- 10 " " green.
- 1 pound, blue.
- 2 " " rose.
- 5 " " olive green.
- 10 " " brown.

The territory in question extends from the Zambesi river on the south to the lower end of lake Tanganyika on the north, and from lake Nyassa on the east to about the 25th meridian on the west. We suppose a permanent set will soon follow.

British East Africa Company.—(V. 126.) Two pen and ink surcharges are reported by M. Moens. The stamps were cancelled, and while they may be all right we chronicle them under reserve.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 3 annas, black on vermilion.
- 1 " on 4 " bistre.

To meet the change in the rate of postage to Great Britain a new value of the current type has been issued.

- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas, black on yellow.

British North Borneo.—(V. 22.) The *Monthly Journal* has received a new provisional 6 on 10 cents, blue; black.

Chamba.—(V. 8.) The following values have been seen with the error STATE. The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna has been known for some time.

- 1 anna, brown.
- 2 " " blue.
- 3 " " orange.
- 4 " " olive.

Cuba.—(V. 195.) The two stamps chronicled last month were issued in accordance with a decree dated August 7, and the stamps of the old color were declared to be of no value after September 1.

Curacao.—(V. 8.) J. W. Scott sends us a cancelled specimen of the 30 cent stamp bearing the surcharge "25 CENT" in two lines of heavy block type.

25 cent on 30 cent, gray; black.

Fiji.—(V. 195.) The surcharged 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny has been replaced by a permanent stamp of that value. The design is the same as the rest of the set except that the value is in figures in the two lower corners with "Postage" between. Perforate 10.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence, chocolate brown.

France.—(IV. 295.) The stamp for postal packets since the 1st of September has been oblong (144x39mm.) the part at the right being gummed to stick on the parcel, the center being the receipt, and the left hand end the stub.

25 centimes, black and bistre.

French Colonies.—(V. 126.) The following, according to *Le Timbre Poste*, are the various colonies which are to have special issues of stamps:

Congo, Diego Suarez, Guadeloupe, Guiana, India, Indo China, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Obock, Oceania, Reunion, Saint Pierre-Miquelon and Senegal.

Hawaii.—(V. 23.) It is reported by the *Monthly Journal* that a new 2 cent stamp with portrait of Queen Liliuokalani is to be issued soon. In stating as we did a few months since that no portrait of the new queen was to be found on any of the stamps we were not entirely correct. The 1 cent post card contains a likeness of Her Majesty, and it is said that the new 2 cent stamp will have this portrait in the frame of the present 2 cent stamp, and that the color will be changed to purple.

Hungary.—(IV. 166.) We have neglected to state that the 5 kr. now has the numeral in black and with rose lined background.

5 kreuzer, black and rose.

Jamaica.—(V. 74.) The surcharge "Official" on the ½ p. is now in block type as on the other two values.

½ penny, green; *black*.

Jhind.—(IV. 58.) A few errors have been discovered here. They are on the horizontal surcharge variety. The name of the state is spelled "Jeind," and both the regular and official series are found with it.

½ anna, green; *red*.
1 " brown; *black*.
2 " blue; *red*.
8 " purple; *black*.
1 rupee, slate; *red*.

Service. ½ anna, green; *red*.
1 " brown; *black*.
2 " blue; *red*.

Also the horizontal surcharge "Service Jhind State" with the first letter of Service missing.

Service. 1 anna, brown; *black*. *SERVICE*.

Labuan.—(V. 195.) It is said that the 8 cents has been surcharged "6 cents" in two lines.

6 cents on 8 cents, violet; *black*.

Luxemburg.—(V. 195.) *Le Limbre Poste* says that "the stamps of 10 and 25 centimes with the portrait of the new Grand Duke have been surcharged S. P.; but contrary to the other stamps these are reserved exclusively for the house of Adolph."

Madagascar.—(V. 195.) It seems that there are six of the type-set provisionals instead of three. The colors of the two highest values are not known yet. The number issued of each is given in brackets.

5 centimes, black on green; (18,000.)
10 " " pale blue; (12,000.)
15 " ultramarine on blue; (12,000.)
25 " brown on buff; (3,000.)
1 franc, (2,000.)
5 " (1,000.)

Mauritius.—(IV. 149.) The 38 cents has been surcharged "Two Cents" in capital letters across the lower part of the stamp.

2 cents on 38 cents, violet; *black*.

Mexico.—(V. 195.) Some time ago it was stated that the current stamps were to be issued on watermarked paper. A sheet of the 10 cent has just been received by Mr. Mekeel with the watermark CORREOSEUM in ten lines, one letter being intended to appear on each stamp of the sheet. The last three letters of the watermark stand for "Estados Unidos Mexicana." It is supposed that all the values will be issued in time on this paper.

10 centavos, vermilion.

Negri Sembilan.—(V. 195.) The surcharge for this country is on the Straits Settlements 2 cents as in the other protected states of the Malay peninsula. As its name signifies, this is a confederation of nine states, one of which, Sungei Ujong, has recently passed under British control.

2 cents, carmine; *black*.

New South Wales.—(V. 195.) It is reported that 150 sheets (18,000 stamps) of the 3 penny have been printed on paper with the watermark "10."

3 pence, green.

It is said that the current 1 penny has been surcharged "Half-penny," but we think it unlikely, and probably there is a misunderstanding on some one's part as to which 1 penny stamp was meant. It will probably turn out to be the one in gray.

The current 8 penny (lyre bird) now has the "O. S." surcharge.

O. S. 8 pence, lake; *black*.

The 3 pence of the laureated set has been seen on finely ribbed paper, and the 1 shilling of the 1860 issue in an unsevered pair imperforate between the two stamps, and perforate 13 on the other sides.

Nossi-Be.—(V. 39.) This time the postage due stamps have run out, and the regular issues have been surcharged with new values having "Nossi-Be—chiffre-taxe" in two lines above, and "a percevoir" below it. There are two types of the "Nossi-Be" surcharge, that on the three lower values being 17x2mm, while that on the other values is 14x3mm. The number issued of each is given in brackets.

0.20 (cent) on 1 cent, black on blue; *black*. (300.)
0.30 " " 2 " brown on bistre; " (300.)
0.35 " " 4 " violet on blue; *black*. (250.)
0.35 " " 20 " red on green; " (250.)
0.50 " " 30 " brown on bistre; " (1200.)
1 franc, on 35 " black on yellow; " (700.)

According to the official decree which M. Moens publishes, they were issued August 10th.

Netherlands.—(V. 195.) We learn from T. Franco, of Rotterdam, that the 5 cent stamp will be the only one of the new stamps to be issued at present. The design will be the same as the old issue with the head of Wilhelmine to right with flowing hair. It will probably be issued by the time this paper is issued.

5 cents, blue.

Pahang.—(V. 196.) *Der Philatelist* announces the receipt of the 8 cents Straits Settlements with the usual surcharge. It will be remembered that when the first stamps were prepared for this state there were some of the 8 and 10 cent stamps surcharged "by mistake," and that they were at once bought up by local collectors. Is this a reissue or another "mistake?"

Puerto Rico.—(IV. 189.) Mr. Corwin sends us the 5 cent in a new color. It was postmarked Oct. 12, 1891.

5 cent de peso, green.

Puttialla.—(V. 127.) The following are chronicled by the *Monthly Journal* as having the error "Puttialla."

½ anna, green; *red*.
1 " brown; *black*.
2 " blue; *red*.
4 " green; *red*.
8 " purple; *black*.
1 rupee, slate; *red*.

Also the ½ anna with "Auttialla" in black.

½ anna, green; *black*.

Le Timbre Poste says that the ½ anna Service stamp now has the surcharge wholly in black.

Service. ½ anna, green; *black*.

Reunion.—(V. 196.) The following additions to the set with "Reunion" surcharged are noted by M. Moens.

5 centimes, green; double surcharge.
5 " " REUN ON.
2 " brown; "
40 " vermilion.
1 franc, olive.

On 1879 issue.
30 centimes, brown.
75 " carmine.

On 1872-3 issue, with head of Liberty.

40 centimes, orange.
80 " carmine.

The 30 cent announced last month has not yet been issued.

Spain.—(IV. 77.) The *Stamp News* has the 15 cent in orange, the shade being almost identical with that of the 10 cent.

15 centimos, orange.

The 25 centimos of the current set has been seen by the same journal with a blue burelée pattern on the back.

South Australia.—(V. 196.) The 4 and 6 penny stamps have also received the new type of official surcharge.

O. S. 4 pence, violet; black.
6 " blue; "

The following oddities are noted by our English contemporaries.

2 pence, red, (1859) roul.; printed on both sides.
9 " gray, (1859) double roulette on three sides.
10 " black and yellow, (1868-9) roul.; printed on both sides, but with value surcharged on one side only.

2 pence, orange red; with double "O. S."

Surinam.—(V. 127.) The *Philatelic Record* announces that it has received the 10 cent of the new unpaid series "similar to that mentioned on page 132 of the *Record*." Turning back to that page we find no mention of any unpaid set, but merely the announcement of the issue of the current 1 cent stamp of the numeral type. Is there to be a set of due stamps of a similar type?

10 cent, gray, lilac and black.

Tasmania.—(V. 39.) From the *Federal Australian Philatelist* we learn of the following local varieties:

On April 15, 500 sheets (60,000 stamps) were printed at the *Mercury* office of the 1 penny stamp in vermilion on paper watermarked TAS (type II). The only way to distinguish this issue from that of 1889 is by the position of the watermark which reads from the lower right corner to the upper left when viewed from the back of the stamp. Perforate 11½.

As the supply of stamps failed to arrive from England another lot of 60,000 were struck off on TAS paper, but of type I., and the color was a bright rose. Perforate 11½.

Still a third lot was obliged to be issued, and this time on type II. paper in the same shade as the last. Perforate 11½.

Also the same as the last, but perforate 12.

Recourse was again had to type I., and this time the perforation was 12.

The same paper has also been used for the ½ penny of which 240,000 were printed at the *Mercury* office, and perforated 11½. This stamp has also been perforated 12 on both types of the TAS paper.

The 2½ penny provisional was issued for a short time in a dark blue shade, but it is now quite scarce. The "d" is now more distant from the 2½ than in the first setting of the type.

The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 3, 9, and 10 pence of the current type in pairs unperforated.

Transvaal.—(V. 9.) As a mate to the above the *Philatelic Record* reports the 6 penny with margins enough to satisfy them of its being unperforated.

Turkey.—(V. 196.) The *Monthly Journal* has received the following stamps of the current issue on very thin, greasy looking paper in new shades.

1 piaster, gray blue; gray groundwork.

2 " olive green; greenish "

5 " orange buff; gray "

A new design will come into use soon. It comprises the Turkish arms in a circle in the center on white ground with inscriptions in Turkish above and below in oblong ovals; the numerals of value are found in each angle, those in the upper part being in Turkish, and those in the lower in English. There is a lattice-like groundwork, and the value in French appears in the frame at the bottom of the stamp. The values are to be 10, 20 paras, 1, 2, 5 piasters. M. Moens has seen the 10 paras in pale green perforate 13½.

The cause for the "Imprime" surcharge is due to the fact that publishers are allowed a discount of 15 per cent.

Uruguay.—(V. 75.) Again the 5 cent violet has been pressed into use to supply a temporary demand. It bears the diagonal surcharge "Provisorio 1891" in two lines. The date of issue was April 19.

5 centesimos, violet; carmine.

The following errors have been already noted.

ovisorio. isorio. orio. orio.
91. 1. 1891.

ENVELOPES.

Gold Coast.—(III. 105.) This colony is now supplied with the envelopes of the mother country with the name of the colony in block letters over the stamp on the flap. Only one size has been seen as yet.

2 pence, blue and black; 152x98mm.

Great Britain.—(V. 10.) The insurance regulations on the reverse of the envelopes are now somewhat changed. There are five limits of compensation specified as follows, the rates including the registry fee.

2 pence, 5.

3 " 10.

4 " 15.

5 " 20.

6 " 25.

The *Monthly Journal* gives the following list of unchronicled compound envelopes.

1s. x 3d. x 2½d.

2½ x 3d. x 1s.

1s. x 4 x 4d.

4 x 4d. x 1s.

1s. x 2½ x 1½ x 1½ x 2 x 3d.

3 x 2 x 1½ x 1½ x 2½ x 1s.

Hawaii.—(V. 93.) *Le Timbre Poste* announces that the 1 and 2 cents are now engraved instead of lithographed, and gives two new varieties. Size 151 x 86mm.

1 cent, green on yellowish white wove.

2 " carmine on dull white.

Haidarabad.—(IV. 212.) The 2½ anna has been seen on white laid envelopes with round garter on the flap.

2½ anna, yellow green.

Monaco.—(V. 196.) The 5 cent is announced on buff paper.

5 centimes, blue on buff; 153x117 mm.

Russia.—(V. 57.) The thunderbolt type is found on three sizes of the 5 kopec envelope.

5 kopecs, violet on cream; 145x60 mm.

5 " " " " 145x120 mm.

5 " " " " 115x80 mm.

Tasmania.—(V. 57.) New registration envelopes have been ordered, and it is supposed that the denomination will be altered to suit the new rates of postage.

POST CARDS.

Austria.—(V. 41.) The journal of the Austrian philatelic club says that the current cards come in two varieties, one with frame 129x81 mm., and the other 127x 79 mm.

Germany.—(V. 197.) The usual monthly installment of the lettered varieties.

5 pfennig; 791 g. k.

5 x 5 " 591 f.

10 " 291 f.

M.O. 20 " 791.

Nabha.—(III. 248.) The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna has been surcharged for official use.

Official. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, brown; black.

Netherlands.—(IV.) We have just received the

new post card from T. F. Kohler. The stamp is at the left, and bears a portrait of Queen Wilhelmine facing to the right. At the right hand side of the card are the national arms. Between, in four lines, is "Briefkaart—(Carte Postale)—Algemeene Postvereeniging—(Union Postale Universelle)—Zijde voor het adres bestemd—(Cote reserve a l'adresse)." There are two dotted lines for the address, and the reverse of the card is white. The frame of the stamp is like the current adhesives.

5 cents, blue on blue.

Orange Free State.—(V. 129.) There is a provisional half-penny card with adhesive stamp surcharged like the penny one noted some little time ago, but without any border.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, black on white.

Tasmania.—(III. 220.) The *Philatelic Record* informs us of the local printing of the 1 penny a short time ago, when a supply failed to arrive from England. The printing was coarse and the paper poorer finish than the regular issues.

LETTER CARDS.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(V. 129.) We now hear of the letter card on pink with white interior.

80 reis, carmine and blue on pink.

Russia.—(V. 11.) The 10 kopec now has the instructions in both Russian and French.

10 kopecs, blue and rose on gray.

NEW FORGERIES.—CIRCULAR No. 2.

The Philatelic Protection Association hereby warn Philatelists against the following *forgeries* which have been brought under their notice since the issue of the last circular:

Baden.—1862.—18 kreuzer, perf., both light and dark green.

(A very dangerous imitation, and with many various postmarks).

Bavaria.—1850.—12 kr. red and 18 kr. yellow. (These are also dangerous, and have various postmarks).

British Bechuanaland.—Most of the surcharges on the Cape stamps and on the English $\frac{1}{4}$ d. have been shown to the Association both with inverted and double forged surcharges.

British East Africa.— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1st issued on English 1d., with forged surcharge.

Cape of Good Hope.—1s. green, triangular.

Ceylon.—Various postcards with forged surcharges, and also bogus surcharges.

Fiji Islands.—1874.—The 3d. green and 6d. rose, with forged new value in cents, and V. R. in Gothic or plain type.

Mexico.—1868.—The full set of four values, new and dangerous imitation.

Scinde Dawk.— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, white.

The Committee of Experts of the Philatelic Protection Association will be happy to examine and report upon any specimens of the above-mentioned stamps, on condition that such stamps are sent to the Secretary accompanied with sufficient postage for reply.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS,
London, Oct. 1, 1891. *Secretary.*

A FATHER OF PHILATELY.

Joshua Leavitt, one of the most indefatigable American reformers who ever labored for cheap postage in his native land, was born in Heath, Franklin County, Mass., September 8, 1794. After many years' connection with the important reforms of his day, both as orator and editorial writer, he became much interested, during a visit to Europe, in Rowland Hill's

system of cheap postage. In 1847 he founded the Cheap Postage Society of Boston, and had the satisfaction of seeing postage stamps soon after, sanctioned by our congress, and put in use that same year. As early as 1848-9 the establishment of a two cent letter rate was earnestly championed by him in Washington. His earthly career terminated in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 16, 1873.

THE BALTIMORE CITY DISPATCH STAMP.

Translated from the German of E. Harnack in the "Ill. Bfm. Journal" Jubilee Number.

FOR quite a time past unused specimens, printed in red, of the rare Baltimore Dispatch Stamp with the inscription GOVERNMENT—CITY DISPATCH and the picture of a horseman flourishing a streamer with the value ONE CENT, have been offered in the stamp trade at low prices. They were by courtesy termed reprints, but evidently they are only forgeries. At least a close comparison with genuine specimens tends to show this. I have lately come into possession of a used specimen of this stamp, printed in black. It is cancelled by two parallel pen strokes, and moreover bears a postmark in blue, of which the word "Baltimore" and the date "Dec. 6, 1860" can plainly be seen. I will give a few of the more striking characteristics of the genuine stamp. The ground-work consists of vertical lines, which on the genuine stamp consist largely of dotted and continuous lines alternating, while the

"reprint" shows only the latter. The radiating lines above the horseman are much longer on the genuine than on the "reprint." This is most easily seen in the rays surrounding the head of the horse; the end of the last ray to the right is at a distance of only 1 mm. from the horse's nose on the genuine stamp, on the counterfeit $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The body of the horse on the genuine stamp is shaded quite heavily, especially along the back, while the shading along that part is missing nearly altogether on the "reprint." The streamer with the inscription ONE CENT has much more of an S curve on the genuine stamp, while on the "reprint" this curve is much smaller. The relative position of the letters of the word ONE CENT in consequence is quite different. These points will serve to characterize the genuine stamp, though quite a number of minor points of difference can be found.

DISJECTA MEMBRA.

LET THERE BE PENNY POSTAGE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It is as well to remember that Sir Rowland Hill expressly recommended impartial penny postage fifty years ago and estimated the actual cost of conveying a letter to the antipodes by sea at one farthing only. Sea carriage is now much cheaper than it was in his day, and valuable goods can be sent to New Zealand for 40s. per ton. For letters it would be fair to pay the shipowner about £25 per ton, and for transcontinental railway carriage (from Calais to Brindisi) £75 per ton more, in all £100 per ton. Letters charged 1d. each for postage would be a profit to the Post Office of £200 per ton on all letters sent via Brindisi and the Suez Canal. This is what the cost of the service should be; but, of course, while the present extravagant charge of 1d. per letter is exacted for transit from Calais to Brindisi, that alone will absorb all the postage under the penny rate. If the French and Italian Governments would accept $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per letter for the transit over their 1,200 miles of rail, (the same rate as we pay the Americans for transit over 3,000 miles,) the profit to the Post Office would be £125 per ton;

and if they would accept $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per letter, the profit would be £50 per ton. It will be observed that according to these figures ocean penny postage, (*i. e.*, the plan of sending the mails all the way by water, instead of crossing the Continent,) would yield a large profit. But it is, I repeat, no longer a question of ocean penny postage; (which ought to have been instituted years ago,) it is a question of providing at once for the traders and citizens of this country the most perfect, rapid, and cheap means of communication with their fellow-subjects, customers, sons, and brothers in every part of the empire at about the cost of the amount spent annually in keeping up Hampton Court, or in maintaining the Viceregal establishment in Dublin Castle.

Mr. Goschen, one of the two first living authorities on finance, is entitled to much credit for the courage which he has shown in reducing the colonial rates to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. all round. He has thus placed the Briton on a level with the foreigner in the matter of communication with British colonies. In my published speech of the 17th of August, 1889, occur these words: "My correspondents in India, particularly officers

stationed at Quetta, write to tell me with what contempt for the British Post Office they receive their English letters and newspapers every week bearing French postage stamps."

This remark appears to have borne fruit. For Mr. Goschen, in announcing the reduction of colonial rates to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., (the French rate,) justified it thus: "No doubt it is a great anomaly that if letters were sent to Paris they can be posted more cheaply to our officers at Quetta, or in Burmah, than they could be by the British Post Office. We propose to remedy this anomaly," etc.—*J. H. Heaton, M. P., in the Nineteenth Century.*

A POSTAGE STAMP MUSEUM.

At Vienna on Monday a postage stamp museum was opened to the public. The address, we may observe, is Plankengasse No. 1, in the very heart of the city. The museum will be open to visitors daily and gratuitously. In one room are shown chronologically all stamps of which specimens exist from 1840 to 1891. Among the postal curiosities shown are balloon letters, pigeon post, and submarine post letters, as they were sent during the siege of Paris in 1870. A collection of forged stamps is also very interesting to the collector. Among the curious objects shown are letters of the Anthropophagi in the Dutch Indies, pieces of wood covered with hieroglyphics, and postcards which have made the tour of the world. For one of these with a penny stamp, which took 119 days to return to its

starting point, an offer of 1,000 florins has been made.

There is also a case with a collection of all the coins struck during the Emperor Francis Joseph's reign. The finest object in the collection is believed to be a Dundee stamp, worth £500 sterling, and a Cape of Good Hope stamp valued at £100. The exhibition comprises 3,000,000 stamps, and other objects connected with the post.—*From the London Queen.*

A PRACTICE INDORSED.

Assistant Secretary Nettleton has approved the practice adopted by the collector of customs at New York to appraise importations of canceled post cards received through the mails and unaccompanied by invoices on the basis of the actual market value and wholesale price at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country whence exported, the same as in the case of importation of canceled and uncanceled postage stamps. He adds that foreign postage stamps are not entitled to free entry or reimportation into this country after being exported, notwithstanding the fact that duty was paid on their original importation.

If you wish to procure any foreign handbooks, philatelic papers, or other literature, write at once to the International Secretary, Mr. Joseph Rechert, Hoboken, N. J., who will be glad to procure for you what you want, and more cheaply, too, than you can get it elsewhere.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Exeter, N. H., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Branch of American Philatelic Association)—Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M. at Loesch's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, P. T. Schumann. For information address the Secretary, 7 Third Avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, P. O. Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

THE 102D REGULAR MEETING, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1891. Present: August Dejonge, Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, F. C. Vehslage, Oscar Dejonge. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Oscar Dejonge was requested to act as such. Mr. R. F. Albrecht proposed for membership Mr. Alwin Zschiesche and Professor Becker. Mr. Henry Clotz proposed Mr. Hermann Determann. All of whom were referred

to the Executive Committee. Mr. I. A. Mekeel was unanimously elected as a member of this Society.

Mr. Salomon Cohn, of Custrin, Germany, sends stamps for exchange; referred to the Exchange Manager. Messrs. Bright & Son, of Bournemouth, England, offer exchange; referred to the Exchange Manager.

The President notifies the Society that he has received a letter from Mr. E. Doeblin, in which he regrets that he will not be able to be present at the coming A. P. A. convention, and sends a photograph about which the members of this Society have not yet formed a clear and comprehensive view; nevertheless, it is moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered to our old friend and member in Alleghany City, and that at his next visit to New York he will find all the pictures framed as ordered.

Mr. Wm. Kleine sends some counterfeits for the

album, and Mr. R. F. Albrecht presented the Society collection with a 100 centavo black Mexico, used, which were accepted with thanks.

It was moved by Mr. R. F. Albrecht and seconded by Mr. Henry Clotz, that as we had been recipients of hospitality by the National Society, Brooklyn Club and Philatelic Society, N. Y., we deem it our duty to reciprocate, and it is therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary be ordered to write all members of said Societies to meet us on October 14th for a sociable evening in our meeting room in Staten Island.

The President appoints Mr. Albrecht, Mr. Clotz and Mr. Benary as Committee.

The Exchange Manager, Mr. Albrecht, having shown some very fine exchange sheets which he has just received from Europe by one of the ocean greyhounds, among which are seven 3 pf. Saxony stamps, splendid specimens on original letters, at which the members of the Staten Island Society took the opportunity to complete their collections of Saxony, and reduced the quantity to a very small minimum. After thanking him for supplying the Society with these rarities, the Society adjourned at 10:15.

Next meeting will take place on September 16th.

OSCAR DEJONGE, *Secretary pro tem*.

SPECIAL MEETING, Sept. 5, 1891. Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge in the chair; A. Witt, Oscar Dejonge, J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin, R. F. Albrecht, Henry Clotz, R. R. Bauer, and as guests Mr. Albert Schindler from Frankfurt on Main, and Prof. Alexander from Rio de Janeiro. Meeting called to order at 8 o'clock. On account of absence of Secretary, Mr. Bauer was elected to act as such. President Dejonge welcomed the guests in his usual hearty way. On motion, being duly seconded, all business was dispensed with. Prof. Alexander had a good lot of Brazilian stamps, envelopes and postal cards with him, and a lively bidding for some curiosities took place. Mr. Alexander disposed of quite a lot of his valuable stock among the members. Mr. Schindler collects mostly postal cards of all countries, and states that his collection contains at present about 6,000 specimens; besides he collects from Portugal, France and their respective colonies. A lively debate took place on the value of old stamps of Brazil, and the professor told us repeatedly that our dealers here don't know what they are selling. He wanted to buy up their stamps, all they had, at their full catalogue prices, but was unable to get any. After thanking the guests for their visit, the meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock. The next regular meeting will be September 16, 1891.

ROBT. R. BAUER, *Secretary pro tem*.

THE 103D REGULAR MEETING, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1891. Present: Aug. Dejonge in the chair; R. F. Albrecht, H. Kessler, A. d'Andrade, J. W. Scott, H. Clotz, Dr. Odendall, and as guest Mr. A. Schindler. In absence of the Secretary, Mr. H. Clotz acts as such.

Mr. Albrecht proposes for membership Mr. August Strung. Mr. Henry Clotz proposes Mr. Albert Schindler, and Mr. Aug. Dejonge proposes Dr. Roehre. Mr. Alwin Zschiesche, Prof. Becker, and Mr. H. Determann were unanimously elected as members of this Society.

The Exchange Manager reports sales for the month of August amounting to \$188.85. He also requests all members who wish to participate in the circuits to notify him to this effect, as *no one* will receive books unless he desires them and makes personal application for them.

Mr. Watson sends his photograph on the new U. S. ladies' size postal card, which was accepted with thanks. Mr. Arthur Tuttle and Mr. Chas. Keutgen send in their resignations, which have been accepted with regret.

Mr. A. Schindler exhibited a part of his valuable collection of postal cards, which was admired by all. The postal card collectors can be congratulated upon having Mr. Schindler amongst them, as he will make his future home here. Mr. Schindler besides collecting postage stamps is a most enthusiastic collector of postal cards. Brother Watson go for him. Mr. Dejonge exhibited his collection of Finland stamps and postal cards, which is most complete and beautifully arranged.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30. Next meeting will take place on October 21, 1891.

HENRY CLOTZ, *Secretary pro tem*.

THE 104TH REGULAR MEETING, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1891. Present: Aug. Dejonge in the chair; R. F. Albrecht, Henry Clotz, F. C. Vehslage, Dr. Odendall and H. Kessler. In absence of the Secretary F. C. Vehslage was appointed to act pro tem. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Albrecht proposes for membership Mr. Jules Bernichon, and Mr. H. Clotz proposes Chas. Muecke and Arthur H. Burger, which are all referred to the Executive Committee. The same committee reported favorably on Mr. Alwin Zschiesche and Dr. Roehre; both gentlemen were unanimously elected as members of this Society.

Mr. Henry Clotz moved and Dr. Odendall seconded the following resolution:

Preamble—WHEREAS the entertainment of the S. I. P. S., October 14, 1891, was a great success, and WHEREAS this desirable result was largely due to the kind efforts of the artists present, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be and are hereby tendered to the following: Miss Sophie Zorn, Professor B. Eidam, Mr. Chas. Horrmann, Mr. Hugo Kessler, Mr. Robt. Benary, and inscribed upon our minutes and the Secretary instructed to notify said persons of this resolution.

We have received from Messrs. Deats & Sterling three sheets of U. S. revenue stamps; it was moved and seconded that they be received with thanks and placed in the Society's album. Carried.

The Exchange Manager reports sales for the month of September \$181.07, and has just received a fine and valuable lot of entire and unused German envelopes, which will be put in circulation immediately.

F. W. H. Hahn presents the Society with his photograph, which is received with thanks. It was moved and seconded that the Society tender their thanks to Mr. Ernest Stark for the photograph of the Wurtemberg envelope. Dr. Odendall presents the Society with a genuine 3c Staten Island stamp for the album.

Resolved, That he receive the thanks of the Society.

Mr. Clotz gave a lot of counterfeits for the album.

The Committee on Entertainment received about sixty letters from invited friends who were unable to attend on October 14, 1891. The Committee regretted this very much as they would have liked to see them all present. A great many of these letters contained very encouraging and kind expressions of interest in the welfare of this Society, and we tender our best thanks to the respective writers.

Next regular meeting will be held on November 18, 1891.

F. C. VEHS�AGE, *Secretary pro tem*.

THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 122d regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held at the Grand Pacific, Oct. 1, President Wolsieffer in the chair and eleven members in attendance. A. R. Niemi was appointed Auctioneer of the Society, and Phil H. Dilg Exchange Superintendent, by the Governing Committee with the proviso that out of the 10% allowed each of these officers on sales in their respective departments 5% is to be devoted to the C. P. S. library.

The Governing Committee also directed the return of E. L. French's membership application.

Regular auction sale, then adjournment.

The 123d regular meeting occurred October 15,

President Wolsieffer presiding, and nine members being present.

A communication was read from President Tiffany of the A. P. A. which was acted upon. Report of Librarian A. S. Pierce was read and accepted. Treasurer Haskell's third quarterly report, 1891, showing cash balance of \$77.63 on hand, was accepted by the Governing Committee, and upon his recommendation the following names were stricken off the list of members for non-payment of dues, viz: Turner and Claussenius, active members; Wilhelm, Wallis of Salem, N. S., O'Keefe and Willets, passive members.

Regular auction sale was then held, after which adjournment at 10:15 P. M.

C. E. SEVERN, Secretary, 448 Racine Ave.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

WE call attention to the circular issued by the Philatelic Protection Association warning the collecting world against several new forgeries. The Association is composed of the leading English philatelists, and we shall always be glad to hear from them on this or any other subjects.

CANNOT some of our members give us some good exhaustive articles on the Confederate local issues? There is much to be learned concerning these interesting and scarce stamps, and we hope our readers will do what they can to aid us. There are some of our number who are well qualified to write on this subject, and articles from their pens would be a valuable addition to the literature of American stamps.

M. MOENS gives in *Le Timbre Poste* some facts concerning the recent Dominican surcharges which are very interesting reading.

THE Belgian consul at San Domingo writes that "The stamps of the issue of 1879 and 1880 were surcharged on March 20, and that they were sold without being placed in circulation to two individuals." They were then sent to other parties, and were prepaid by some of the surcharged varieties to prove their official origin, but these are said to be all the specimens used for postage.

IS IT necessary to print a verbatim report of the proceedings of our conventions? How many of our readers wade through the pages of discussions on trivial points? Would it not be better to publish a full abstract of what was done each day, with the full text of all the reports, and keep the stenographic reports on file for reference if necessary? The cost of the Official Journal would be much reduced, and its publication of the reports expedited.

WE desire to call the attention of the various philatelic societies of the country to the fact that the AMERICAN PHILATELIST is ready at all times to publish any good instructive papers that may be read at their meetings, and we urge them to send us abstracts of their proceedings.

OWING to the long delay in getting out the Convention number, there were no reports from local societies received by the editor in chief until a few days too late for insertion in the October number. Copy for this department must be in Mr. Hobbs' hands not later than the 25th of each month to ensure its insertion in the next issue.

WILL the officers of the Association pardon us if we take this opportunity to urge upon them the necessity of being a little more prompt in forwarding their monthly reports? All such should be sent direct to Chicago (Drawer 651), and should reach there not later than the third of each month, to ensure their being inserted in that month's issue. W. C. S.

THE Canadian Philatelic Association seems to have developed a feud which goes far ahead of anything ever seen in the A. P. A. One needs but to read the September numbers of the *Dominion Philatelist* and the *Quaker City Philatelist* to see two very different accounts of the late convention of the C. P. A. As the *Dominion Philatelist* is its official organ, we naturally look to the columns of this magazine for our information about the convention.

The convention was held at Belleville, Ont., Aug. 25th, and 48 members were represented either by person or proxy; as there were 44 proxies, the number of members in attendance seems to be reduced to four. The total membership is given as 96, only 57 of whom were entitled to vote at the convention. This shows a lack of interest, which should be remedied at once.

The business of the convention was mostly devoted to the ordinary routine of hearing reports, revising the constitution, and electing officers. The list of officers is as follows: President, Chas. E. Cameron, M. D., Montreal; Vice-President, Harrison L. Hart, Halifax; Secretary-Treasurer, T. S. Clark, Belleville; Trustees, E. F. Wurtele, C. C. Morency, Montefiore Joseph, all three of Quebec; Exchange Superintendent, H. F. Ketcheson, Belleville. The next convention will be held at Niagara

Falls, on the Canadian side, the two days following the A. P. A. convention.

The trouble that has arisen seems to have come from two causes—abuse of proxies and lack of interest among many of the members. It looks to an outsider as if the C. P. A. might learn a lesson from the last two conventions of the A. P. A. Instead of starting a new Canadian society, as has been done, it seems as if more good could be done for the cause of philately in Canada by making a determined effort next year to place the C. P. A. on a footing that would be satisfactory to all the members. Strength is gained by pulling together, not by pulling apart.

ONE feature of our Secretary's report at the late convention is decidedly unsatisfactory. A net loss of 115 members in one year does not show the prosperity that is desirable. Some have dropped out disgusted at the personal quarrels which have developed in the A. P. A. from time to time, and among these are some who are a real loss to the Association.

Our late convention shows a much desired change, and an era of good feeling seems to have begun. Let us all determine that the great aim of the A. P. A. is to work for the good of philately, not to advance personal ends. This good can be accomplished in no better way than by building up the A. P. A. Let each member resolve that before another convention he will bring in at least one new member. Let us make a combined effort, "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and try to have the Association number at least a thousand before another convention.

AN apology is due to the Staten Island Society for the omission of their reports in the October number. Owing to a misunderstanding they were not forwarded to Chicago in time for insertion. The Staten Island Society has always been among the firmest supporters of the A. P. A., and it is always the intention of the editorial board to give their reports a publication. C. A. H.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

The *Stamp Collectors' Journal* for October brings us the news of the death of Patrick Chalmers, the youngest son of James Chalmers, of Dundee. Beyond the bare notice that he died October 3, and that he was in the 73rd year of his life, we have not been able to learn the particulars of his decease. An obituary notice of Mr. Chalmers will be contained in the December number.

The *Dominion Philatelist* for October contains encouraging reports of the C. P. A. Several applications are published, and reports of progress are made by the Exchange Superintendent and Librarian. President Cameron gives the members some good advice and suggests to a certain disturbing element that a resignation would be a good thing.

We did not speak last month of the enlargement of the *Philatelic Era* to 28 pages, for we were not sure it would last. But here comes the October number with 32 pages, brimful of good things for stamp cranks. A chronicle is to be added next month.

Paris Postal for September, besides the reprint of M. Moens' work on the Argentine, has a long article from the *Journal des Debats* describing the manufacture of the French stamps.

The *Quaker City Philatelist* has its usual supply of good things. The W. P. U. seems to be flourishing, with 103 members and 3 applications.

From Saint Louis comes the *Stamp Collector's Companion*, a new aspirant for journalistic honors. It contains 24 pages of reading matter and a supplement containing colored illustrations of some Mexican and Confederate stamps.

The *Collector* which we formerly had to use a microscope to find has increased its size, and is much improved thereby. The Sons of Philatelia now number 96, and there are 5 applications.

The *Philatelic Journal of America* might almost be called the Mexican Philatelist. Brother Mekeel is determined that we shall know all about that country, at least, and so he is off for a few weeks junket in that republic, and will probably return loaded down with provisionals, etc. Wish we were going with you, Mekeel.

The *American Journal of Philately* continues the articles on Sardinia, the South Australian officials, and the Mulready caricatures, and has some interesting matter concerning the recent "finds" of New South Wales laureates. The post-card catalogue is again resumed, we are glad to see.

Another is soon to be added to the list of excellent philatelic journals published in the French language. It is called "Gazette Timbrologique, Journal de la Société Timbrophile d'Echanges." It is published in Paris, and will receive a fuller notice in a subsequent issue.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. — *American*: New Hampshire Phil., Phil. Fraud Reporter, Phil. Tribune (September); Phil. Jour. of Am., Post-Office, Phil. Monthly, Am. Jour. of Phil., Phil. Era, Phil. World, Quaker City Phil., Southern Phil., Eastern Phil., Phil. Tribune, Postage Stamp, The Collector, Eagle Phil., Stamp Coll. Companion, Plain Talk (October). *Foreign*: O Philatelist (August); Revue Philatèlique, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Le Coll. de Timbres-Poste, Paris Postal, Monthly Jour., Phil. Record, Stamp Coll. Jour., Welt-post, Tidning f. Frimaerksamlare, O Philatelist (September); Der Phil., Boersen-Courier, Welt-post, Der Briefmarken Sammler, Dominion Phil., Tidning f. Frimaerksamlare, Stamp Coll. Monthly, Phil. Jour. of Grt. Britain, Stamp News, Stamp Coll. Jour. (October).

It must be borne in mind by publications which desire to exchange with THE AM. PHIL. that two copies must be sent regularly, one to 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.—the other to Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 140 Pearl St., New York City.

Secretary, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York City.

International Sec'y, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

Superintendent of Sales, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.

Superintendent of International Sales, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Literary Exchange Superintendent, R. THIELE, 873 Louis Ave., Milwaukee Wis.

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Assistant Counterfeit Detector, HENRY COLLIN, 120 East 23d St., New York City.

First Purchasing Agent, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 104 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

Second Purchasing Agent, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.

Third Purchasing Agent, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Librarian, C. J. KUCHEL, Auburn, Cal.

Board of Trustees, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

October, 1891.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

B. ABRAHAM, 163, 92d St., South Chicago, Ill.
CHAS. BERGHOLZ, Wilmar, Ark.
C. HOWARD COLKET, 519 Drexel B'd'g, Phila., Pa.
C. B. CORWIN, 140 Pearl St., New York City.
R. S. HATCHER, 443 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
W. JANSSEN, 303 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.
H. A. KAMM, Prague, Austria.
REV. JOHN LUTHER KILBON, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.
T. KOPECKY should be J. KOPETZKY.
BENJ. F. LEVY, 4741 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LIEUT. J. M. T. PARTELLO, St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.
H. C. RACKLIFFE, 48 Sumner St., Middletown, Conn.
JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

RESIGNATIONS.

No objections having been received by me, the following resignations are accepted:

786 C. A. AIKEN.
787 WALTER T. ARNDT.
596 THEODORE C. BACON.
610 STEPHEN BALL.
788 BREVOORT B. BARR.
812 J. D. BARTLETT.
478 A. G. BISHOP.
876 WM. M. BRYDEN.
395 ISAAC S. COHEN.
956 FRED. A. CRETEAU.
742 GEORGE W. D. CRITTENDEN.
674 C. E. CROUCH.
76 L. G. CUSTER.
291 OSCAR DEJONGE.
928 HERMAN DETERMANN.
1103 GUSTAVE DROUIN.
794 A. W. DUNNING.
1106 L. G. EAKINS.
631 B. J. FORD.
620 HAROLD R. FOSTER.
895 J. D. FROST.
457 E. S. GIBBONS.
389 W. H. GOODRICH.

1100 LUDWIG HERMANN.
977 ALEXANDER HOLLAND.
915 FRANK HUMESTON.
397 DANIEL JAEGER.
962 R. L. JAMES.
551 FRANK H. JAMISON.
102 W. W. JEWETT.
1107 F. M. JOSSELYN, JR.
133 H. B. KENDIG.
20 BREWSTER C. KENYON.
825 MISS S. B. KIDDER.
798 C. W. KIRK.
447 J. HENRY KLINCK.
971 L. LAMBECK.
328 CHAS. H. LANE.
1118 WM. R. MANIERRE.
304 F. N. MASSOTH, JR.
1056 MORRIS MAYER.
993 WM. C. MAYO.
451 DAYTON H. MILLER.
525 ROBERT F. MCRAE.
925 HENRY C. NEEDHAM.
1005 WALTER B. OGDEN.
44 W. J. PARRISH.
124 E. L. PEMBERTON.
442 W. C. PESSELS.
104 F. D. RAPPLEYE.
604 W. H. ROLLINS.
360 M. V. SAMUELS.
1101 E. SCHMIDT.
1032 PERCY E. SNYDER.
852 L. D. STEARNS.
737 MRS. B. A. STERLING.
922 W. W. STERLING.
973 BENJAMIN S. TERRY.
443 FRED. C. THWAITS.
1005 THEODORE TOPPELL.
855 ALBERT W. TURNER.
203 H. J. TURNER.
907 WILL H. TURNER.
488 A. E. TUTTLE.
474 CLARENCE VAN DEUSEN.
670 ALFRED WIEHL.
1063 J. D. WILLIS.
671 MRS. MINNA WITT.
1072 HERMAN WOIKE.
1035 LEON G. YOUNG.

Messrs. Cameron, Lomler and J. W. Schaefer have withdrawn their resignations.

The resignations of the following members will be published as accepted in the December A. P., if no objections are received thereto:

- 1028 E. B. COLEMAN.
- 908 E. GLOGAU.
- 507 WM. B. HALE.
- 120 C. A. HAZLETT.
- 976 HARRY W. HOWELL.
- 509 HENRY D. HUMPHREY.
- 1125 CLARENCE JACKSON.
- 1016 DONALD A. KING.
- 123 H. B. SEAGRAVE.

NEW MEMBERS.

- 1142 MEYERINK, J. C., 428 Sansom St., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1143 STRUNZ, AUGUST, JR., Barranquilla, Republic of Colombia.
- 1144 SMITH, CHARLES F., 656 Corson St., Norristown, Pa.
- 1145 SANDERSON, HOWARD K., 646 Western Ave., Lynn, Mass.
- 1146 COFFIN, EDWARD RUSSELL, 109 Nahant St., Lynn, Mass.
- 1147 LAMBERTS, ARTHUR, M., Gladbach, Germany.
- 1148 ENGELER, OSCAR, P. O. Box 102, Louisville, Ky.
- 1149 HUBERICH, CHARLES H., Box 640, San Antonio, Texas.

APPLICATIONS.

CLIFFORD, P., 182 Cavel St., Bombay, India.

References: Philip L. Messer, Wm. Nicklas, Jr.

Membership, Sept. 1, 1891..... 562

Gain—New Members..... 8

Total..... 570

Loss—Resignation..... 70

Total Membership, Oct. 1, 1891..... 500

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Oct. 16, 1891.

The Literary Board A. P. A., Chicago, Ill.,

GENTLEMEN:—In writing this letter, I first desire to say that no reflection upon any past librarian is intended. But it seems to me that at present the office is almost useless, as well as its contents. It is the object of the A. P. A. to hold out inducements to philatelists to become members, and thereby derive benefits from the Association, that as individuals they would not receive, and I think no more lasting benefit could be conferred than an opportunity to consult and refer to a good library. With our present membership, and so many members able and willing to give duplicate papers, magazines, new books and stamps, there is no reason why we should not have an excellent library. But in order to accomplish this, some plan should be adopted and strictly adhered to. The library should be located permanently in New York, or Chicago, and placed in the charge of a branch society of either city. The librarian should invite contributions from members, and subscribe to all current U. S. philatelic papers and

journals at least. I do not believe he would have to subscribe, for almost every publisher would gladly give one copy, if due credit were given him. Then the librarian should publish a report bi-monthly, acknowledging all contributions and subscriptions, and once a year publish in a report the contents of the library, and finally, publish at the same time as complete a list as possible of all new journals for that year, which have been published in the United States; also solicit stamps for the society album, and publish in the bi-monthly report all duplicate stamps and journals he has for sale or exchange; also establish a fund to bind the journals and buy philatelic works. Last of all, the office should be given to some one who loves stamps and stamp literature. If these suggestions could be carried out in whole, or in part, I believe we could have a library to be proud of, and that would be an added attraction of the A. P. A. to both members and outsiders.

G. N. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
A. P. A. 385.

A correspondent writes as follows: "You have my thanks for the article on auction sale prices in the current number. It is worth to me ten times the price of the magazine. It will be of more help to me than any article ever before published in a philatelic journal."

Another correspondent writes of a Western Post-office: "The inspector was here recently and found 11,000 pieces of mail stored away that the postmaster said he had not had time to distribute."

INTERNATIONAL SALES DEPARTMENT.

DISGRACE!

Again the Berlin Society complains that stamps have been substituted on their sheets while here in circulation, and I must say I was very much surprised upon reading this news. I hoped by this time these scoundrels were out of our Association, but I am mistaken. By all means let us get rid of them as soon as possible.

I cannot understand how some members of the A. P. A. act. I know by experience that in other societies every member works for the *best interests* of their society, but in the A. P. A. it seems they work against the same. The Exchange Department is the most important one to keep a society together, but it must be conducted *rightly* and in an *honest* way. Why cannot this be done in the A. P. A.? It seems very hard, and if we do not change for the better, I predict a great falling off in our membership and even the dissolution of our Association.

Substituting stamps is nothing else but stealing and the person doing so is liable to serve a term in state's prison. Did that person ever think of it? It is a most serious question and has done us great harm which can hardly be repaired. We would quietly pass it over if it was the first time, but no, it repeats itself every time, and we *must* fight it out now.

The Berlin Superintendent sends in a claim of M —, which amount must be paid. I have written him to return, if possible, all sheets where stamps have been substituted, and on receipt of these documents I will hand the matter with list of circuit to the proper parties for investigation, and I hope they will succeed in detecting the guilty party.

HENRY CLOTZ,
Supt. Internat'l Sales Dept.

New York, Oct. 30, 1891.

Please mention **THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST** in answering Advertisements.

****THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy.**

WANTED.

Early information as to all new issues of stamps, and also newly-discovered varieties. Send the stamps for inspection. Address all communications to

WILLIAM C. STONE,

384 UNION STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

OFFICIAL NOTE HEADS OF THE American Philatelic Association,

With the names and addresses of members printed thereon, can be procured from the Secretary of the Association at the following prices, which include postage: 240 sheets for \$1.25; 480 sheets for \$1.75. Address, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Penn.

AUCTION SALES.

We have been favored with a priced catalogue of the S. B. Bradt Company's second auction sale, and herewith annex list of those lots bringing over \$5.00. The total for the 445 lots was \$599.96.

LOT.	PRICE.
2 U. S. Carrier, 1849, 1c, buff, on letter....	\$ 5 55
5 " " 1851, 1c, red, long rays....	5 00
11 " 1851, 5c, uns. pair, one clipped....	6 00
39 " 1870, 30c....	5 00
44 " *Executive Dep't'm't, set, ungummed	10 05
45 " " " "specimens" 5 00	
59 " *War Envelope, 10c, amber, Plimpton	6 00
96 " *1878, 3c " Die C., extra letter....	10 00
221 *British Columbia, \$1.00, green....	5 60
233 Brunswick, 1863, 1/2 s., green, rouletted..	5 51
234 " " 1 s., yellow paper " ..	7 96
248 Ceylon, 1857, 1 sh. 9d., imperf....	5 61
249 " " 2 sh., blue....	11 05
300 *Gt. Britain, 2d., Mulready envelope..	5 15
345 Mexico, 1868, 100c, brown on brown, imperf., slightly damaged....	5 00
424 Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue....	6 06

The next auction sale is announced to take place early in December and will comprise the collection and duplicates of a well known Chicago collector.

The Business Manager of the Literary Board finds himself with a quantity of Tolima unused stamps on hand, for a portion of which he would be glad to receive offers. They are as follows:

1879, 5 centavos, brown....	100
10 centavos, blue....	8
1880, 50 centavos, green....	2
1 peso, vermilion....	2

Address—

SAMUEL LELAND,

Drawer 651, Chicago.

Sales Department.

Members having duplicates to dispose of should avail themselves of all the privileges of this Department.

Sheets and covers will be promptly placed on circuit and returns made soon as books and boxes are returned to the department.

Members of the A. P. A. only can participate in this department, and they can procure the following by remitting cash with order:

Exchange sheets, each.....	5c
Small covers, each.....	5c
Large covers, each.....	5c
Large mailing envelopes, patent fasteners, each..	2c
Paper hinges, good quality and cut to the required size, per 1,000.....	10c

Any of the above will be mailed postage paid.

H. L. CALMAN, Exchange Supt.,

12 East 23d Street, New York, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Prices of Back Numbers.

Vol. I, No. 1.....	\$ 15	Vol. III, No. 1.....	\$ 30
" " 2.....	15	" " 2.....	out
" " 3.....	15	" " 3.....	40
" " 4.....	15	" " 4.....	50
" " 5.....	15	" " 5.....	50
" Complete.....	60	" " 6.....	40
Off. circular No. 1..	25	" " 7.....	50
" " 2.....	35	" " 8.....	50
" " 3.....	40	" " 9.....	50
" " 4.....	40	" " 10.....	50
Complete.....	1 25	" " 11.....	50
West Phil. (Official).		" " 12.....	50
" July, 1887.....	25	Vol. complete....	3 50
" Aug. 1887.....	25		
" Sept. 1887.....	35		
The 3 Nos.....	75	Vol. IV., No. 1.....	\$ 10
Vol. II, No. 1.....	15	" " 2.....	15
" " 2.....	10	" " 3.....	10
" " 3.....	10	" " 4.....	25
" " 4.....	20	" " 5.....	10
" " 5.....	15	" " 6.....	15
" " 6.....	25	" " 7.....	10
" " 7.....	out	" " 8.....	15
" " 8.....	out	" " 9.....	10
" " 9.....	25	" " 10.....	25
" " 10.....	out	" " 11.....	15
" " 11.....	25	" " 12.....	10
" " 12.....	15	Vol. complete....	1 50

SAMUEL LELAND, Business Manager.

P. O. Drawer 651, Chicago.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

50 CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 10, 1891.

No. 12.

AN EPITOME OF AMERICAN PHILATELIC AUCTION SALES.

AUGUST 1ST, 1890—AUGUST 1ST, 1891.

Compiled by H. C. Beardsley.

[CONTINUED.]

GERMANY.

Thurn and Taxis, Northern District.

1854, $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., red brown (12)1.68
Env. 1861, $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., orange, sq. 5.75; sq. 7.00; sq. 6.50
1 sgr., rose.....*2.50; sq. 3.00; sq. 3.10
2 sgr., blue, *1.25; 2.40; sq. 3.00; sq. 3.00
3 sgr., stone2.10; sq. 2.00; sq. 1.80

Southern District.

1859, 30 kr. (41).....8.20
Env. 1861, 2 kr., orange.....sq. *10.00
3 kr., rose, 2.40; 1.05; sq. 2.25; sq. 1.90
6 kr., blue... *2.50; sq. *3.00; sq. 2.25
9 kr., brown, *1.50; 2.25; 1.60; sq. 2.00

North German Confederation.

1868, 3 kr., orange, imp. 20c
18 kr., bistre, rou(20) 2.80; (20) 2.80
Env. 1868, 1 gr. over 1 gr. 1862, Oldenburg....4.75
1 gr. over 1 sgr. 1863, Prussia...25c; 65c
1 gr. over 3 sgr. 1863, Prussia.....30c
2 gr. over 2 sgr. 1863, Prussia, *1.05;
.....sq. 80c; *3.50
1 gr. over 1 kr. 1867, Prussia.....*2.00
3 kr. over 2 kr. 1867, Prussia.....*2.90
3 kr. over 3 kr. 1867, Prussia.....*3.00
1 gr. over 2 gr. 1863, Saxony.....*3.00

Victoria Invaliden Stiftung, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., green, 1.90; 1.75

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1872, 2 kr., large eagle (3).....2.25
Victoria Invaliden Stiftung, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., wove paper, 75c
laid paper, *2.25;
*1.30; *1.10; 1.00

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

25c, inv. background.....75c

GOLD COAST.

1889, 1d. on 6d., orange, 90c; 1.00; 65c; 85c; 90c;
.....(2) 1.10; 85c; 40c

GREAT BRITAIN.

1840, 2d., blue, uns. p.....45c
1847, 1 sh., uns. p.....36c
1855, 4d. on blue paper, small garter (specimen)
.....*75c

1867, 5 sh.....*1.05; *1.60
1870, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. on blued paper; (specimen) *1.05; perf.
.....trimmed, *8.00
1876, 8d., yellow.....*65c
1878, $\mathcal{L}1$1.30; 1.00; 1.15
10 sh., wmk. Maltese cross.....70c
1880, 2 sh., brown, 2.70; 3.00; *7.00; 4.35; 4.00;
.....1.25; 1.60; 4.00; 3.25; 3.75
2 sh., pale brown.....1.00; 2.35
2 sh., red brown.....1.50
1882, $\mathcal{L}1$, wmk. anchor.....1.25; 80c
 $\mathcal{L}5$, 6.60; (specimen) *3.25; 9.25; 10.25; 8.00;
.....7.75
1883, 9d., green, b. 6.....*1.38
1884, $\mathcal{L}1$50c; 25c
1887, Jubilee set, complete.....*1.10
1888, $\mathcal{L}1$, wmk. 3 orbs.....72c
Official, I. R. Official on 5 sh. (specimen)*75c
10 sh. (specimen)*1.40
 $\mathcal{L}1$ (specimen) *1.05; *10.50
Envelope, 1840, Mulready, 1d. black, 3.50; *1.00;
2.50; *2.70; *3.50; *3.25;
.....1.60; *3.10
1d., black, letter sheet,
*3.75; 2.35; 2.75; *2.25;
*1.75; 2.20; 2.25; 2.25;
2.15; 2.80; 3.15; 2.20; 2.25;
.....2.50
2d., blue, *4.25; *2.00;
*4.26; *2.90; *4.10; *5.50;
.....1.50; *3.75
2d., blue, letter sheet,
.....4.00; *4.35
1878, Reg. Env., 3-2 82, 2 inv. *1.30
1890, Jubilee, 1d., blue.....*1.05
Telegraph, $\mathcal{L}1$20c; 10c; 10c
 $\mathcal{L}5$20c; 2.10
Levant, 12 pia.....*65c
Card, Jubilee, 1d., carmine.....*1.00
Revenue used postally, 1d. 20c
2-1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3rd one, *30c

GREECE.

1860, 2 l.....*27c
1861, 1 l., brown, imprint on both sides, *2.10; 80 l, 35c

1862, 20 l. on blue, imprint on both sides, double on one side..... 85c

GRENADA.

1860, 1d., rose, unwmk..... 30c
1881, ½d., violet, uns. p., one error "Ostage" *1.20;
..... error "Ostage" 95c, do., *65c
1882, 1d., yellow..... *80c; 85c; 70c; 75c; 75c
1883, ½d. on half of 1d., yellow, small letters, 185c;
..... uns. p. *2.00
1890, ½d. on 2 sh., double sur..... *4.30
Card, head in oval, 1d., blue..... *80c; *90c
1d., brown..... *1.25; *1.15

GUATEMALA.

1872, 4 r., mauve..... 1.40; 1.25; *1.40
1 p., orange..... 85c; *1.05; (5) *3.00; *80c
1882, 2c, brown, inv. centre..... 7.25; *8.10; *8.10
5c, red and green, inv. centre..... 25.75; 11.50
20c, yellow and green, inv. centre..... *4.10
1886, 150c, blue..... 75c
1 on 2c, inv. sur..... 15c
1887, 75c, "Centavos" instead of Centavos..... *75c
Revenue used postally, ½ r., red..... 1.05
4 r., blue..... 3.20; 1.60; 1.25
4 p., green, 3.55; 3.80; 1.70;
..... 1.80

GUINEA.

1879, 20 r., bistre, small sur..... *2.55; 4.05
50 r., blue..... 4.00
50 r., green..... 4.00
100 r., lilac..... *1.50; *2.60; 3.00; *1.00
1884, 200 r., orange..... *50c
300 r., brown..... *90c

HAMBURG.

1864, ½ s., black, imp. ver. uns. p..... *4.00
7 s., *1.50; 1.30; 1.10; 1.25; 1.20; 1.50; 1.55;
..... 1.25
Env. 1866, ½ s., black..... 45c

HANOVER.

1861, 10 gr., green, *1.20; 2.40; 2.20; 3.05; *4.60;
..... *3.10; 4.50; 1.00; 3.25
Env. 1850, 3pf., blue..... *1.80
3pf., blue, yellow paper..... *2.50; *25c
1857, 1 sgr., green..... sq. 70c
3 sgr., yellow..... *1.70
1858, ½ gr., green (horse)..... *15c
3 gr., yellow..... *1.25
1861, 3 gr., brown..... *2.60; 3.00; 1.00

HAWAII.

1851, 5c, blue, slightly damaged..... 25.00
1853, 5c, on blue paper, s. 3, *70c; 5.80; sheet of
20..... *7.20; 1.00
13c, on thick white paper, s. 3, *1.60; *1.30;
..... *1.30; 1.60; *1.00; *1.05
13c, sur. large 5..... 8.00
1862, 2c, red, s. 3..... *30c; 45c
1865, 5c, blue on blue, 75c; *1.75; *70c; 3.00; 1.55
1867, 5c, blue on bluish, 4.50; 3.00; 2.00; 75c; 1.50;
..... 1.15
1883, One dollar..... *1.00
Unpaid, 1859, 1c, blue on blue..... 7.50
2c, black on blue, 1.05; 4.00; 6.25;
2.60; 3.00; 2.00; 2.00; 1.4.25
1863, 1c black on blue, *2.00; 1.00; *65c;
..... 80c
2c, blue on blue..... 1.00; 5.00
1864, 1c, black on white..... *50c; s. 3, *1.50
2c, black on white, 2.00; 1.00; *65c;
sheet of 10, *11.20; 2.10; 2.50;
..... *75c; 1.00

1865, 1c, blue on white..... *35c
2c, blue on white..... *1.50
2c, black on white..... 2.00; s. 3, *1.70

HAYTI.

1881, 2c, purple, period after "2"..... 1.40
1883, 5c, green, uns. p., imp. between stamps..... 1.95
Complete 16 var..... 35c
Provisional envelope, sq..... 2.05

HELGOLAND.

1879, 1 mark..... 65c; 50c
5 marks, *1.26; 1.75; *1.60; *1.80; *1.55;
..... *1.60

HONDURAS.

Comayagua, ½ r., red sur. on 2 r. green, uns. p., *20c
1 r., black sur. on 2 r. green..... *15c
Tegucigalpa, ½ r., red, on 2 r. green..... 35c
2 r., violet on 2 r. pink..... 60c
1878, 1 p., orange..... *15c; *15c; *15c
Set, complete..... *39c

HONG KONG.

1862, 18c, violet..... 19c
48c, rose..... *1.15
96c, slate..... *1.00; 40c
1875, 18c, lilac..... 80c; 60c; *2.35; 1.20
1885, 50c on 48c..... *35c
1.00 on 96c..... *50c; *45c
5c blue and 2c blue revenue used as 7c..... *78c
Revenue used postally, 1874, 10.00, rose, 6.00; *7.00;
..... 4.05
1882, 12c on 10d, rose..... *2.00
Card, 1879, Three on 5c black, violet and blue, *6.50
5c black and violet, blue card..... *65c

HUNGARY.

1871, 3 kr., lithographed..... 76c
1888, set complete..... 45c; 50c; 50c

ICELAND.

Complete, 22 var..... 2.42

INDIA.

1855, 2 a., green, perf. uns. p., *15.00; *12.50; *8.50
2 a., green, imp. (proof)..... *60c
1866, 6 a., lilac, small letters, 2.00; 1.95; 1.00;
6 a., lilac, large letters, 60c; 55c; 75c; 70c;
..... 1.00; 50c
Postage on 6 a., bill stamp..... 85c; 90c
Official, Revenue used officially, 1867, ½ lilac and
green, 1.50; 1.00; 1.50; 30c; 1.75; 2.25;
1.30; 1.35; 1.25; 4.00; 1.10; 3.25; 2.50
6 p. 8 a., lilac, sur. "Service," large letters,
..... 2.10
Envelope, 1879, 9p..... 25c
Note sheet, ½ a., blue..... *1.00
Deccan, Official, red sur. on 4 a. of 1871..... *50c
Official, red sur. on 8 a. of 1871..... *50c
Jhind, 1875, 4 a., green, thin paper..... *80c
1884, perf., complete, 6 var..... *1.50
Jummoo, ½ a., green, circular on thin wove..... *20c
½ a., black..... *30c
Uns. b. of 4, 3 being ½ a. and 1-r. a..... *1.00
Jummoo Kashmir, 2 a., laid paper..... *25c
Soruth, 1877, 1 a., black on blue laid..... *2.25
4 a., black on white laid..... *5c

IONIAN ISLANDS.

2d., uns. p..... *40c
Set, 3 var..... *50c; *60c; *81c; *63c; *65c

ITALY.

1851, 3 var., complete..... 2.85
5c, black..... *3.00

THE STAMPS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Translated from the German of Gustav Weiche in the Jubilee number of the "Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal."

O f late it has become more and more common that a collector devotes himself specially to the stamps of a single country or group of countries. If he goes at it in the right way, distinguishing the important from the unimportant, he may add valuable material to philatelic knowledge. But the field of his labors must not be too confined, lest he incur the danger of becoming one-sided, which danger, as specialism increases, may become menacing to our hobby. It would be outside of the scope of this article, and in any event an ungrateful task, were I to attempt to outline a programme for the specialist. Much better, that each one educate himself; though

he should bear in mind to pay little attention to things of merely superficial importance, so as not to make his pursuit ridiculous. My specialism confines itself to varieties of type, paper, perforation, watermark and actual differences of color. Curiosities have their place in a separate division. In accordance with these principles my special collection of Russian stamps has been arranged. By reason of the tasteful execution of these stamps, in design as well as color, they form a jewel of every collection and are especially favored by collectors. It may, accordingly, be of general interest, if I catalogue them in chronological order:

1857	1.	10	kop., brown, imperf., wmk. "1"
1858	2.	10	" " perf. 15 " thick paper.
	2a.	10	" " " " thin paper.
	3.	20	blue, " wmk. "2"
	4.	30	rose, " wmk. "3"
1859	5.	10	brown, perf. 12½, thick paper.
	5a.	10	" " thin "
	6.	20	blue, " " "
	7.	30	rose, " " "
1861	8.	10	yellowish brown, perf. 12½, thick paper.
	8a.	10	" " " thin "
1863	9.	5	black and grey blue, " (St. Petersburg Local.)
1864	10.	1	yellow and black, " soluble colors.
	11.	3	green, " color.
	12.	5	grey, violet and black, " colors.
	13.	10	brown, " color. (Type of 1858.)
	14.	10	" " insoluble "
1864-5	15.	10	" perf. 15, " "
	16.	20	blue, " " "
	17.	30	rose, " " "
	18.	10	" perf. 15, insoluble color, (Type of 1858, very thick paper.)
	19.	20	blue, " " " " " "
	20.	30	rose, " " " " " "
	21.	10	dark brown, " " " " " "
	22.	1	yellow, " soluble " " thick "
	23.	3	green, " " " " " "
	24.	5	grey violet, " " " " " "
	25.	10	brown, " " " " " "
1866	26.	1	yellow, " " " thin laid paper.
	27.	3	green, " " " " "
	28.	5	grey violet, " " " " "
	29.	10	brown, " " " " "
	30.	20	blue, " " " " "
	31.	30	rose, " " " " "
	32.	1	yellow, " " " vertically.
	33.	3	green, " " " "
	34.	5	grey violet, " " " "
	35.	10	brown, " " " "
	36.	20	blue, " " " "
	37.	30	rose, " " " "

Wmk.
wavy
lines

Wmk. wavy lines	38.	1	kop., yellow, perf. 15, soluble color, thin laid paper, horizontally.						
	39.	3	green, " " " " " "						
	40.	5	grey violet, " " " " " "						
	41.	10	brown, " " " " " "						
	42.	20	blue, " " " " " "						
	43.	30	rose, " " " " " "						
	44.	1	yellow, " " " " " "						thin wove paper.
	45.	3	green, " " " " " "						
	46.	5	grey violet, " " " " " "						
	47.	10	brown, " " " " " "						
	48.	20	blue, " " " " " "						
	49.	30	rose, " " " " " "						

Nos. 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, type of 1858.

1869 50. 5 kop., grey lilac, perf. 15, soluble color, thin wove paper, wmk. wavy lines.
51. 5 " " " " " " thin paper laid hor. " "

1870 Error, perf. 15.

	52.	3	kop., green, soluble color, thin paper laid hor., wmk. wavy lines.						
	53.	3	" " " " " " thin wove paper.						
1871	54.	1	yellow, perf. 15, insoluble color, laid paper hor., wmk. wavy lines.						
	55.	3	green, " " " " " "						
	56.	5	violet, " " " " " "						
	57.	10	brown, " " " " " "						
	58.	20	blue, " " " " " "						
	59.	30	rose, " " " " " "						
	60.	1	yellow, " " " " " "						ver.
	61.	3	green, " " " " " "						
	62.	5	violet, " " " " " "						
	63.	10	brown, " " " " " "						
	64.	20	blue, " " " " " "						
	65.	30	rose, " " " " " "						
	66.	1	yellow, " " " " " "						wove paper.
	67.	3	green, " " " " " "						
	68.	5	violet, " " " " " "						
	69.	10	brown, " " " " " "						
	70.	20	blue, " " " " " "						
	71.	30	rose, " " " " " "						

Nos. 57, 58, 63, 64, 69, 70 bear Roman numeral of value below the eagle. The inscription of value is in a straight line. Nos. 59, 65, 71, type of 1858.

1875 72. 2 kop., red, perf. 15, insoluble color, paper laid hor., wmk. wavy lines.

	73.	2	" " " " " "						ver., " "
	74.	2	" " " " " "						wove paper, " "
	75.	8	grey, " " " " " "						paper laid hor., " "
	76.	8	" " " " " "						" ver., " "
	77.	8	" " " " " "						wove paper, " "
	78.	10	brown, " " " " " "						paper laid hor., " "
	79.	10	" " " " " "						wove paper, " "
1879	80.	7	light grey, " " " " " "						paper laid hor., " "
	81.	7	" " " " " "						" ver., " "
	82.	7	" " " " " "						wove paper, " "
	83.	7	dark grey, " " " " " "						paper laid hor., " "
	84.	7	" " " " " "						" ver., " "
	85.	7	" " " " " "						wove paper, " "
1883	86.	1	orange, " " " " " "						paper laid hor., " "
	87.	1	" " " " " "						wove paper, " "
	88.	2	dark green, " " " " " "						paper laid hor., " "
	89.	3	rose, " " " " " "						" " " "
	90.	3	" " " " " "						wove paper, " "
	91.	5	dark violet, " " " " " "						paper laid hor., " "

liberality, the Union was henceforth styled the "Universal Postal Union," and at the same time the rate for sea transit was reduced, for distances exceeding 300 miles, from 25 frs. to 15 frs., and is that now in force. Canada entered the Union, July 1, 1878, on a European footing, *vis.*, a letter rate at 5 cents the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and a sea transit of 5 frs. a kilogramme. The countries subjoined entered in the order given: Cyprus, Dec. 20, 1878; Newfoundland, Falkland Islands, British Honduras, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos and Gambia, Jan. 1, 1879; Mexico, Peru, San Salvador, Honduras Republic, Liberia and Heligoland, April 1, 1879 (the day the convention of Paris took effect); Bulgaria and Leeward Islands, July 1, 1879; Venezuela, Jan. 1, 1880; Uruguay, Ecuador and Bahamas, July 1, 1880; Dominican Republic, Oct. 1, 1880; Tobago, St. Lucia, Grenada and Turks Islands, Feb. 1, 1881; Chili, with the west of Patagonia, April 1, 1881; Paraguay, United States of Colombia and Hayti, July 1, 1881; Guatemala, Aug. 1, 1881; Barbadoes and St. Vincent, Sept. 1, 1881; Sandwich Islands, Jan. 1, 1882; Nicaragua, May 1, 1882; Costa Rica, Jan. 1, 1883. A special conference was held at Paris, in October, 1880, for the purpose of considering the establishment of an International Parcel-Post, but it was found impracticable.

Good results however ensued, and a convention was signed, Nov. 3, 1880, by many of the countries included in the Union, which now regulates a large amount of the parcel-post business of the world. The next event worthy of notice is the congress of Lisbon, which opened February 4, 1885. This congress effected little, and the few changes were embodied in "Additional Acts," coming into operation on April 1, 1886. Bolivia entered the Union on this date, which is memorable in postal annals, as completing the acquisition of the American Continent.* At the close of the Lisbon Congress few civilized countries, with the exception of Australasia and South Africa, remained outside. Siam joined July 1, 1885; Congo Free State, Jan. 1, 1886; Tunis, July 1, 1888; British North Borneo, Jan. 1, 1891; and the Protectorates and Postal Agencies established by Germany, in New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, Samoa and those on the West and East Coast of Africa, have all been assimilated in the Union.

In the August number will be found a *resume* of the recent congress at Vienna, and I have only to add that Australasia entered the Union on the 1st of October.

George Marshall.

*In the August number, Bolivia is incorrectly stated to have joined the Union during the Vienna Congress of this year.

UNITED STATES PHILATELIC NOTES.

SINCE 1847 the government of this grateful Republic has caused no less than fifty-eight countenances of as many different American citizens to be portrayed upon the postage and fiscal stamps of the country, to say nothing of the many patriotic personages engraved upon our other national securities, such as bonds, notes, fractional currency and other government financial paper.

Nowadays an American is never lucky enough to be placed upon his country's stamps, since Congress prohibited, in 1875, the engraving of living men's features upon our national stamps and securities, but shortly before this act was passed, quite a number of our more prominent officials enjoyed the honor of having their physiognomies chosen for this class of decoration.

Those who have graced both the postage and revenue stamps of the nation, are: Henry Clay, James A. Garfield, Ulysses S. Grant, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jack-

son, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Winfield Scott, William H. Seward, Edwin M. Stanton, Zachary Taylor, George Washington and Daniel Webster.

Americans figuring upon postage stamps only, are Benjamin Franklin and Oliver H. Perry. Those immortalized exclusively upon the fiscal or revenue stamps of the United States, are: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, William Bainbridge, James B. Beck, William W. Belknap, Thomas H. Benton, George S. Boutwell, David K. Cartter, Salmon P. Chase, John J. Cisco, De Witt Clinton, Thomas Corwin, Henry L. Dawes, Columbus Delano, John A. Dix, John W. Douglass, David G. Farragut, William P. Fessenden, Millard Fillmore, John Hancock, William H. Harrison, James Harlan, Andrew Johnson, Hugh McCulloch, James Madison, James Monroe, Lot Morrill, William Orton, George Peabody, Alfred Pleasonton, John A. Rawlins, William A. Richardson, Phillip H. Sheridan, John

Sherman, William T. Sherman, Francis E. Spinner, Thaddeus Stevens, George H. Thomas, Martin Van Buren, Morrison R. Waite, Levi Woodbury, Silas T. Wright and Oliver Wolcott.

Of all the Americans who have adorned our postage stamps, none are now living, but of those who appeared upon revenue stamps there yet remain with us: Geo. S. Boutwell, David K. Cartter, Henry L. Dawes, Columbus Delano, John W. Douglass, James Harlan, Hugh McCulloch, Alfred Pleasonton, John Sherman and William A. Richardson.

The first Federal fiscal stamped paper of the United States was the result of national legislation establishing and regulating a documentary stamp tax imposed upon the citizens of the Republic, which was debated and passed during the first session of the Fifth Congress of the United States, held in Philadelphia in 1797. After going through both Houses, this bill, which was entitled "An Act Laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper," was approved, and on the sixth of July, 1797, received the signatures of President John Adams and Vice-President Thomas Jefferson. More or less legislation concerning stamp duties was enacted during the Congressional sessions

of the years 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1802.

Watermarks having played an important part in the study of stamps ever since their origin, it seems not out of place in a philatelic publication to present a few items concerning the history of watermarking.

The first watermark on record was the coat-of-arms of a town, and the early paper-makers, says the *Paper Record*, were not slow to adopt this idea in impressing upon their sheets the device of the place where their mill was situated. The coat-of-arms of the village of Rives, a dolphin, is a common mark on old papers, and is still in use today. The first use of the watermark was, as a signature or emblem, to point out the place of manufacture and to recommend the material. Certain of these emblems were used by different makers, and in different countries, with slight variations or "brisures" as they are called in heraldry, which were evidently not accidental but intentional. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the members of each trade guild were compelled to mark their merchandise with the seal of their guild.

Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

ADHESIVES.

Antigua.—(III. 300.) *The Philatelic Record* has been informed by Lieut. Napier, R.N., that he has the unwatermarked 6 penny perforated 11½ all around. In the London Society's book it is given 15 in 1862, and 14½x11½ at a later period.

Antioquia.—(V. 22.) The same journal also reports a pair of the 5 cent. black on yellow, of the 1889 issue, without vertical perforations between them, and says that the 10 cent. also exists in a similar state.

British Honduras.—(V. 194.) J. W. Scott sends us specimens of two new provisionals. The 3 cents on 3 pence has the numeral of value obliterated by a bar and the word "FIVE" surcharged above.

5 cents on 3c. on 3d., brown; black.

The 9 cents on the 3 pence in blue has the numeral similarly erased and the figures "15" surcharged above.

15 cents on 6c. on 3d., blue; red.

The Philatelic Monthly is informed that a 48 cent stamp is to be issued. We also learn that the provisional 6 cents on 10c. has been found with inverted surcharge in each variety. We were afraid that this had been overlooked.

Congo Free State.—(V. 55.) *The Philatelic World* reports that 2,000 of the 15 cent stamps are to be

converted into 5 cent stamps by means of a surcharge.

Cyprus.—(V. 8.) The following letter, taken from *Tidning för Primaerksamlare*, sheds a little light upon the "Postal Surcharge" stamps:

LARNACA, 16 Sept., 1891.

"The postal and fiscal stamps of Cyprus have never been surcharged 'Postal Surcharge' for use of unpaid or insufficiently paid letters.

"They were so overprinted or canceled for the internal working of the department and were never sold over the counter.

"When one post-office owed money to another post-office, the stamps were sent instead and canceled with the above words on the way bills. These stamps have since been collected off the way bills and, I believe, sold by one man at high rates."

Diego Suarez.—(V. 22.) Not content with the quartet of horrors inflicted upon us last year, the authorities have just issued a new provisional of local workmanship. "A very sad stamp" is a free translation of M. Moens' comment concerning it. We think our readers will agree with him.

In the center is a female figure holding a sword and leaning upon a shield, in a rectangular frame inscribed "Diego Suarez" at top, "Postes" at sides and "Republique Francaise" at bottom. Just above the latter is another label with 1891 and the num-

eral of value in a small rectangle above it and between the shield and the female. There is a rayed sun in the left upper corner behind the figure. The usual official ordinance accompanies this new comer and announces the number issued to be 3000.

5 centimes, black.

French Congo.—(V. 108.) Four stamps of a similar character have been issued here. They measure 21x26 mm. and are all inscribed "Postes" at the top and "Congo Français" at the bottom. The 5 cent. stamp has a branch of bananas or plantains in the center, the 10 cent. a palm tree, the 15 cent. a French flag and the 25 cent. a negro's head.

5 centimes, black.

10 " "

15 " "

25 " "

On the second of September there were issued 3,000 provisionals formed by surcharging the 1 centime with "Congo Français 5c." The variety with red surcharge has the letter "c" further away from the numeral than the other.

5 cent. on 1 c. black on blue; *black*.

5 " " 1 c. " " " *red*.

Guadeloupe.—(V. 74.) Patterning after Reunion, this island has surcharged all the current stamps with the name of the colony in small block letters.

1 centime, black on blue.

2 " brown on bistre.

4 " violet on blue.

5 " green on greenish.

10 " black on violet.

15 " blue on bluish.

20 " red on green.

25 " black on rose.

35 " " " orange.

40 " vermillion on bistre.

75 " carmine on rose.

1 franc, bronze on green.

Also the following of the old issue with head of Liberty:

30 centimes, brown.

80 " carmine.

The following errors are chronicled by *Le Timbre*

Poste:

With **GUADELOUPE**.

1 centime, black on blue.

4 " violet on blue.

10 " black on violet.

15 " blue on bluish.

40 " vermillion on bistre.

75 " carmine on rose.

30 " brown. (Head of Liberty.)

80 " carmine. (Head of Liberty.)

With **GUADBLOUPE**.

2 centimes, brown on bistre.

5 " green on greenish.

20 " red on green.

25 " black on rose.

35 " " " orange.

1 franc, bronze on green.

With **GUADELONPE**.

20 centimes, red on green.

25 " black on rose.

The decree announcing this surcharge was dated at Basse Terre, August 5, 1891.

Madagascar.—(V. 210) The two high value stamps have a rosy network as a background.

1 franc, black on yellow.

1 " " and violet on lilac.

One of M. Moens' correspondents says that it is almost impossible to obtain the stamps of this place

and of Diego Suarez, as the officials send a few stamps through the post to ensure their having been actually in use and then send the rest, carefully postmarked, by an employe on one of the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes, to a relative of his in Paris who is a stamp dealer. Comment seems unnecessary.

Mauritius.—(V. 210.) By the kindness of Mr. Albert Rae, of Port Louis, we are enabled to give an account of the various issues of provisionals which have recently appeared in this island.

The supply of the 2 cent green having become exhausted, and as none would arrive for some time, on the 10th of September, the postal authorities surcharged 33,250 of the 38 cents of 1879. These were all bought up the next day by some stamp dealers.

On the 12th the same surcharge was applied to 11,921 of the 4 cent rose of the 1885 issue, and these were all sold by the 14th.

On the 16th were surcharged the entire remaining stock of the 17 cents of the 1879 issue, 3577 in number, and 46,268 of the 38 cents of 1878. The first were all sold in an hour and the others in a couple of days. The 4 cent rose was again called into use and 50,000 more issued.

2 cents on 38 cents, violet; *black*.

2 " " 4 cents rose; "

2 " " 38c. on 9d. violet; "

2 " " 17 cents, rose; "

Of the first variety Mr. Rae reports errors having double surcharges, some having one inverted.

Of the second variety, an inverted surcharge and a double surcharge, one being inverted.

Of the third variety, the same errors as the last with the addition of a double surcharge with one inverted and with no bar below the latter.

Of the fourth variety only an inverted surcharge is reported.

The 8 cents has just appeared with the "C.A." watermark.

8 cents, blue.

Mexico.—*Chiapas.*—(V. 74.) The *Record* reports two more varieties of this local emission.

½ real, black on pale blue.

2 " " white; half of 4 reals.

Philippine Islands.—(V. 196.) The color of the 20 cent. has been changed to salmon.

20 cent. de peso, salmon.

Puerto Rico.—(V. 210) Mr. Corwin sends us the 1 cent. in a new color. It was probably issued with the 5 cent. noted a short time since. Perforate 14.

1 cent. de peso, light green.

Queensland.—(V. 92.) W. A. H. Connor sends us a six penny of the unwatermarked series on heavy paper which has every indication of being imperforate. Mr. Connor has seen other specimens of the same stamp in San Francisco that have even wider margins than his own specimen.

South Australia.—(V. 211.) The new type of "O. S." surcharge has been applied to the 2½ penny.

O. S. 2½ pence, red and green; *black*.

Surinam.—(V. 211) The new unpaid letter stamp which the *Philatelic Record* spoke of a short time since, and which we mentioned last month, is similar to the old type, but the numerals are much shorter, and the word "Cents" has been added in the lower part of the white circle.

Tobago.—(IV. 93.) The four pence has been surcharged "2½ pence" in black, according to *Der Philatelist*.

2½ pence on 4d., gray; black.

Uruguay.—*Le Timbre Poste* says that the eighth stamp in the third horizontal row of the provisional recently issued bears the date 1391 instead of 1891.

Zululand.—(V. 196.) The 2½ penny of Great Britain has been surcharged, like the rest of this colony's stamps.

2½ penny, violet on blue; black.

ENVELOPES.

Bavaria.—M. Moens mentions a new size of the 10 pfennig and expresses the opinion that it is one of the printed-to-order varieties.

10 pfennig, red; 149x119 mm.

There is no design on the flap.

Great Britain.—(V. 211.) The *Philatelic Record* states that the die used at Somerset House for printing the envelopes sent in by private parties now has the initials "S.H." on the neck.

POST CARDS.

Bavaria.—(V. 57.) *La Carte Postale* announces that the 5 pfennig now has the vertical undulations for a watermark and that the cards are dated '91."

5 pfennig, green; 91.

Germany.—(V. 212.) The following should be added to the already long list:

5 pfennig, green.

791 b f.

891 a c d m.

991 a b f.

5x5 pfennig, green.

791 f.

891 f.

991 f.

10 pfennig, red.

791 b g

891 c.

Puttialla.—(III. 105.) How shall we spell the name of this state when the officials themselves don't seem to know which is correct? The latest envelopes

were surcharged *Puttiala*, and now the *Philatelic Record* has received the ¼ anna card with the same. According to Hunter's *Imperial Gazetteer* this is the correct way, and the officials have apparently just found out that the old way was not correct.

¼ anna, brown; black.

Orange Free State.—(V. 212.) *Der Philatelist* has seen one of the provisional cards which has a one penny stamp with the surcharge ½ d.

½ d. on 1 penny, orange on white.

Servia.—(I. 11.) The 5 para cards are now printed entirely in green. Size 144x95 mm.

5 paras, green on rose.

5x5 " " " "

Switzerland.—(V. 129.) We take the following list of varieties of these cards from *La Carte Postale*:

5 centimes, black. IV. 91.—3,624,000.

5 " " " VII. 91.—3,144,000.

5x5 " " " I. 91.—120,000.

10 " " " VI. 91.—1,200,000.

10x10 " " " VII. 90.—48,000.

LETTER CARDS.

Paraguay.—(V. 25.) The cards that were announced as being in preparation some time ago are now in use. They are 142x86mm. and have a stamp of the type of the current adhesives. The inscriptions are in two lines reading "Republica del Paraguay" and "Carta-Tarjeta Postal."

2 centavos, red on yellow.

3 " " " " blue on " "

TELEGRAPHS.

India.—The designs of these stamps have been somewhat changed. The frame in the lower half contains the head of the Queen as before, but the upper half has large numerals of value, etc. The frames and inscriptions vary for each value. Watermarked Crown and India, perforate 14.

1 anna, yellow green.

2 " " " " carmine brown.

4 " " " " blue.

8 " " " " brown.

1 rupee, gray green.

NEW FORGERIES.—CIRCULAR No. 3.

The Philatelic Protection Association hereby warn Philatelists against the following *forgeries* which have been brought under their notice since the issue of the last circular:

Hanover.—10 gr. green, made from the 2 gr., and heavily postmarked over the value.

South Australia.—3d. on 4d. with the black surcharge changed to red.

4d., old type, with the star watermark obliterated and crown and S. A. stamped in its place.

Trinidad.—1851.—Without value; the red, purple-

brown and blue stamps made from the Mauritius stamps of similar type.

Great Britain.—Unperforated 1d. red, watermarked small crown, changed to the 1d. *bluish-black*.

The Committee of Experts of the Philatelic Protection Association will be happy to examine and report upon any specimens of the above-mentioned stamps, on condition that such stamps are sent to the Secretary, accompanied with sufficient postage for reply.

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.
8 Gower St., London, W. C., November 13, 1891.

In the advertising columns are some statements concerning the AMERICAN PHILATELIST which will be of interest. If the members would interest them-

selves enough to aid in securing advertisements for the paper, that would be one of the surest ways of improving it.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Exeter, N. H., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Branch of American Philatelic Association)—Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M. at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage. For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, S. I. Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, P. O. Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

THE 105TH REGULAR MEETING, held Wednesday, November 18th, 1891. Present: August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. R. F. Albrecht, Albert Schindler, Henry Clotz, Hugo Kessler and F. C. Vehslage.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. C. Witt proposes for membership Mr. Wm. Hirsch, Mr. Clotz proposes Mr. R. M. Spencer. Mr. Dejonge proposes Mr. Frank A. Knoll, all of whom were referred to the Executive Committee.

The Committee reporting favorably on the applications of Messrs. Jules Bernichon, Chas. Muecke and Arthur H. Burger, the gentlemen were unanimously elected members of this society.

The Exchange Manager reports sales for the month of October \$265.02.

He also reports that at a recent auction sale he had been intrusted with the purchase of stamps for the members of the society, and had bought to the amount of \$51.15, and he is ready to do likewise at any other sale for the members of this society, who will intrust him with their orders, *without* commission.

We have received a communication from the Exchange Manager of the A. P. A. requesting all members of this society who belong to the A. P. A., to notify him, if they wish exchange sheets.

Mr. Paul Schumann, on account of his removal to Brooklyn, sends in his resignation as secretary, which was accepted with regret. Moved and seconded that he receive a vote of thanks for the very satisfactory way in which he has performed his duties.

The President reports to night the sad loss that E. Doebelin, of this society, has met with, the loss of his mother.

"Who of us who have lost a mother, will not feel the loss it is to him; and the only consolation he has is the pleasure he had in being present at the golden wedding of his parents, in the Old Fatherland, the beginning of this year. I am sure you will all feel with me in extending to him, and his family, our deep sympathy, and may the Good God console him in his affliction."

Mr. Witt calls the attention of the members of this society to a work of the "German Philatelic Literature," consisting of 13 numbers, at 1 mark each, less 50 per cent. to subscribers. All members are requested to send their subscription to Mr. C. Witt, 341 East 86th Street, New York City.

Mr. Witt presents the society album with an essay of the last issue of Switzerland. Messrs. Benary and Albrecht give some stamps for the counterfeit album.

Moved and seconded that the next regular meeting be held in N. Y. City, at the "Post Keller," cor. Barclay Street and Broadway, on December 16th, at 8 o'clock P. M.; and all members are requested to be present.

F. C. Vehslage was unanimously elected secretary of this society.

Meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock P. M.

F. C. VEHSLAGE, Sec'y.

THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 124th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society was held, Nov. 5, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, President Wolsieffer in the chair and thirteen members in attendance. The resignation of C. A. Lentz was accepted. Mr. A. S. Pierce was requested to correspond with and solicit rates, etc., from stamp publications with a view to the selection of an official organ for the society.

The society's banquet, to occur at the last regular meeting in December, on the occasion of the installation of new officers, was placed entirely in the hands of the Governing Committee. Messrs. A. S. Pierce and Dilg were appointed to audit the Treasurer's books for the closing year. The names of C. I. Sturgis, Chicago, and W. F. E. Gurley, Danville, Ill., were posted as candidates for membership.

Adjournment, 10:20 P. M.

THE 125TH REGULAR MEETING, November 19, was called to order by Pres. Wolsieffer, thirteen members being present.

A report from Ex-Auctioneer Bradt, covering the entire period of his service as auctioneer, was submitted; also a list of debtors to the Chicago Philatelic Society Exchange Department, with amounts of individual indebtedness. Librarian A. S. Pierce reported a bulky donation to the library, of stamp literature from Mr. Bradt, for which the society's thanks were tendered. Mr. A. S. Pierce was instructed to make an offer, approved by the society, to the publishers of the St. Louis, Mo., *Stamp Collector's Companion* for same to become the society's official organ.

Mr. Hosmer spoke of matters in connection with the Auction Department.

Mr. C. I. Sturgis, Chicago, was elected to active membership, Wm. F. E. Gurley, Danville, Ill., to passive membership.

Adjournment, 10:25 P. M.

C. E. SEVERN, Secretary,
448 Racine Ave.

THE ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY, organized April 30th, 1891. The Society at present consists of twenty three members, and meetings are held regularly on Fridays, at 8 P. M., in the rooms of the San Antonio Real Estate Exchange, 423 East Houston St., San Antonio, Texas.

The library is one of the largest of its kind south of St. Louis, and there are both a sales department and an exchange department.

All stamp collectors of good recommendation and social standing, especially those residing in the Southern States, are invited to join our rapidly growing and prospering Society.

For further information and application blanks, address the Secretary,

EDWARD W. HEUSINGER,
315 King William St.,
San Antonio, Texas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1891.

Editor of the American Philatelist.

DEAR SIR:—I have received the October number of the *Dominion Philatelist* to-day, and in casually looking it over, this editorial paragraph attracted my attention: "There are no less than seventy-three resignations from the A. P. A. this month; at this rate the Association will not last long."

At first I was indignant at this seeming slur on our grand old society, but when I thought the matter over seriously, I could not do otherwise than admit its truth. During the three years of my membership in the American Philatelic Association, I think I may truthfully say I have done as much toward the advancement of that organization as a large number of its active members, and, until quite recently, I have considered myself as performing my full duty as a member simply because I paid my dues regularly, read my paper and said to myself that far better heads than mine would look out for the good, and do the work of the Association, but that editorial has opened my eyes to "mine own short comings," and I begin to see the *individual responsibility* that ought to rest on each and every member.

How many members fully realize our position now? From a membership of nearly, if not quite 1000, we have dwindled down to 562! Whose fault is this? Surely not the officers, for we have proofs on every

side of their fidelity and industry. Who, then, is to blame? I say the blame rests on those members, like myself, who have paid their dues, read their papers and folded their hands, in blissful ignorance, or perfect indifference to the danger of their Association.

Per exemplum, look at our AMERICAN PHILATELIST of to day and compare it with that of two years ago. Why is it so much smaller and so much less interesting? It cannot be the fault of the Editorial Board, for we all know how hard they have worked to bring it up to its former high standard of excellence. Whose, then, but the fault of these same easy going members, whose fluent pens contribute to every other paper on the continent but the one that most needs and is most entitled to their contributions?

Shall we continue to sit in idleness while our beloved Association *dies* for want of support and encouragement? No! A thousand times no!! Then come forward, you who appreciate our danger and are willing to give the old A. P. A. your aid and encouragement! As our noble ship sails on into the teeth of this storm that threatens her, let us gather together to bring her safely through, taking for our motto the glorious words of Lawrence: "Don't give up the ship."

N. G. SEYMOUR,

A. P. A. No. 537.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW YORK AUCTIONS.

Below will be found the stamps which realized \$5 00 and over at Bogert's 28th sale, October 28.

LOT.	PRICE.
50 Providence, 10c, unused.....	\$ 16 00
51 St. Louis, 5c, die A, unused, lower left corner slightly damaged.....	65 00
52 St. Louis, die B, canceled with pen strokes.....	46 00
53 New York, 3c., severed pair on original letter.....	8 25
55 U. S. Mail, 1c., rose, used.....	6 00
57 Horseman Carrier, 1c., red, unused.....	7 00
82 U. S., 1868, 3c., rose, grilled all over, on original envelope.....	8 00
85 U. S., 1869, 15c., with inverted medallion, used.....	65 00
90 U. S., 1869, 90c., unused, perf. on two sides gone.....	5 00
92 U. S., 1869, 90c., reissue, unused.....	5 00
111 Periodicals 1875, \$6. unused.....	5 00
112 " " \$9. cncl'd. by punch hole.....	5 00
113 " " \$12. " " ".....	6 00
114 " " \$24. " " ".....	8 50
115 " " \$36. " " ".....	11 00
116 " " \$48. " " ".....	11 00
117 " " \$60. " " ".....	11 00
135 U. S., 1860, cut env. on white.....	7 00
136 " " " on buff.....	5 00
153 " 1874, 7c., " on white.....	12 00
170 " 1874, 2c., die A., red on manila, cut square, outer red line, clipped on three sides, used.....	7 00
189 U. S., 1884, 2c., red on blue (Kellogg) unused.....	8 75
190 U. S., 1884, 2c., red on manila (Kellogg) unused.....	8 75

203 U. S. State Dept., \$5. unused.....	7 60
205 " " " \$20. used.....	8 00
212 " War Env., 1873, 10c., dark red on white, used.....	9 00
224 Blood Local, 1845, second type, unused.....	5 00
229 " 1858, black on green, used.....	11 05
240 Metropolitan P. O., 1854, 1c., red, used.....	15 50
247 Confed. States, Athens, 5c., mauve, used.....	26 00
248 " " Baton Rouge, 5c., used, on original env.....	50 00
249 Confed. States, Charleston, 5c., blue.....	5 50
251 " " Mobile, 5c., blue, used on original env.....	5 75
252 Confed. States, Nashville, 5c., used on original env.....	9 00
306 U. S. Revenue, \$2. Mortgage, imperf. block of ten.....	21 00
313 U. S. Revenue, \$200. imperf. unsevered strip of three.....	39 00
330 U. S., Revenue, \$20. Probate of Will, imperforate.....	15 00
361 (a) U. S. Revenue, 6c. Proprietary, orange, unused, perforated.....	9 00
370 U. S. Revenue, Probate of Will \$20. perf.....	8 00
371 U. S. Revenue, Probate of Will \$20. perf. brown.....	7 00
374 U. S. Revenue, U. S. I. R. \$200.....	6 50
376 " " 50c. blue and black, inverted medallion.....	5 00
383 U. S. Revenue, \$20. blue.....	6 25
385 " " \$50. blue.....	5 50
386 " " \$200. red, blue and black.....	17 00
393 " " Proprietary, \$1. unused.....	7 00
403 " " Proof of \$5,000 stamp.....	42 00
412 " " Brown & Durling 1c., black.....	32 25

418	U. S. Revenue, Doolittle 1c., blue.....	6 20
421	" " T. Gorman & Bro. 1c. black, damaged	7 00
430	U. S. Revenue, Richardson 1c., red....	6 00
444	" " New York 5c., blue.....	9 00
465	" " D. S. Barnes, 4c., red, damaged.....	5 00
472	U. S. Revenue, P. H. Drake & Co. 2c., double perf.....	13 00
482	U. S. Revenue, Husband, 2c., violet....	25 00
I will offer my services to A. P. A. members who		

are desirous of purchasing stamps at any New York auction. In the interest of our National Association I will do this free of charge. All stamps will be closely examined before the night of the sale and I will purchase no stamps not fully up to the catalogue description, unless instructions to the contrary are given. I will labor for the sake of the A. P. A. and the satisfaction of its members.

JOHN MILTON HOLT, (A. P. A. 1080, B. P. C. 88.)
3 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

WE have heard some complaints from our members because the AMERICAN PHILATELIST does not contain more original matter. There is one way in which this fault can be remedied. Let the critics use the time they waste in grumbling about it in urging our members to contribute to the official organ some of the articles which they so frequently furnish to other papers. Our members should bear in mind that the Literary Board is under the restraining power of the Trustees as to the amount to be expended on the paper, and we have not behind us the money of a large business firm, as is the case with many of our contemporaries. When our income from advertisements more nearly meets the cost of the paper than it does at present, we shall be able to enlarge to the extent desired.

As to reprinted matter, it can not be denied that there is a vast amount of valuable matter published in the foreign papers, which would be lost to our members were it not translated. Our German contemporaries number among their contributors the leading philatelists of the continent, and we consider ourselves very fortunate in being able to secure translations of their writings. Several of our members have kindly offered their services, and we are making arrangements for the translation of several important works. We are particularly grateful to Mr. R. Thiele for services rendered in the past, and hope to have more from him in the future.

WE are informed that Leroy D. Walker, the well known Nebraska collector, has removed to Troutdale, Oregon, where he is connected with the Portland Distilling Company, of which he is the secretary. The Pacific Coast collectors will gain what Nebraska loses, for Mr. Walker is a thorough philatelist.

THE title page and index for this volume will be issued with the January number. The compilation of such an index as should be issued by this paper, is quite an undertaking, and we prefer to take time to go over the proof carefully to avoid mistakes which will always occur when it is done in a hurry. A prominent English statesman once said that a man who would issue a book without an index ought to be

hung, and we cordially agree with him. Any one who has attempted to do much literary work will appreciate our feelings.

THE interesting Southern Notes contributed to our last issue will be followed by others, as soon as Mr. Rogers gets his third sale under way.

A circular issued by the Imperial British East African Company informs collectors and dealers that specimens of the Company's stamps, etc., can be purchased at the offices (2 Pall Mall, S. W., London) at the following prices, postage extra:

¾	anna, brown,	-	-	at	-	1 d.
1	" green,	-	-	"	-	1½ d.
2	" red,	-	-	"	-	3 d.
3	" terra cotta,	-	-	"	-	4½ d.
4	" light brown,	-	-	"	-	6 d.
4½	" lilac,	-	-	"	-	7 d.
8	" blue,	-	-	"	-	1 s.
2½	" yellow,	-	-	"	-	4 d.
8	" French grey,	-	-	"	-	1 s.
1	rupee, carmine,	-	-	"	-	2 s.
1	" French grey,	-	-	"	-	3 s.
2	" brick red,	-	-	"	-	4 s.
3	" light purple,	-	-	"	-	6 s.
4	" light blue,	-	-	"	-	8 s.
5	" green,	-	-	"	-	10 s.

WE are glad to see that a European dealer is at work on an album for revenue stamps. This branch of our science has been sadly neglected on this side of the water, and we hope now that an album is attainable that we shall see an increase in the number of collectors of these stamps. The album is to be issued in parts, and the cost will vary with the number of pages required for each part. The parts already provided for are as follows:

1.	Portugal and colonies,	-	-	50 cents.
2.	Austria and dependencies,	-	-	50 "
3.	Argentine Republic,	-	-	75 "
4.	France and colonies,	-	-	70 "
5.	Germany,	-	-	—
6.	Switzerland, etc., etc.,	-	-	—

THE recent troubles in the United States of Brazil may force some provisional stamps upon philately. If the state of Rio Grande do Sul, should successfully

secede, she will of course set up a postal service of her own. Notwithstanding the fact that President Fonseca has resigned his office, and has been succeeded by Vice President Peixoto, the state still continues to be sulky and refuses to play with the rest. Let us hope she will be prevented from inflicting any more stamps upon the already overcrowded pages of our albums. The approaching deluge of French colonials, to say nothing of the 1892 Central American issues, ought to be enough to satisfy us for a while at least.

THE rage for organizing societies seems to be on the increase. We have received from C. J. Van Valkenburg, of Manchester, Michigan, a call for the formation of a state society.

WE desire to call special attention to the offer made in another column by John M. Holt, of Brooklyn. He very kindly offers to act as agent for those of our members who desire to purchase stamps at any of the New York sales, and will do so free of commission. This is the right kind of spirit for our members to show, and we wish all were more thoroughly imbued with the same feeling.

W. C. S.

All Secretaries of philatelic societies of any nature are requested to send their addresses to CHAS. A. HOBBS, Exeter, N. H.

It is very gratifying to see some of the members of the A. P. A. waking up to the fact that there is such a society, and such a paper as the AMERICAN PHILATELIST. While some of our contemporaries are congratulating themselves at the prospective speedy dissolution of the Association, and while some of our dissatisfied ex-members point the finger of scorn at the large number of resignations which have occurred, there are visible to some of us, who have the opportunity to observe nearly, signs of increasing interest. This interest is sure to grow stronger, too.

Applications for membership are already multiplying, and when the Association is incorporated, we shall see many accessions to our number, and these will consist of solid men, who will add dignity and weight to a body of men who at present are devoid of these qualities. While some able men have left us, and we regret their loss, many of the defections have been of members who have ceased to collect, or who joined the Association with some utopian expectation of immense profit, and find that they cannot get something for nothing,—that the A. P. A. does not exist for their sole benefit.

If I received no other benefit from membership in the Association than that of being brought directly, or indirectly, into contact with many of the most intelligent philatelists of the country, I should consider my money well spent. There are, however, other benefits to be derived, and there ought to be more. In all the departments of the Association there should be active work on the part of managers, and members should make use of the opportunities offered.

Some of our members have found in other societies the offices which were not accorded to them in our own. Some are still members of the A. P. A., but are far from loyal to it. It is an interesting fact that two of the most delinquent advertisers in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST hold prominent positions in other societies, which, if not unfriendly to the A. P. A., are not at all zealous in its behalf.

Should every present member of the Association exert himself to attract attention to it, and to add to its membership, in a very short time there would be a wonderful change. Unfortunately, most of us are busy men, who intend much more than it is easy to perform. We are not as selfish as we seem; but it is very easy to look first for the advantages accruing to one's self and let others do the same.

The success of such a society as ours means a great deal of sacrifice and disinterestedness. Are we ready for it?
S. L.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

Stamp Collecting and How to Collect, is the title of a little twelve-page pamphlet left with us by Alvah Davison on the occasion of a recent visit to Springfield. It is composed of the articles on that subject contributed by him to *Plain Talk*, and is intended for beginners and non-collectors. There is a noticeable absence of technicalities, and the idea of publishing the work in this form is to furnish it to dealers in quantities, with their advertisements on the cover, at a low rate, so as to interest people in our hobby. The Columbian Exposition will be a good place to scatter this work, and we hope many dealers will aid in doing so.

T. S. Clark, of Belleville, the new secretary of the C. P. A., has issued an auction catalogue on a plan

similar to those of Mr. Rogers. Nearly all the stamps have a reserved price affixed, and among the rarities we note the rose and scarlet Austrian newspaper stamps used, an unused 1 penny Bahamas imperf., a block of four 6d. Canadas, a perforated 6d., two of the 1870 1 cent on laid, reconstructed sheets of the 1841, 1854 and 1864 1 penny Great Britain, as well as the 2½ penny claret, wmk. orb.; there is also a Connell, slightly stained, a pair of the 6d. New Brunswick on the original cover, a 2d. Prince Edward Island rouletted, and a 4 penny cut in half and used as a 2d. on the entire cover.

The sale takes place at Montreal, Christmas day, and we advise our readers to send for a catalogue.

Mr. Wanamaker's report is well worth reading.

The *Revue Philatelique Suisse* has in its last number a very exhaustive list of the Straits Settlements stamps, with surcharges for the various native states. The list is compiled by A. de Reuterskiold and is illustrated with three full page photo gravure plates containing illustrations of nearly all the varieties.

Town Topics, from Trenton, N. J., for November, contains a portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. H. E. Deats.

The last two numbers of *La Carte Postale* contain a translation of the article by Dr. Kalckhoff on the post cards of the North German Confederation that recently appeared in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung*.

George H. Watson has just issued the eighth, and for the present, the concluding part of his post card catalogue. It contains corrections of the errors that have been discovered in the previous parts, lists of omitted and newly issued cards, and suggestions as to the arrangement of a collection. A supplementary part will be issued in January or February.

The *Chicago Stamp News* is the latest from that city. It is issued by the S. B. Bradt Co., and is to be devoted to the interests of their stamp business. It is excellent in appearance, interesting in contents, and will be sent upon request.

The *Worcester County (Mass.) Philatelist* is a new comer. It is devoted mainly to the Worcester County Philatelic Association, and will be sent on receipt of stamps for postage.

Albert R. Rogers has changed the name of his paper to the *Record, Review and Auction Advertiser*. It will be devoted in the future to auction news, and the November number contains a catalogue of a sale of the J. W. Scott Co. We will try and give prices of the most important lots next month.

The last issue of *Plain Talk* contains a portrait of E. B. Hanes.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for last month contained a sketch and portrait of Mr. M. Giwelb, who is characterized as "Our biggest dealer in rare stamps." Commencing with the January number, the journal will issue a supplement every month, which will be to philatelic literature what the *Review of Reviews* is to general literature. It will present an epitome or abstract of all stamp papers worthy of notice, and will be a boon to those of us who have not the time to peruse scores of papers and then get very little meat. From this paper we can see just what is worth reading.

The November *Post Office* devotes its leading article to locating the A. P. A. library in a permanent home. Letters are published from several officers and members of the Association and the prevailing sentiment seems to be that it should be located in New York City.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* contains an article on Boyd's Locals that was read by F. W. Hunter before the Philatelic Society of New York, and a full report of the Staten Island banquet, where Mr. Corwin seems to have been the leading speaker. Like Chauncey M. Depew, he seems perfectly at home on such occasions.

The *Monthly Journal* contains the first of a series of articles by Major Evans on the Confederate stamps. They will be based on the articles written by him and Mr. Corwin, which appeared in the *AMERICAN PHILATELIST* some time since, with alterations and additions. This is a fruitful subject, and we shall watch for the *Journal* all the more, now.

The *Canadian Philatelist* is devoted mainly to the Philatelic Society of Canada and the publisher's stamp business. The Association seems to be booming at a great rate.
W. C. S.

Exquisite in appearance is our new French exchange, the *Gazette Timbrologique*, which appears the fifteenth of each month. Its typography is excellent, its matter good and the use of two colors in printing, even if an innovation, only adds to the attractiveness of the paper. Perfect taste has been shown in the choice of colors, and they are to be changed monthly. There is in all this a suggestion of expense greater than most of our philatelic papers can afford. However, every movement in the direction of increased excellence in the dress of philatelic literature is a decided gain. Good models are a necessity.

It is not the custom of this paper to speak harshly of contemporaries, but there has appeared in the drawer recently a sheet called the *Philatelic Hus'ler*, which is as complete a contrast to the *Gazette* as can be imagined. We are not actuated by any ill-feeling in saying that coarseness is not wit, and that some attention must be paid to the proper use of the English language and to the reading of proof. It is a kindness to say that such sheets as this instantly find the waste basket of any advanced collector, and that they bring philately into disrepute rather than tend to its elevation. Some of our smallest exchanges are nearly perfect in appearance, and conducted with a becoming dignity. Even with poor facilities for publishing a paper, good editorship and care can do wonders.
S. L.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED — *American*: Curio (September); Brooklyn Phil., Essex County Phil., Stamp Collector's Companion, Phil. Fraud Reporter (October); Am. Jour. of Phil., Phil. Jour. of Am., Post Office, Quaker City Phil., Eastern Phil., Metropolitan Phil., Phil. Monthly, Southern Phil., Missouri Phil., Phil. World, Chicago Stamp News, Curiosity Collector, Plain Talk, Collector, Stamp Collector's Companion, Phil. Tribune, Record, Review and Auction Advertiser, Worcester County Phil., Bay State Monthly, Phil. Era (November). *Foreign*: La Filatelia (August-September); La Carte Postale (September); Gazette Timbrologique, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Le Coll. de Timbres-Poste, La Carte Postale, Monthly Jour., Phil. Record, Boersen-Courier, Rivista Filatelica, La Filatelia (October); Phil. Jour. of Grt. Brit., Stamp News, Stamp Coll. Monthly, Der Phil., Boersen-Courier, Canadian Phil., Tidning f. Frimaerksamlare, Gazette Timbrologique (November).

CATALOGUES: Watson's Post Card and Letter Card, Part 8; Bogert's Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Sales; Bradt's Third Sale; Clark's First Sale; Private Sale (A. W. Batchelder); Constitution and list of members of the Chicago Philatelic Society; Stamp Collecting.

It must be borne in mind by publications which desire to exchange with THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST that two copies must be sent regularly, one to 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.—the other to Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 140 Pearl St., New York City.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 1 New St., New York City.*International Sec'y*, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, Port Washington, Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 104 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, Auburn, Cal.*Board of Trustees*, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.*Literary Board*, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LELAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Exeter, N. H.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

November, 1891.

By advice of the President, no one will be dropped for non-payment of dues until after our Association has been incorporated, which will be an established fact in a few days. I trust that those who have not sent in their resignations, and are in arrears, will remit at once.

Either the members are waking up or something is stirring, as I have been kept busy this month sending out blank applications to members and non-members. The following copy of a postal card is very encouraging, and all I can say in regard to it is that I wish there were more received by me.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., 11, 13, '91.

Millard F. Walton, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Please forward me one-half dozen A. P. A. application blanks. I, for one, am not going to sit still and see the old A. P. A. go to ruin for lack of support, if my work can benefit it any. Will do my level best to enlist some new members.

Respectfully,

(Signed) N. G. SEYMOUR, No. 537.

Good for Seymour! And now, the more the merrier. Do not be afraid to ask or send for blank applications, and what is more, get them signed, too.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

AMOS S. COAN, 44 Delaware St., Syracuse, N. Y.
S. E. GROVER, care of Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Penang.

J. W. LOWRY, Box 47, Seattle, Wash.

C. E. OSBORN, 1425 Fairmount Ave., Phila., Pa.

E. HARRISON SANFORD, Paterson, N. J.

DR. W. SPRENGER, 695 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

R. THIELE, Port Washington, Wis.

I have received the following resignations, which will be accepted in thirty days, if no objections are received:

966 L. BENJ. CLARKE.

930 PHILIP LA TOURETTE.

473 F. L. MILLS.

1117 WM. J. MORGAN.

452 GEO. W. NORRIS.

55 LIEUT. J. M. T. PARTELLO.

554 GEO. H. RICHMOND.

508 B. VONHODENBERG.

The following resignations noted in my October report, are accepted:

1028 E. B. COLEMAN.

908 E. GLOGAU.

120 C. A. HAZLETT.

976 HARRY W. HOWELL.

509 HENRY D. HUMPHREY.

1125 CLARENCE JACKSON.

1016 DONALD A. KING.

123 H. B. SEAGRAVE.

NEW MEMBERS.

1150 CLIFFORD, P., 182 Cavel St., Bombay, India.

APPLICATIONS.

BRYANT, GUY A., Princeton, Ill.

References: S. B. Bradt, Samuel Leland.

BROWN, CHARLES, Box 354, Nashville, Tenn.

References: Wm. Brown, Chas. J. Phillips.

CHAPMAN, J. H., 2294 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Canada.

References: Dr. C. E. Cameron, C. A. Reynolds. ERKSTROM, K. M., Vestmannagatan, 38M, Stockholm, Sweden.

References: Millard F. Walton, Jos. Rechert.

FISKE, W. EDWARD, 169 Waterman St., Providence, Rhode Island.

References: Alfred Dawson, Frank F. Olney.

GIBB, LACHLAN, care of Gibb & Co., Montreal, Can.

References: Dr. C. E. Cameron, C. A. Reynolds.

Total Membership Nov. 1, 1891.....500

Gain—New Members.....1

Loss—Resignations.....8

Total Membership, Dec. 1, 1891.....493

MILLARD F. WALTON, Secretary.

HAVE YOU PAID . . .

. . . YOUR A. P. A. DUES?

THE
AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOLUME VI.

1892.

ST. LOUIS:
THE LITERARY BOARD OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION,
1892.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. VI.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 10, 1892.

No. 1.

AN EPITOME OF AMERICAN PHILATELIC AUCTION SALES.

AUGUST 1ST, 1890—AUGUST 1ST, 1891.

Compiled by H. C. Beardsley.

[CONTINUED.]

MAURITIUS.

1848,	2d., blue on bluish, 10.00; slightly damaged,	
	.... 12.50; 9.30; †11.00; sheet of 12, *70	
	1d., red, 6d. and 1 sh. of 1858, all.	†8.40
1849,	blue.	1.00
1858,	green.	1.85; .65; 5.55; 6.50; 3.00
	magenta, *2.00; .40; uns. p., 2.10; b 4, 2.10;	
	1.30; 1.25; 2.00; 1.50; 1.30; 1.60; 1.00;	
	.... 1.10; 1.00; 2.50; 1.10	
	4d., green, cut close.	12.50
	8d., magenta.	63.00
	2d., blue, fillet head, sl. dam.	15.75
	2d., blue, 3.00; 3.60; 3.60; 3.25; 8.25; 2.00; 2.00	
	2d., blue, Greek border.	3.50; 4.50; 4.00;
	uns. ver. p.	10.00
	1d., Greek border.	8.00; 4.50
	6d., blue.	1.90; .45; *2.00
	1 sh., vermilion. ....	.75; .67
1860,	2d., blue, unwmk.	*1.10
	4d., rose, unwmk. ....	.50; .50
1861,	6d., purple.	2.15
	1 sh., green.	1.55; 2.00; 2.60
1862,	1 sh., green.	1.25; 2.10
1863,	1 sh., green.	3.75; 2.00; 2.00
	5 sh., violet.	*1.50; *1.50
1872,	9d., green.	1.50; *1.25
1876,	½ d. on 9d., lilac, red sur. ("cancelled") 4.60;	
	(do) ....	.65; 16.00
	1 sh. on 5 sh., mauve.	*1.50; *1.55; 1.30; 90
1878,	2 r. 50 c. on 5 sh.	*1.60; *1.00
1880,	2 r. 50 c. ....	.80; *1.00; *1.15; *1.00
1885,	2 c. on 38 c., sur. at top, 85; uns. p., no bar,	
	....	1.80
Card,	1879, 2c., white, with lith. name.	*.75
	2c. on 8c., blue, red sur.	*.40; .15
Env.,	1862, 6d., violet sur. ....	.25
	1873, 10d., sq.	*.75
	1 sh. 8d., sq.	*1.30
	1877, 6d. on 10d.	*7.00
	1 s. on 1 sh. 8d.	*4.00; *2.00

MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN.

1856,	¼ s., red, rou.	*16.00
Env.,	1856, 1 s., red, sq.	1.80; 3.20
	1½ s., green, 1.10; 1.85; 1.25; .75; 1.05;	
	....	1.15
	3s., yellow, 1.10; 1.05; *1.10; 1.25; 1.20;	
	....	*.60; 1.50
	5s., blue.	*4.50; 5.00

Env.,	1860, 5s., blue, *2.00; sq., 2.00; 2.25; *3.25;	
	*3.00; *1.10; *2.00; *1.60

MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.

864,	6 var., complete.	*1.00
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MEXICO.

1856,	set, complete (6 var.)	1.50; .85
	2 r., brown red.	2.00
	4 r., red.	*.40
	8 r., violet, 2.00; *2.25; *2.25; 2.50; *80;	
	1.90; 1.70; *1.50; 1.60; 1.55; 1.05; 1.00;	
	....	1.30; 1.62; 1.60
	1 r., yellow, "Campeche," sur. ¼.	1.10
	1 r., yellow, sur. ¼ r. ....	.50
	½ of 2 r., green, †(left half) 4.20; †(right half)	
	....	3.00
	½ of 4 r., red (left half) †1.00; (right half)	
	.... †1.10; (left) 1.10; (right) †3.50; †1.30	
	¼ of 8 r., lilac.	1.30; †3.50
	¼ of 8 r., lilac (lower half).	1.50
1861,	¼ r., buff.	b. 4, *35; b. 8, 15; .55; .55
	4 r., yellow.	*30; .40; *30; 85; 1.10; .15
1861,	8 r., brown.	*30; 1.25; 1.30
	set of 5 var.	1.05
	½ of 2 r., pink (left ver. half).	†3.30
	½ of 4 r. (cut diagonally) †5.05; †1.50; (left	
	half)	†1.50; †1.30
	¼ of 8 r., brown.	†2.00; †3.80; †.75; †1.30;
	....	1.10
	½ of 8 r., brown (right ver. half).	†3.00
1862,	4 r., red on yellow, "Mexico"	*.50
	8 r., green on brown.	2.25
	½ of 4 r.	†1.30
1864,	2 r., blue. ....	.25; 4.20
	½ r., brown.	1.60
	2 r., orange.	*1.00
	3 c., brown.	*19.50; *15.50; 30.00
1866,	7 c., lith., 1.00; uns. p.	*2.40
	50c., lith., uns. p.	*.90
	25 c., blue, engraved.	*2.00; *60
1867,	¼ r., gray, pelure paper	4.10; 4.00
	1 r., blue, pelure paper, 6.25; 2.00; *3.00;	
	uns. p., †8.50; 3.25; 3.75; 4.75; 3.00; 2.00;	
	....	2.75
	2 r., green, pelure paper. ....	.60
	4 r., pink, pelure paper, 1.00; .30; 1.50; 1.00;	
	....	.75; 1.50; 1.00

- 1867, $\frac{1}{2}$ r., brown, thick paper, *3.90; uns. p., *2.00; *2.00
 $\frac{1}{2}$ r., gray, thick paper, 3.00; .80; 2.50; 1.00; 2.75; *1.50; *3.00; 1.00
2 r., on pink, thick paper25
4 r., red, thick paper 2.75
4 r., red on yellow, thick paper90
8 r., on brown, thick paper, 1.25; 3.25; *2.00; 3.75
8 r., green on brown, thick paper, 11.00; 10.50
8 r., gray on bluish, thick paper, *3.10; *2.40
1868, 12 c., brown paper 1.00; 4.25
50 c., red on yellow30
50 c., blue on pink, perf. 65.00
100 c., brown on brown, perf., 5.25; 6.00; *8.00; 3.50; 4.25; 6.25; 4.00; 7.00
Sur. Anotado, 6c., brown, imp. *7.50
Sur. Anotado, 50c., blue, imp. *1.30; *1.30
1872, 50 c., blue, imp. *50; *50
50 c., yellow, pin perf.25
1879, 100 c., black35; .65
1882, 5 c., brown 1.00
10 c., brown20
25 c., brown35
25 c., rose25
50 c., green80
85 c., purple85; *90
100 c., orange60; *70; *55
100 c., black65; *45; 50
1884, 2 c., green, imp., uns. p50
1 p., blue65
2 p., blue, *2.00; *60; *75; *1.50; 1.10; *1.50
5 p., blue *4.00; *3.50; *3.80; 3.70
10 p., blue *10.15; *7.50
1888, 1 c. on 2 c., rou.45
1 c. on 2 c., blue laid45
1 c. on 2 c., plain wove35
1 c. on 2 c., blue lined35
Unpaid, 20c., sur. "Guadajuato" 70
Env., 1882, 25c., Habilitado50
1883, 10c. (5x5)40
25c. (5x10x10)50; *50; *72; .45
Official Env., 1884, 10
Guadalajara, 1867, $\frac{1}{4}$ r., white wove paper, slight
tear 7.55; 5.00
slight tear 7.50
1 r., green wove paper 5.00
2 r., white wove paper 7.55
2 r., green wove paper55;
..... 4.10; 3.25; 2.00; 1.00
2 r., green wove paper, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of
same 4.00
2 r., rose wove paper, 1.60; 1.60
4 r., pink wove paper 6.55
4 r., blue wove paper, *1.10; *55
2 r., green quadrille paper, 1.50;
..... 45; 1.00
2 r., green quadrille paper, perf.
..... 1.25
2 r., rose quadrille paper, 2.00;
..... 1.20
4 r., blue quadrille paper, *60;
uns. p. *90; *65; *1.00
1 p., lilac quadrille paper, *30;
*1.00; *1.10; .50; 50; 1.70;
..... 75; 1.65; *55; *40
2r., pink laid batonne paper, 2.10
4 r., blue laid batonne paper, *40
1 p., lilac laid batonne paper, *35
2 r., green laid paper, 2.10;
..... 2.25; 1.00
1 r., blue oblong quadrille paper,
..... 7.50
Guadalajara, 1867, 4 r., blue laid paper *15.00
1 r., green laid paper60
1868, 2 r., lilac quadrille paper, *2.50
1 r., green laid batonne paper,
*5.25; .50; .50; .55; *20;
..... *50; *10; *10; *70; .45
2 r., rose laid batonne paper,
*1.00; 1.00; 1.00; *50; 1.30
..... .50
1 r., green laid paper *50
2 r., lilac laid paper, *50; *50;
..... 1.60; .60
1 r., green batonne paper, *55;
..... *15
Chiapas, 1867, 2 r., rose paper 26.00
Cuernavaca, 1867, black on white, 19.00; 16.00; 16.00
black on blue 21.00
Patzcuaro, 1868, 2 r., blue quadrille 19.00
Zacatecas, 1867, 2 r., blue paper 5.00
Chalco, 1867 4.00
En Los Reyes (uncatalogued local) 1.50
- MODENA.
1852, 15c., yellow, error "Cetn" 1.60
1 l., white paper 1.85
1859, 40 rose 1.00
News, 1853, 9c., large "BG", *1.80; *2.10; *2.00;
..... 1.70; 2.75; 3.10
9 c., violet, uns. p., one being error
"ent" 2.00
1859, 10 c., white paper 1.25
- MONTENEGRO.
1874, complete, 7 var.51
- MONACO.
Complete, including bands and envelopes 2.10
- NATAL.
1857, 3d., rose 5.00
3d., pink, 1.30; 1.50; (reprint) *1.25; 2.00;
1.90; 2.50; 2.00; 1.30; 1.50; 1.50;
..... (reprint) *1.60; 2.61; .80
6d., green, 2.05; 3.75; 4.00; 5.00; 5.25; 9.00
9d., blue 11.00
1858, 1d., blue, 17.25; (reprint) *2.00; 11.00; *9.50
1d., pink 10.50
1d., buff, slightly damaged 7.00
1869, 1d., sur. Postage35; *25
8d., sur. Postage 2.00
1874, 5 sh., claret, .90; *1.30; *1.50; *1.50; *1.00;
..... 1.00
1876, 1d., yellow 1.35; 1.60
1877, Postage and 1d. on 6d.45; .45
1879, 1d. on 6d., rose, double sur., one inv. 75
- NETHERLANDS.
1872, 2 r. 50 c., blue and rose *75; *50
- NEVIS.
1861, 1d., lake on blue *1.25
1 sh., green on grayish *2.00
1867, 1d., vermilion, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, sheet 12, *9.00
1d., vermilion, perf. 14, sheet of 12, *3.60;
do. *2.00
1883, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1d., 1.75; 1.25; 1.50; 1.30; 1.25;
uns. p. 1.45
- NEW BRUNSWICK.
1851, 3d., red, .70; .85; 1.20; 1.75; 1.30; 1.20;
1.25; 1.60; 1.60; 1.50; 2.50; 1.30;
..... *2.05; *2.50; s. 3. *10.00; 1.25.
6d., yellow, 2.90; 3.00; 2.75; 3.75; 3.60; 3.20;
..... 4.25; 3.10; 3.50; 1.30; 1.40; 3.00

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A SALUTARY LAW:

Counterfeiting of Foreign Stamps to be made a Criminal Offense by the French Parliament.

THE counterfeiters may as well prepare to shut up shop, says *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, of Paris, in a recent issue.

It has already been made known that certain arrangements and conventions were concluded at Vienna, July 4, 1891. M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Jules Roche, Minister of Commerce, who has the posts and telegraphs in his department, have agreed upon a bill for carrying these arrangements into effect. The bill, so far as quoted by our French contemporary, is as follows:

"Article 1. The President of the Republic is authorized to ratify, and, if expedient, to cause to be executed—

"The universal postal convention;

"The arrangement concerning the exchange of letters and of parcels of declared values, etc.,

"Which were concluded at Vienna, July 4, 1891, authentic copies of which are annexed to this law.

"Article 4. Upon the going into effect of the convention of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna, July 4, 1891, the official reports drawn up in a foreign country under the provisions of Article 18 of said convention, certifying to the presence upon correspondence addressed from France to other countries of counterfeit postage stamps, or of stamps already used, shall be admitted as evidence before French tribunals. The official reports drawn up in France, certifying to facts of the same nature relative to foreign postage stamps, shall conform to the acts passed abroad and shall be exempt from the formality of stamp and of registration, unless use is to be made of them in France.

"The counterfeiting or alteration of vignettes and stamps of the service of posts and telegraphs of a foreign country, the sale, peddling or distribution of the said counterfeit or altered stamps, shall be prosecuted, either upon complaint of the government of this country, or by the judicial authority of the place where the offense has been committed, and shall be punished by the penalties imposed by Articles 2 and 3 of the law of July 11, 1885.

"All former provisions contrary to those contained in this article are and remain abrogated."

These provisions will take effect July 1,

1892, but meanwhile they must be ratified. The bill will come before Parliament in a few days.

It will be introduced, as we have said, by MM. Ribot and Roche, but it is only just to recall that all the happy innovations which it contains are due to M. de Selves, who took at the Congress of Vienna so active and so fruitful a part.

Note by the Translator.—The law of July 11, 1885, referred to in the foregoing bill, forbids "the making, sale, peddling or distribution of prints which bear to bank notes, certificates of *rentes*, stamps of the service of posts and telegraphs or of the State excise, securities issued by the State, the departments, the communes and public institutions, as well as by societies, companies or private enterprises, a resemblance of a nature to facilitate the acceptance of the said prints in place of the securities imitated." The penalty is an imprisonment of five days to six months, and a fine of 16 fr. to 2,000 fr., subject to the application of Article 463 of the Penal Code relative to extenuating circumstances. All such prints, as well as the plates or matrices used in their production, shall be confiscated. The object of this act was to stop the mischievous practice of printing circulars in the form of imitation bank notes. The history of the law is an interesting one. Two months after Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* (Feb. 17, 1852), a decree was issued forbidding "the publishing or putting on sale of any designs, engravings, photographs, medals, prints or emblems whatever, without previous authorization," under penalty of fine and imprisonment. These restrictions on the liberty of the press were modified by the law of June 17, 1880. About that time circulars began to appear printed upon imitation bank notes. In 1882 the decree of 1852 was wholly repealed, and with all restrictions removed, the distribution of dangerous imitations of bank notes rapidly increased. Repeated complaints came to the authorities from the Bank of France. The government, finding its hands tied and the weightiest interests of finance imperilled, resolved to go to the root of the evil. The result was the passage of the law of 1885, which put a stop to the practice. The offense, it was held, while far removed in the criminal

scale from forgery, still contains the essence of the graver crime and presents the same dangers to society.

Philatelists will trust that the French courts will not find "extenuating circum-

stances" in any case of the counterfeiting with fraudulent intent the stamps of a foreign country, but that something more than five days in jail and a fine of \$3.20 will be visited upon the offender.

A COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

From the Illustrated London News.

There has lately been bequeathed to the Trustees of the British Museum a collection which is, from a monetary point of view, as valuable as it is uncommon. Under the terms of the will of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, the trustees have become possessed of the unique assemblage of postage stamps which had been made by that gentleman, and which is beyond compare the most complete collection in England, if not in the world.

Few, except those who are actually engaged in collecting stamps, have probably any idea of the organizations connected with the pursuit. Of course it has a society devoted to it—the *Philatelic*—and a *Record*, in which the proceedings of the society are chronicled, as well as all news from north, east, south and west bearing on the subject. Agents for the purchase and sale of stamps are to be found in every large city, and, judging from the scale on which they conduct their business, appear to find them profitable undertakings.

When yet a boy at Harrow, Mr. Tapling's name was known among this fraternity, and from that period until his death he devoted a large share of his time and money to gathering every possible variety, from the Mauritius dark red penny stamp of 1847, down the ordinary penny English stamp of to-day.

As opportunities occurred, he absorbed the collections made by others, and thus became possessed of the magnificent assemblage of Spanish stamps belonging to M. V. de Ysasi; of the early British Guiana and Cashmere stamps, the possession of Mr. Cameron; of Mr. Burnett's collection, including the much-prized triangular Cape stamp, with watermarks C C and crown; of Captain Weare's priceless Afghans, of Major Evans' celebrated Mauritius stamps, and of a host of others.

In this way has been gathered from all quarters the collection which has been deposited at the British Museum within the last few weeks, and which fills three large wooden cases and an immense iron safe, the depository of the most valuable specimens.

In no branch of collection is there prob-

ably a greater divergence between the market and the intrinsic values of the specimens than in postage stamps. In the eyes of a genuine collector, specimens of the penny and twopenny issue of Mauritius stamps of 1847, are as valuable as a Caxton, or a quarto first edition of one of Shakespeare's plays is to a bibliophile. In any capital of Europe, a pair of these would fetch £300. Next in value to them are the first issues of the Hawaiian two cents, five cents and thirteen cents, which are only to be bought at prices varying from £100 to £25 each, in inverse ratio to their postal values.

The first issue of British Guiana stamps (1850) are scarcely less sought after by collectors than these last. The two-cent, four-cent, eight-cent and twelve-cent stamps, which are distinguished by being printed on rose, yellow, green and blue papers, find a ready market at any figures between £100 and £10 each; and if, for such is the prevailing taste among collectors, they are found cut square and not round, their value is enhanced.

Specimens of these and of all other rare stamps, not excepting the tiger-headed stamps of Afghanistan, are to be found in the Tapling collection, which includes also entire post-cards of every value and issued in every land. Very few of the specimens have passed through the post-office, and the designs on them are therefore undefaced. Infinite pains have been taken in arranging them, and quite a library of albums and books of reference accompany them. According to a statement made in the *Philatelic Record*, this collection cannot be valued at less than £50,000, which is exactly the sum at which Mr. Grenville's magnificent library was valued, when it was presented to the nation in 1847. What this library would fetch now, if it were sold in King Street, it is impossible to say, but it is a curious instance of the vagaries of the human mind that these books, which have been the treasured possessions of many generations of scholars, should ever have been equalled in value by a collection of postage stamps.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF STAMPED ENVELOPES OF OLDENBURG.

Translated from the German of C. Lindenberg in the Jubilee-Number of the Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal.

IN the summer of 1860, the Postal Administration of Oldenburg resolved to follow the example set by divers others of the German states and introduce stamped envelopes in that country. The first German state to issue these postal conveniences was Prussia, where they had been introduced Sept. 15, 1851; Brunswick followed Aug. 1, 1855; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, July 1, 1856; Hannover, April 15, 1857; Baden, Oct. 1, 1858; Saxony, July 1, 1859. The envelopes of all these states were manufactured in the Prussian Government Printing Office at Berlin, and it was thus quite natural for the Grand-Ducal Administration of Posts and Telegraphs of Oldenburg, after the introduction of envelopes had been sanctioned, to inquire of the management of that office, through the Prussian Postal Administration, whether the manufacture of the envelopes would be undertaken by it. The answer was in the affirmative, and on Sept. 20, 1860, the definite order for their manufacture was given. The Oldenburg Administration explicitly stated in the order its ideas in regard to the design, which was to exhibit "in an engine-turned oval frame the coat-of-arms of Oldenburg, on a colored background; in the frame above, the name 'Oldenburg;' below, the respective inscriptions of value, and on both sides the same in figures." It will be seen that the design was quite closely prescribed; to make assurance doubly sure, some impressions of seals of similar design were sent with the order, it being stipulated, however, that the heraldic mantle on these impressions should be omitted from the envelope stamp. The Prussian State Printing Office, at all events, complied with the request to choose a more graceful form for the coat-of-arms and the crown above it, for Engraver Schilling, who cut this die, like most of those above mentioned, produced a masterpiece. The die certainly belongs to the most tasteful products of the engraver's art,—as employed in the postal service.

As early as Sept. 27, 1860, the Prussian Printing Office informed the Oldenburg Administration that the dies were then in process of engraving, but at the same time requested a time-extension of six weeks, as a separate die had to be made for each value, and moreover the manufacture of the four rings for printing the surcharge

would take some time; it also asked for the number and quantity of each value necessary for the first demand, and whether the envelopes should be made in two sizes, stating that elsewhere the demand for envelopes of the larger size had been small,—about one-eighth of that for the small size. The Postal Administration of Oldenburg, thereupon, on Oct. 3, 1860, ordered, as a first installment, 142,000 "Franco-Couverts" (as stamped envelopes were then commonly called in Germany), viz., of the small size:

8,000 of	$\frac{1}{2}$ groschen,
90,000 "	1 "
10,000 "	2 "
10,000 "	3 "

Of the large size,

1,000 of	$\frac{1}{2}$ groschen,
10,000 "	1 "
1,000 "	2 "
1,000 "	3 "

On Oct. 30, 1860, the Prussian Office was able to send to Oldenburg 18 proofs of stamped envelopes, consisting of three varieties of the 1 groschen envelope, differing only in the color of the surcharge. In the documents nothing is said as to the color of either stamps or surcharges, and, as far as I know, not one of these proofs is now in existence. In the same letter the Printing Office inquires whether there had not occurred a mistake in the order relative to the colors, as the color of the 1 groschen envelope was given as blue, and that of the 2 groschen as red, while in Prussia, Hannover and Saxony, the 1 groschen was red and the 2 groschen blue. The answer, dated Nov. 7, reaffirmed the colors originally given, as they corresponded to the color of the adhesive stamps then in use in Oldenburg. For the color of the surcharge, blue was selected.

All these preliminaries having been settled, the Printing Office began the manufacture of the envelopes, and on Dec. 4, 1860, forwarded the following quantities:

1,100 of	$\frac{1}{2}$ groschen,	large size.
10,500 "	1 "	" "
1,600 "	2 "	" "
1,500 "	3 "	" "
8,200 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	small size.
32,000 "	1 "	" "
15,300 "	2 "	" "
15,100 "	3 "	" "

A comparison with the order will show that the quantities called for are exceeded in every case. This is explained by the fact that there was invariably printed a larger number than the order called for, so that imperfect specimens could be replaced. If there were fewer of these than had been expected, there was a surplus, which the State Printing Office was accustomed to deliver with the order. The envelopes were finally introduced Dec. 15, 1860. To fill a second order of Feb. 16, 1861, there were delivered on March 11, 1861, the following quantities of small-sized envelopes:

20,100	of $\frac{1}{2}$ groschen,
70,300	" 1 "
20,000	" 2 "
20,000	" 3 "

No more envelopes were printed of this issue, for the next issue, Dec. 10, 1861, called for the new colors, and the envelopes were so printed. The number printed of the first issue is therefore very small. In fact, considering that the large-sized envelopes, of the values of $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and 3 gr., were printed only in quantities of 1,100, 1,600 and 1,500 respectively, it is surprising that any specimens at all of these varieties are still in the market. Of course, the prices paid for them, especially for the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 gr., range in dizzy heights,—the 2 gr., unused, is lower, because at the time of the absorption of the Oldenburg Post into that of the North-German Confederation, towards the end of 1867, unused remainders of these envelopes were found at some post offices,

which found their way into the hands of dealers and collectors. But, considering their small number, the price of these, too, must eventually rise. It is worthy of mention, that of the large-sized envelopes there can be no shades, as there was only one printing. Any differences in color owe their origin to outside agencies, especially light and dampness.

The small-sized envelopes were, of course, printed in much larger quantities than those of the larger size, but compared with the consumption of stamps and envelopes of the present day, and with the number of collectors, who would like to gain possession of these envelopes, even these appear very small. Of the 1 gr. blue there were printed 162,300; of the 2 gr. red, 35,300; of the 3 gr. yellow, 35,100; of the $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. brown, 28,300. As there were two editions printed of all these, two shades of color could be catalogued, as Moëns does, who catalogues *three* shades of the 1 gr. But for the general collector there is remarkable only the existence of the 1 gr. envelope in a pale blue (first printing) and a deep blue (second printing) shade.

Towards the end of the sixties (in 1867, it is said) there was made a reprint of this issue, but, without considering smaller differences, it can easily be distinguished from the original by the *long* gum and lighter colors. Nothing can be gathered from official documents in regard to this reprint. No doubt it was made only in a limited quantity, and is therefore quite rare.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

ADHESIVES.

Argentina.—(V. 194.) The 1 centavo has been re engraved. The numerals are larger, the ground-work of the stamp is composed of vertical lines, and the ground around the head is composed of horizontal lines and not crossed lines. The value, "un centavo," is more extended. *Le Timbre Poste* gives Oct. 5 as the date of issue.

1 centavo, bistre.

Azores.—(V. 7.) M. Moëns is informed that there will be a new issue of stamps, etc., for these islands very soon.

Austria.—(V. 209.) The following revenues are reported by *Le Timbre Poste* as having been postally used:

1850,	3 kreuzer,	green and black.
1863,	5 "	black and gray yellow.
1873,	5 "	green and black.
1877,	5 "	" "

Austria-Levant.—(V. 7.) The 20 and 50 kreuzer, of the octagon type, are now surcharged for use in

the Levant. The original figures of value are omitted from the two lower angles.

2	piastres,	green and black; black.
5	"	violet and " "

Bermuda.—(I. 16.) The halfpenny is now printed in green and watermarked Crown C. A.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green.

Bhopal.—(V. 209.) The *Monthly Journal* reports that the 8 annas is now printed in greenish blue on laid paper. Imperforate.

8	annas,	greenish blue.
8	"	" " ; HAH.
8	"	" " ; JABAN.

These probably exist perforated also.

British Guiana.—(V. 126.) The *Philatelic Record* has seen a large 24 cent stamp, perforate 10, with the postmark Jan. 23, 1867, which is much earlier than the date usually given for that gauging.

British Honduras.—(V. 228.) The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* announces the 1 penny with

the surcharge "1 cent" in two lines. *Der Philatelist* also announces the permanent stamp of the same value. Watermark Crown C. A., perforate 14.

1 cent on 1 penny, green; black.
1 cent, green.

British North Borneo.—(V. 209.) The following are said to be the quantities issued of each of the recent surcharges:

2 on 25 cent, 5,000.
8 on 25 " 5,000.
6 on 10 " 10,000.

Diego Suarez.—(V. 228.) The monstrosity noted last month has two companions. They are for unpaid letters, and have a rectangular frame, like that described last month, the side inscriptions being altered to "Chiffre-Taxe", while the vignette is replaced by "5 (50) centimes a percevoir. 1891," in five lines, in a diamond-shaped frame, differing for each value. "Poste" occurs in each of the four interior angles.

5 centimes, violet.
50 " black.

French Congo.—(V. 229.) The four beauties listed last month are Marseilles products, according to M. Moens. Let us hope he is correct in this statement.

Great Britain.—(V. 56.) William Brown announces in his paper that the current twopenny stamp has been surcharged "Govt. Parcels" for use on registered letters, etc.

2 pence, green and red; black.

Guadeloupe.—(V. 229.) There are a few more errors to add to the list given last month:

25 centimes, black on rose; reversed sur.
25 " " " double "
2 " brown on bistre; "
5 " green on greenish; GUADELOUPE.
2 " brown on bistre; GUADELOUPE.
5 " green on greenish; "
35 " black on orange; "
1 franc, bronze on green; "

Of the stamps with head of Liberty, it is said the following quantities only were surcharged:

30 cent., 1,050.
80 " 750.

The 5 on 1 cent. exists with double surcharge.
5 on 1 cent., black on blue.

Hawaii.—(V. 209.) The new 2 cent stamp, with portrait of Queen Liliuokalani is now in use. The frame is unchanged. Perforate 12.

2 cents, purple.

Hong Kong.—(V. 127.) The one dollar stamp exists, with and without the value in Chinese characters surcharged on the left hand column, as is the case with the 20 on 30 cent, which we find we have omitted to note. We are indebted to Wm. J. Gardner for calling our attention to the above.

20 on 30 cents, grayish green; black.
1 dollar on 96c., brown on red; black.

India.—(V. 127.) The *Stamp News* says that the small surcharge is being used again on the 8 annas "Service" stamp. It also states that the design of the six annas is to be changed.

Italy.—(V. 195.) The design of the 5 centesimi has been somewhat changed. The inscriptions are now in color on white ground; the side ornaments are now six pointed stars, instead of being formed of dots, and the groundwork around the arms is com-

posed of horizontal lines, in place of being solid. Watermark crown, perforate 14.
5 centesimi, green.

Mexico.—(V. 210.) The 1, 2 and 5 centavos have been seen with the watermark noted two months ago.

1 centavo, green.
2 " carmine.
5 " blue.

Montenegro.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the 7 novitch is now printed in rose, and is perforate 12½.
7 novitch, rose.

Mozambique.—It is reported in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, that the name of this Colony has been changed by a royal decree to the "Free State of East Africa." New stamps will, of course, be required, and while they are being prepared a surcharge had better be resorted to. Don't forget to put in a few sheets upside down.

Negri Sembilan.—(V. 210.) The surcharges for the native states of Malacca have been succeeded by stamps of a new design. The frame is similar to the Seychelles, etc., but instead of the bust of Victoria, there is a picture of a tiger emerging from the jungle. The name on the top label is given "N. Sembilan." Watermark Crown C. A., perforate 14.

1 cent, green.
2 " rose.
5 " blue.

Netherlands.—(V. 210.) The new stamps are rapidly coming into use. We are informed that all except the 7½ cent and the two high values are now on sale. The two latter will most likely be of a new design, it is said. The new value, 3 cents, will be of the portrait and not the numeral type.

10 cents, carmine.
12½ " gray.
15 " brown.
20 " green.
22½ " blue green.
25 " violet.
50 " bistre.

New Zealand.—(V. 56.) The *Monthly Journal* has seen a copy of the 1 penny of the original type, printed in brown, watermarked "N. Z.", and perforate 13. Also a copy of the 1 penny of 1874, perforate 10 at the top, and 12½ on the other three sides.

Nossi Be.—(V. 210.) The unpaid letter stamps have again run low, and the surcharge has once more been resorted to, in order that the speculators may make a little more before the new stamps go into use. The words "Chiffre taxe" have been omitted this time, but the two varieties of type in the name are retained. The numerals of value are followed by c., instead of being expressed decimally as before. They are printed by tens, upon two horizontal ranges, one of each type. Of the two lower values, there were 1,000 of each printed, and 1,500 of the others.

5 cent. on 20c., red on green.
10 " on 15c., red on blue.
15 " on 10c., black on violet.
25 " on 5c., green on greenish.

Pahang.—(V. 210.) Three new stamps of the same type as the Negri Sembilan described this month have been issued. Perforate 14, watermark Crown C. A.

1 cent, green.
2 " rose.
5 " blue.

Perak.—(V. 196.) The same remark applies to this state also.

- 1 cent, green.
- 2 " rose.
- 5 " blue.

Prince Edward Island.—(V. 23.) We have received from Frank M. Goss a provisional which we think has never been listed before. It is the 2 penny stamp cut in half and used in connection with the half of a 4 penny, to make up the 3 penny rate. The cover is postmarked at Summerside, October 25, (1870), and is probably unique. It will probably be placed in one of Rogers' sales, we are informed.

Reunion.—(V. 210.) Two provisionals are reported on the 20 cent, with name surcharged. The new value is given below the oblique surcharge, in small figures.

- 0.02 on 20 cent., red on green.
- 0.02c. on 20 cent., red on green.
- 0 15c. on 20 cent., red on green.

Numerous errors of these and the other stamps are reported. We will await fuller returns before listing them.

Saint Pierre-Miquelon.—(V. 127.) The current stamps have received the surcharge "St-Pierre M-on," in small capitals, obliquely printed in red or black.

Black surcharge, reading from the lower left corner to the upper right:

- 1 centime, black on blue.
- 2 " brown on bistre.
- 4 " violet on blue.
- 5 " green on greenish.
- 10 " black on violet.
- 15 " blue on bluish.
- 20 " red on green.
- 25 " black on rose.
- 30 " brown.
- 35 " black on orange.
- 40 " vermilion on bistre.
- 75 " carmine on rose.
- 1 franc, bronze on green.

Red surcharge, as above:

- 1 centime, black on blue.
- 2 " brown on bistre.
- 10 " black on violet.

Black surcharge, reading from the upper right corner to the lower left:

- 1 centime, black on blue.
- 2 " brown on bistre.
- 75 " carmine on rose.
- 1 franc, bronze on green.

Red surcharge, as above:

- 1 centime, black on blue.
- 2 " brown on bistre.
- 10 " black on violet.

Selangor.—(V. 127.) The new type for the Malay states is in use here. Watermark Crown C. A., perforate 14.

- 1 cent, green.
- 2 " rose.
- 5 " blue.

Straits Settlements.—(III. 72.) We have received from C. F. Rothfuchs a 24 cent stamp with the surcharge "10 cents" in small capital letters across the head, and with the old value obliterated by a line. The stamp was used.

10 cents on 24c., green; black.

The 30 cents, with Crown C. A. watermark, is now in use. Perforate 14.

30 cents, claret.

Sunjei Ujong.—(V. 196.) The stamps are now of the new type, as described under Negri Sembilan. Watermark Crown C. A., perforate 14.

- 1 cent, green.
- 2 " rose.
- 5 " blue.

Sweden.—(V. 128.) The 30 ore of the new type is in use, we are informed by several correspondents. Watermark Crown, perf. 14.

30 ore, brown.

Turkey.—(V. 211.) The intention was to issue the new stamps March 1st, but the stock of the present issue is running so low that they are to be issued very shortly, M. Moens is informed. The 20 paras will be rose, and the 1 piaster blue. The unpaid letter stamps will be of the same design, but will be printed in black.

The office at Galata, having run out of 10 para "Imprime" stamps, has been permitted to cut the 20 paras in half for temporary use.

Uruguay.—(V. 230.) The provisional 5 cent. stamp of 1891 has been surcharged for official use. Official, 5 centesimos, violet; red and black.

Only 500 of these were printed, so most of us must do without.

Western Australia.—(V. 128.) The following revenue stamps, which are formed by surcharging the postage stamps with "I. R.", and crossing out "Postage", are reported to have been used postally. The 1 shilling is Crown C. C. watermark, the others Crown C. A.

- 4 pence, red; black.
- 6 " mauve; "
- 1 shilling, green; "

Zululand.—(V. 230.) The *Monthly Journal* reports a couple of high value Natal revenues that have done postal duty from this colony. They are surcharged like the 1 penny noted a short time since. Watermark Crown C. A., perforate 14.

- 5 shillings, lilac and carmine; black.
- 9 " " " "

AUCTION SALES.

Thomas Bull & Co., Limited, of London, held a sale November 7th, which the *Monthly Journal* says was very poorly attended. Low prices were realized for most of the stamps. We annex a few of the most interesting lots:

British Guiana, 1862, 1 cent, strip of three, showing the different types.....£3. 0.0
Petersburg, 5c., red, used.....1. 8.0

Mauritius, 1847, 1d. and 2d.....£1. 10.0
" 1d., sm. fillet, 2d.....1. 2.0
" Greek border, 1d.....18.0
New Brunswick, 1 sh., torn.....2. 10.0
New South Wales, Sydney views, 1, 2, 3d. 1. 10.0
New Zealand, 1d., red on blue, unused....1. 14.0
Spain, 1865, 4c., imp., on orig. letter.....1. 14.0
Trinidad, Lady McLeod local, on letter sheet. 6.00.0

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Branch of American Philatelic Association)—Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage. For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, S. I. Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, P. O. Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

The 106th regular meeting, held at the "Post Keller," December 16th, 1891.

The meeting was called to order by the President, the following members being present: Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, R. F. Albrecht, H. Clotz, A. Schindler, C. Witt, J. W. Scott, R. H. Benary, G. C. Moog, C. Gregory and F. C. Vehslage. There were present as guests Mrs. Albrecht and Miss Katie Albrecht.

Minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Albrecht proposed for membership Mr. A. R. Rogers; Mr. Benary proposed Mrs. Mary D. H. Bassett; Mr. Clotz proposed Mr. Wm. Kleine; all of whom were referred to the Executive Committee.

A favorable report being presented upon the applications of Messrs. R. M. Spencer and Frank A. Knoll, the gentlemen were unanimously elected members of this society.

The Executive Committee reported unfavorably upon the application of Mr. Wm. Hirsch.

Mr. F. McDermott, of Jamaica, presented a counterfeit stamp of St. Lucia, with some genuine official stamps of Jamaica, for the society's albums, which, upon motion, were accepted with the thanks of the society, and the Secretary instructed to send a suitable reply.

Mr. Jules Bernichon writes us offering his fellow-members of this society the complete sets of the current issue of France and her colonies at face value. The Exchange Manager was requested to order 25 sets for the members.

Mr. C. Witt informed the society that Nicholas E. Schneider is selling Luxemburg stamps, with counterfeit s.p. surcharge, and cautioned members to be careful in buying, as the prices are too low.

Mr. Witt also presented the society with a counterfeit Moldavian stamp, which was accepted, and, upon motion, he received the thanks of the society.

An unknown friend presented the society with a complete set of the counterfeit stamps of Bremen, which, upon motion, were accepted, with thanks to the sender.

Mr. Gregory presented the society with an imitation of the current United States 2c. stamp which had successfully passed through the mail. Upon motion his present was accepted with the thanks of the society.

Upon motion, made by Mr. Gregory and seconded by Mr. Clotz, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, the action of the Exchange Manager having been called in question for selling certain stamps to non-members, it is resolved that his action be upheld by the society, as the circuit in question was a private one.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

F. C. VEHSLAGE, *Secretary*.

THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 126th regular meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society

was held Dec. 3d, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, President Wolsieffer presiding, and thirteen members present.

It was decided that the annual banquet of the society should occur Jan. 7, 1892, on the occasion of the installation of officers, and not at the last meeting in December, as first intended.

Nominations for officers of the society, for 1892, were made, the following being the list of nominees: for President, P. M. Wolsieffer; Vice-President, W. Janssen; Secretary, C. E. Severn; Treasurer, A. S. Pierce; three additional members of Governing Committee, Messrs. Hosmer, Leland, Kurzweg, Ross, Dahlberg, Dilg, Holman, McDonald and Massoth.

An amount sufficient to cover all bad debts due the old Exchange Department was ordered to be drawn from the treasury.

Adjournment at 10:15 P. M.

The 127th regular meeting was held Dec. 17th, President Wolsieffer in the chair and twelve members in attendance.

The following officers were elected for 1892: President, P. M. Wolsieffer; Vice President, W. Janssen; Secretary, C. E. Severn; Treasurer, A. S. Pierce; three members of Governing Committee, Messrs. Hosmer, Kurzweg and Leland. The election was unanimous. The committee appointed to audit Treasurer Haskell's books reported and was discharged, the report being accepted.

The office of Society Historian was created, and P. M. Wolsieffer appointed to that position. The duties of the officer are the collection of clippings, etc., relating to the society, or any of its members, and the preservation of same in suitable form for reference, etc.

The following applicants were elected to membership, viz: G. Foster Ingraham, Oak Park, Ill.; Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill., and E. Leutrenkirchen, Chicago.

Adjourned, 10:25 P. M.

C. E. SEVERN, *Secretary*, 448 Racine Ave.

THE ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Nineteenth meeting, Nov. 20th, 1891. Present—seven members and four visitors. Mr. Henry L. Ilgenfritz, of Lake Charles, La., was elected an active member, and Mr. Philip H. Dilg, of Chicago, Ill., and Mr. A. J. Gillett, of Indianapolis, Ind., were elected passive members. Messrs. Jesse and Rossy read articles on stamp collecting and Mr. Heusinger gave a talk on Postal and Letter Cards illustrated by his card collection of over 800 varieties. Major C. E. Dutton gave an account of 36 years' experience as a collector.

Twentieth meeting, Dec. 4th, 1891. Nine members present. Maj. C. E. Dutton and Dr. J. Bouldin Breeding, of San Antonio, were elected active members. A committee consisting of Maj. Dutton, Dr. Breeding, and Mr. Heusinger was appointed to draft a new constitution. The *Coin and Stamp* was adopted as the official organ of the society. Mr. Adolph Lohmeyer, of Baltimore, Md., sent a lot of rare old books and magazines, for which a vote of thanks was passed.

EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, *Secretary*.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

ONE of our subscribers sent us this past month a number of Ecuador fiscals, which were sold him as having been postally used. They were properly postmarked, and were, to all appearance, "straight goods," and we so wrote him. But the fact that these stamps are so plentiful of late has aroused a question in our mind as to whether some person was not put in a position to have these stamps cancelled to order. One of our French exchanges, which has just come to hand, contains an advertisement of a certain gentleman residing in Quito, who claims to be Secretary to the President of the Republic, and who offers to furnish complete sets of these stamps postally used (30 varieties) for 15 francs per set, including the 1, 5 and 10 pesos, which we do not think have been noted before. Our advice is to hold on to your money.

ONE of our English contemporaries is informed by a correspondent that the Brazilian constitution permits every separate state (and there are twenty of them) to issue particular stamps for postal and telegraph lines standing under their exclusive jurisdiction. Pernambuco, it is said, is to take the lead and issue internal stamps, and the others are expected to follow suit.

Referring to the constitution, we find the following references to stamps:

Art. 7. It is the exclusive prerogative of the Union to decree:

(3) Stamp duties, save the restrictions imposed by Art. 9, § 1, No. 1.

(4) Postal and telegraphic taxes.

Art. 9, § 1. The States alone have the exclusive right to decree:

(1) Stamp duties on instruments emanating from their respective governments and business of their internal economy.

(2) Contributions touching their own telegraphs and postal service.

Art. 34. The National Congress shall have exclusive power:

(15) To legislate in regard to federal postal and telegraph service.

From the above it would seem that there was good ground for the statement, but we hope that the report is untrue. The state of Para, however, has already issued revenue stamps, and they are far ahead of the federal postal issues. Let us hope that if stamps are to be issued, à la Colombia, that we shall have tasteful designs, good printing, and no Seebeck contracts.

And while speaking of the subject, we may as well acknowledge that our boycott on the Seebecks is hereby declared off. We had hopes, when we inaugurated it, that other papers would join with us and that we might freeze the stuff out, but we met with no success. We shall list them hereafter in our

Chronicle, and if enough of our members request it, will issue an extra to include the "back numbers" we have missed. We admire the stamps, but lament their pedigree.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* illustrates the prospective Ecuador issues, and announces that Bolivia has also made a contract for similar issues. Perhaps Wanamaker will sell out to him next.

ATTENTION is called to the fact that Mr. Hobbs, of the Literary Board, has returned to Massachusetts and should be addressed as before at Watertown. Secretaries of local societies will please bear this in mind in sending reports.

We are requested by Mr. H. C. Beardsley, who is compiling our Auction Epitome, to announce that he will publish it in pamphlet form provided he can get one hundred subscribers at fifty cents each. Those of our readers who desire it should notify him at once. His address is Box 216, Saint Joseph, Mo.

THE editor had the pleasure of attending a philatelic banquet in Chicago in 1887, and therefore knows he missed a jolly good time by not being able to be present at the installation of the new officers of the C. P. S. Jan. 7, at the Grand Pacific.

W. C. S.

APPLICATIONS for membership are already multiplying, and when the Association is incorporated, we shall see many accessions to our number, and these will consist of solid men, who will add dignity and weight to a body of men who at present are *not* devoid of these qualities.

This should have been the wording of the paragraph at the top of page 234, in the December number. My manuscript was right, and the proof was properly corrected, but the printer failed to carry out my instructions. In one way, the matter is of slight moment, yet I do not wish to go on record as having made a statement exactly contrary to my real sentiments.

WHEN second class postal rates were granted the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, the Department, unfortunately, saw fit to place some restrictions upon the journal. These were interpreted to mean that the reports of our First Purchasing Agent must be omitted. Of course, nothing was left to us but to comply, even though it is not possible to comprehend the justice of the ruling. Consequently, no reports have appeared for November and December. It is only fair to our agent to make this statement, for his reports have been regularly and promptly received, and have only been omitted from necessity. It is probable that he will report directly to the patrons of his department. Also editorial mention will be made of any points of interest that he may present, and

occasionally his quotations will occur in our advertising columns.

It was the intention of the Business Manager to present in this month's issue a financial statement covering the year just ended. He is, however, a very busy man, and the work of publishing the

journal is a great additional burden. Owing to the pressure consequent to bringing out the January number and the index for 1891, he has been utterly unable to prepare such a statement as he desires. He must, therefore, ask the forbearance of the members for another month. S. L.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

The *Revue Philatelique Suisse*, in its last issue presents, as its leading article, a tabular list of the October 1890 envelopes of the United States by our International Secretary, Joseph Rechert. There is an article on the manufacture of French postage stamps, etc., and the usual instalment of official documents. The plates consist of reproductions of the various types of the 5, 10, 15 and 25 cent Madagascar stamps recently issued.

The December number of *Le Timbre* has an article by J. H. Groos, in which he claims that the Trinidad stamps, surcharged "FEE", are the successors of the "Too Late" stamps. It has always been our impression that they were purely revenues, and all we have seen bore revenue cancellations. Moens and Lundy both give them as fiscals.

The last two numbers of the *Southern Philatelist* are fully up to the standard. The Christmas number fairly bubbles over with good wishes for the New Year.

Bonumita and Canadensis are responsible for most of the December *Quaker City Philatelist*. The article by the former on the probable results of the adoption of an international stamp is very entertaining.

The *Dominion Philatelist* closes its third volume with the year. Mr. Ketcheson's *Cosmopolitan Album* is announced as almost ready for delivery. We hope to review it next month.

The *Pennsylvania Philatelist*, hailing from Reading, is the latest new paper to arrive. It contains the information that the United States are soon to have a new issue of stamps for imported liquors. The paper would look better if the border around the pages was omitted.

Plain Talk contains a portrait and sketch of Henry Clutz.

The *Philatelic Fraud Reporter* is improving in appearance. It is a publication that should be encouraged by all, dealers as well as collectors, for all are helped by it.

It is useless to try and criticise the *Eastern Philatelist*, unless it is for growing so fast. The Christmas number has 28 pages, brimful of meat, and a cover printed in brilliant carmine.

Friend Gremmel also goes in for red ink on the cover of the last number of the *Post Office*, and counts up 32 pages. We learn from this paper that the Bogert and Durbin Company were incorporated, December 7, under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$75,000. Messrs. Hanes and Tuttle will attend to the Philadelphia store, and Messrs. Bogert and W. F. Gregory to the New York office. Auction sales will be held in both cities, and the new firm proposes to make things hum. We wish them a prosperous career.

Henry Gremmel's 32-page price list is at hand and contains many bargains for collectors. A number of rare Colombian stamps are offered at very reasonable rates.

The fourth sale of the S. B. Bradt Co. will take place January 20. There are many desirable stamps in the sale, among which we note particularly an uncatalogued Victorian surcharge and an error of the 1 cent Italian newspaper stamp of 1861.

The National Philatelic Society of New York are to have a sale the 12th of this month, and a hasty review of the dainty little catalogue reveals many desirable stamps. We will note this more fully next month.

We are indebted to the A. M. Barden Stamp Company for a very pretty calendar and to A. Cameron for his wholesale list. The well known wholesale list of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, is at hand, entirely reorganized and enlarged by the addition of four pages. W. C. S.

From Mr. E. F. Gambs we have received a copy of the *San Francisco Morning Call*, containing an article upon stamp-collecting as it is on the Pacific Coast. It seems that there is a greatly increased activity in that section this season, and prices are rising there as well as elsewhere. Some very marked instances of enhanced values of U. S. stamps are appended.

We have also to thank Mr. Rothfuchs for the *Washington Post*, of Dec. 28, containing an article upon the growth of stamp-collecting. Did space permit, both these articles should be taken up in detail.

While the Business Manager is much pleased to receive these attentions, it would be better to send any articles calling for review to the editor, for thus they would be sure to receive more extended notice. S. L.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—*American*: Brooklyn Phil., Essex Co. Phil., Am. Phil. and Coll., Phil. Fr. Reporter, Spy-Glass (November); Phil. Jour. of Am., Jerseyman, Am. Jour. of Phil., Phil. Monthly, Phil. World, Post Office, Eastern Phil., Phil. Era, Missouri Phil., Quaker City Phil., Southern Phil., Pennsylvania Philatelist, Stamp Collector's Companion, Chicago Stamp News, Plain Talk, Weekly Oologist and Phil., Collector, Phil. Jour. of Ohio, Eagle Phil., Am. Phil. and Collector, Stamp World, Worcester County Phil., Emp. State Stamp Jour. and Brooklyn Phil. (December); Phil. Monthly and Phil. World, Phil. Tribune, Our Calendar, Stamp World (January) *Foreign*: *Revue Philatelique*, O Philatista (October); Monthly Jour., Der Phil., Briefmarken Sammler, Boersen-Courier, Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Dominion Phil. (November); Jour. of Grt. Brit., Stamp News, Stamp Coll. Monthly, Stamp Collector, Stamp Coll. Jour., Der Philatelist, Briefmarken Sammler, Boersen-Courier, Welt-Post, Tidning f. Frimaerksamlare, Rivista Filatelica Internazionale, Canadian Phil., Dominion Phil., Gazette Timbrologique, La Carte Postale, Le Timbre (December).

CATALOGUES.—Bradt's Fourth Sale.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 14, 1886.)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 140 Pearl St., New York City.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 120 Broadway, New York City.*International Sec'y*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23rd st., New York City.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, Port Washington, Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 104 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, Auburn, Cal.*Board of Trustees*, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.*Literary Board*, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LE- LAND Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

DECEMBER, 1891.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

S. E. Grover should be S. E. GWYER.

CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

GEORGE H. WATSON, 223 West Grand St., Elizabeth, N. J.

M. A. MACDONALD, 376 Franklin St., St. Paul, Minn.

W. C. MICHAELS, 319 W. 19th St., Kansas City, Mo.

CHAS. GREGORY, 120 Broadway, New York.

The following resignations will be accepted, thirty days from date, according to the rules, if no objections are received thereto:

839 J. BLACKSHAW.

728 E. F. GAMBS.

867 L. LAZARUS.

829 H. H. LOWRIK.

701 T. J. MCMINN.

617 W. H. PUTNAM.

1036 F. H. WILLIAMS.

The following resignations, noted in my November report, are accepted:

966 CLARKE, L. BENJAMIN.

930 PHILIP LA TOURETTE.

473 F. L. MILLS.

1117 WM. J. MORGAN.

452 GEO. W. NORRIS.

55 LIEUT. J. M. T. PARTELLO.

554 GEO. H. RICHMOND.

508 B. VON HODENBERG.

NEW MEMBERS.

1151 GRAU, RAFAEL H., Barranquilla, Republic of Colombia, S. A.

1152 BRYANT, GUY A., Princeton, Ill.

1153 BROWN, CHARLES, Box 354, Nashville, Tenn.

1154 CHAPMAN, J. H., 2294 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Canada.

1155 ERKSTROM, K. M., Vestmannngatan, 38M, Stockholm, Sweden.

1156 FISKE, W. EDWARD, 169 Waterman St., Providence, Rhode Island.

1157 GIBB, LACHLAN, care of Gibb & Co., Montreal, Canada.

APPLICATIONS.

HOFFMAN, A. W., 40 Arcade, Cleveland, O.

References: Carl N. Stockwell, Henry Gremmel.

Guarantor: M. Hoffman.

KASEFANG, HENRY, 353 W. 35th St., New York City.

References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.

DAHLFUES, J., 40 10th St., Hoboken, N. J.

References: C. Witt, Jos. Rechert.

DUTTON, MAJOR C. E., U. S. Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas.

References: Edward W. Heusinger, Charles H. Huberich.

ROSSY, CHAS. J., JR., 617 S. Presa St., San Antonio, Texas.

References: Edward W. Heusinger, Charles H. Huberich.

Guarantor: C. Rossy, his father.

BREEDING, J. MOULTON, 231 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Texas.

References: Edward W. Heusinger, Charles H. Huberich.

STEVES, ALBERT, Box 854, San Antonio, Texas.

References: Edward W. Heusinger, Charles H. Huberich.

HIGGINS, CHASE, 816 San Antonio St., El Paso, Texas.

References: Edward W. Heusinger, Millard F. Walton.

Guarantor: George H. Higgins, M. D.

Total Membership, Dec. 1, 1891..... 493

Gain—New Members..... 7

Loss—Resignations..... 8

Total Membership, Jan. 1, 1892..... 492

MILLARD F. WALTON, Secretary.

MUCH has been said about locating the library permanently in New York. It is, no doubt, true that more A. P. A. members could make use of it there than if it were placed elsewhere. At the same time, there are several good libraries already in that city, and there are whispers in the air that none of the New York societies care to be bothered with it. Enough has been said on the subject to lead to some tender from them, if they do consider the change a desirable one. If they do not care for the library, it is hardly wise to urge upon them the custody of it. Place it where it is wanted and will be cared for. S. L.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Fellow Members of the American Philatelic Association.

Many of you have been waiting with some impatience for a report from the Official Board as to their proceedings under the resolution of the last Convention that they should proceed to have the Association incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia. The delay has been longer than was expected, but there were many details to be considered and legal forms to be observed, peculiar to the case, as we desired to preserve, as far as possible, the spirit and form of our older Association. It was found, however, that to enjoy the privilege of holding our annual meetings outside the State granting the charter, if we so desire, it was necessary that we should become a joint-stock company with a capital stock. And also that only as a joint-stock company could we be authorized to maintain our Exchange, Sales and Purchasing Departments. As our *business* did not require the use of any capital, and it was desirable that the stock should be in as small shares as possible, a number of problems were suggested by this necessity. We have finally decided to put our shares at the par value of one dollar a share, each member having to hold but one share. This practically amounts to an initiation fee, and as the capital will be invested as a separate guarantee fund, as it accumulates, we will gradually accumulate a sum which will enable us to undertake some one or more of the various enterprises that have been suggested, but proved too large for our treasury. The Official Board felt assured that the advantages of being a member of an incorporated body, and free from the drawbacks of a mere voluntary association, would far outweigh in the minds of our members the small addition of this initiation fee.

Hereafter we shall hold annual, instead of biennial elections, but in no other respect will it be necessary to change our rules, nor shall we be much hampered in making changes therein.

The Official Board is pleased to be able now to announce that the President has received from the Secretary of State of West Virginia a charter, and that the President, Secretary, Foreign Secretary and Treasurer, together with your former Vice-President, Mr. Van Derlip, of Boston, are now a corporation under the laws of the State of West Virginia, and that the necessary advertisements have been published by the incorporators, who will hold a meeting in the City of New York, on the 20th of January, 1892, at which they will organize the Corporation, adopt the necessary By-laws, provide for the issue of the stock to all present members of the Association, and transact any other business that may be necessary.

It would, perhaps, be premature now to go farther into details, but it may be announced that every present member of the Association, who desires to become a member of the new body, can do so by sending his dollar for a share of its stock to the present Treasurer, to be issued so soon as the Charter is accepted and the certificates prepared.

The Board trust that the members of the Association will approve of their action, which has been taken largely to expedite the incorporation and avoid the expense and delay of a general meeting, attendant on the issuing of stock in the first instance. The organization to be had on the 20th of January will last until the members have joined the corporation and elected the officers, who are to serve the year following the Annual Convention provided to be held next August, at Niagara Falls. It should be added that

after the papers were originally prepared, your Vice-President expressed his desire to be left out as a corporator, and that the Official Board, with his permission, selected Mr. Van Derlip to join with them in obtaining the charter.

In the next official journal, full particulars will be given of the new Corporation and its organization. It is to be hoped that now that we are established on a legal foundation, and the clouds have apparently cleared from our sky, we shall all take hold with a will for the advancement of our enterprise, that those who have hesitated to join the Association will now join hands with us, and that we shall grow in numbers and increase in earnestness, so that at the next Convention we may effect such changes in our By-laws as will remove the last obstacle to our progress, and that the stamp collectors of the United States may have an organization more numerous, harmonious and energetic than has been possible as a mere Association.

JOHN K. TIFFANY,
President.

Jan. 9, 1892.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Nov. 20, 1891.

Literary Board of the A. P. A.

GENTLEMEN:—I noticed in the November number what Dr. Campbell had to say about the library, and I second his remarks, and nominate Chicago.

Philatelically yours,
H. C. BEARDSLEY, No. 95.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE LIVERPOOL (ENG.) SOCIETY proposes to introduce stamp sales during each meeting. The yearly dues will probably be raised to five shillings.

THE BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY was formed, Nov. 1st, by fifteen collectors, among whom we notice the names of M. P. Castle, H. Stefford Smith and A. de Worms. Dues have been fixed at five shillings. The business of the Society will be attended to by a committee of seven members, including the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. M. P. Castle was chosen President; J. H. Redman, Vice-President and W. T. Willet, Secretary. Every member must bring his collection of the stamps named for each meeting's study, or pay a fine of one shilling.

A movement is on foot to form a Philatelic Club in London, with rooms in a central location, where a library, etc., could be located. It is a good scheme, which, it is to be hoped, will be realized.

The by-laws of the Société Timbrophile d'Echanges have just been received. The society, it seems, was founded in 1878, and its aim is to facilitate the exchange of stamps, etc., between its members; cash transactions are the exception. There is an admission fee of five francs; the annual dues amount to the same sum and include the official journal.

Members of the Internationalen Philatelisten Verein, of Dresden, are reminded that the annual dues (six marks) are now payable for 1892, and American members should remit to C. Witt, 341 East 86th St., New York. Members receive *Der Philatelist* and *Le Timbre Poste* free of charge.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. VI.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 10, 1892.

No. 2.

THE MOLDAVIAN STAMPS OF 1859.

Translated from the German of "Der Philatelist"—Original from "Timbrofilul."

SOME time ago there died, in the Bukovina, Ivan de Manovarda, formerly an Austrian postal official and organizer of the Moldavian postal service. Amongst his papers there were found large numbers of the Moldavian stamps of 27, 54, 81, 108 paras, round; and 5, 40, 80 paras, rectangular, which were sold by his family to divers dealers and collectors.

Our readers and many dealers and collectors will know that two types are known of these Moldavian stamps, only one of which is acknowledged as genuine, while the other one is said to be an official imitation, produced by the Austrian officials. We give below the data in regard to these imitations, which have been known to us for a long while, and now are confirmed by the death of M. de Manovarda.

The Moldavian government, in 1859, invited M. de Manovarda to reorganize its postal service on Austrian lines. When this gentleman entered on his duties, he found in the archives of the Jassy postoffice a large number of the round stamps of 27, 54, 81 and 108 paras, issued by the Russians in 1854, and by the Moldavian government in 1858. There were also found rectangular stamps, of the issue of Nov. 1, 1858, of 5, 40 and 80 paras on bluish, and of 1859 on white paper. After the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, the demand for stamps grew apace, and the office at Jassy could not produce enough

of them with the three or four handstamps on hand then. M. Ranglé, who was chief postoffice inspector at Jassy from 1857-1878, so advises us. M. de Manovarda accordingly had more handstamps made, amongst them those of 40 and 80 paras, of a little larger size. A small quantity of the stamps made with these was issued to some postoffices and sold to the public by these; but the greater part of them never came into use, as the new stamps for Moldo-Wallachia (Eagle and Head) were issued June 18, 1862. The remainders of those formerly printed under Manovarda, that gentleman took possession of and sold them to collectors, directly, or through dealers who consented to enter into the transaction.

These 5, 40 and 80 paras stamps of 1859 were, therefore, not issued by the Austrian administration at Jassy, as is commonly assumed, but by the individual enterprise of the Austrian official, who had been sent there to reorganize the service, and who used the high position he occupied to reap personal benefits from this transaction. Still we must conclude that, as these stamps were really in circulation and were canceled on letters, they cannot be classed as forgeries—though they were issued by the chief of the administration individually—because he had full authority to change the type at pleasure and do what he deemed necessary.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

ADHESIVES.

Afghanistan.—(V. 194.) According to *L'Ami des Timbres* the current types have been re-engraved, but we also understand that new forgeries of the present series have made their appearance, and it may be possible that these are the stamps alluded to by that journal.

Argentina.—(VI. 6.) The *Revue Philatelique* describes a new high value of the denomination of 10 pesos. Portrait of General Lopez to left, in an oval, inscribed "Republica Argentina"; above, "Correos y Telegrafos"; below, a dollar mark \$ in a diamond, with 10 in small circles on either side; below this, "Diez pesos". The stamp was printed in black on white card, and was probably a proof.

Bamra.—(V. 209.) The *Monthly Journal* reports the existence of a 4 annas lilac, of the 1890 series, in blocks of 20, and the same value on red, in the 16 variety issue. The usual errors are on hand as usual.

4 annas, black on lilac.

4 " " " red.

British Bechuanaland.—(V. 126.) The *Stamp News* announces the approaching issue of a new set, being the current English stamps surcharged in two lines in small block type.

1 penny, lilac; black.

2 " " green and rose; black.

4 " " brown and green; "

6 " " purple on red; "

British East Africa.—(V. 209.) There are unperforated varieties of several values of this series, but we take little stock in them, as they are probably merely unfinished sheets that some one has obtained for a consideration.

British South Africa.—(V. 74.) There is a new value of the current type.

3 pence, gray and green.

Curacao.—(V. 209.) *Le Timbre Poste* says that the 50 cent has been outraged, in the same manner as the 30 cent, in being surcharged 25 cent. This surcharge was noted some time since, but was denied. Has it turned out to be genuine, or has M. Moens just heard of the rumor?

Ecuador.—(V. 92.) The latest dependency of the all-conquering Seebeck is this republic. The stamps for 1892 bear a portrait of Juan Jose Flores, the founder of the republic, and father of the present President, Antonio Flores. Above the portrait, which is in an oval; is "Correos y Telegrafos Ecuador" in two lines. At the bottom, the value in words, with "U. P. U. 1892" in a small curved label, between it and the oval frame of the portrait. Perforate 12.

1 centavo, orange.

2 " " brown.

5 " " vermilion.

10 " " green.

20 " " dark brown.

50 " " maroon.

1 sucre, blue.

5 " " purple.

From the same dies have been printed a series in

light blue with the words "Franqueo Oficial" in red surcharged across the top.

1 centavo, blue and red.

2 " " " " "

5 " " " " "

10 " " " " "

20 " " " " "

50 " " " " "

1 sucre, " " " "

Egypt.—(IV. 229.) Earl Brothers send us the new value of 3 millimes. The design is unchanged, and the watermark and perforations are the same as the rest of the set.

3 millimes, dark claret.

India.—(VI. 7.) The *Stamp News* announces a new 1 rupee stamp of a design quite similar to the current 10 penny Great Britain, with the center in green and 1 R in the corners. Perforation and watermark like the rest of the set.

1 rupee, carmine and green.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* says that the 4 annas has been surcharged 2½ As. like the 4 a. 6 p.

2½ annas on 4 a., olive; black.

Johore.—(V. 195.) We are informed by S. E. Gwyer that the new stamps for this state were issued November 16, and that they are similar in design to the current Sarawak and Siamese stamps. From another source we learn that they bear the portrait of the rajah. The values, etc., are as follows:

2 cents, violet and yellow.

4 " " " black.

5 " " " green.

6 " " lilac and blue.

1 dollar, green and rose.

Nicaragua.—(III. 46.) The new stamps for this republic are so pretty and appropriate that we are almost tempted to take back the hard things we have said about the annual issues of the Hamilton Bank Note Company's dependencies.

In the center is a picture representing Columbus, on the deck of his ship, pointing out the land to the ship's company. Above is "Correos Republica de" and below "Nicaragua." In the upper corners are "U. P. U." and the date "1892", while the lower corners are occupied by the numerals of value with "Centavos" between. Perforate 12.

1 centavo, yellow brown.

2 " " red.

5 " " blue.

10 " " slate.

20 " " carmine.

50 " " purple.

1 peso, brown.

2 " " green.

5 " " carmine.

10 " " orange.

To supply the usual official set, these values have been uniformly printed in light brown and surcharged "Franqueo Oficial" across the top.

1 centavo, brown and blue.

2 " " " " "

5 " " " " "

10 " " " " "

20 " " " " "

50 " " " " "

- 1 peso, brown and blue.
- 2 " " " "
- 5 " " " "
- 10 " " " "

Orange Free State.—(V. 127.) The following telegraph stamps are said to have been postally used:

- "Tele-graaf" on postage stamps—
- 1 penny, red brown; *blue violet*.
- 6 " rose; " "

- "Tele-graaf" on fiscal stamps—
- 1 shilling, brown; *blue violet*.
- 1 S gray blue; " "

- "T. F." on postage stamps—
- 1 penny, red brown; *black*.
- 6 " rose; " "

- 1 shilling, orange; " "
- "T. F." on fiscal stamp—
- 1 shilling on 7 sh., *violet; black*.

Persia.—(IV. 123.) A new set of stamps was issued to the public on the 28th of November. The values in shahis have the lion and sun in the center, with the Shah's headdress in a trefoil frame above; below is a Persian inscription, in an oblong label, with "Poste Persane" below it; below this is the value in Persian at the left, and "(Ch." at the right, with a small circular ornament between. In the upper corners are the values repeated, but the Persian is at the right, and the European at the left, in small circles. Perforate 11½.

- 1 shahi, *black*.
- 2 " *bistre*.
- 5 " *dark blue*.
- 7 " *gray lilac*.
- 10 " *carmine*.
- 14 " *orange*.

There are, besides, three higher values with a different design. In the center is the well known portrait of Nasr-ed-din, in an irregular oval, with an inscription in Persian above in an oblong label, and "Poste Persane" below. The values are in the interior angles and are in both Persian and European characters. Perf. 11½.

- 1 kran, *bright green*.
- 2 " *pale orange*.
- 5 " *pale yellow*.

Puerto Rico.—(V. 229.) The color of the 10 centims has also been changed.

- 10 cent. de peso, *rose*.

Russia.—(V. 92.) *Le Timbre Poste* says that the 7½ roubles with the thunderbolts has only been in use for about a month. We noted it last January, but it seems our information was a little previous.

- 7½ roubles, *yellow and black*.

The *Stamp News* reports that an entirely new set was to be issued last month.

Saint Pierre-Miquelon.—(VI. 8.) Three more provisionals have been issued as a kind of parting gift, we suppose. They are all inscribed "St. Pierre M-on" and "1 (2, 4) Cent" in *black*.

- 1 cent. on 5c., *green; black*.
- 2 " on 10c., *black on lilac; black*.
- 4 " on 20c., *red on green; "*

The usual official decree authorizing these stamps was dated November 24, 1891.

Saint Vincent.—(V. 9.) It is reported that the 2½ penny stamp is now manufactured by surcharging the 4 penny.

- 2½ penny on 4p., *brown; black*.

Salvador.—(IV. 123.) The stamps for 1892 are most appropriate for the Columbian celebration. As

those of Nicaragua have the great navigator discovering the new world, the landing is a fitting scene to be depicted on the issues of this sister republic. The picture is somewhat similar to that on the 1869 issue of the United States, but the grouping is a little different. Above the picture is "Servicio Postal del Salvador" in two lines. At the sides, "America Central" on scrolls; numerals in lower corners, value in words and date between. Perforate 12.

- 1 centavo, *green*.
- 2 " *brown*.
- 3 " *ultramarine*.
- 5 " *gray*.
- 10 " *vermillion*.
- 11 " *brown*.
- 20 " *orange*.
- 25 " *maroon*.
- 50 " *yellow*.
- 1 peso, *carmine*.

Sweden.—(VI. 8.) Just after mailing our last copy we learned of the issue of the 50 ore of the new type. Watermark and perforation as the rest.

- 50 ore, *gray*.

Surinam.—(V. 229.) Two more values of the unpaid letter stamps are reported.

- 2½ cent, *lilac and black*.
- 5 " " " "

ENVELOPES.

Barbados.—(V. 196.) The *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* announces a 2 penny registration envelope, size 225 x 190. This is probably a misprint, for there is no such size known in the colonial envelopes. The 190 should probably be 100, which would agree with the dimensions of size H2.

British South Africa.—Registration envelopes of a very fancy design are promised in the near future.

Cape of Good Hope.—(V. 9.) Among a lot of registration envelopes, recently received by us from Port Elizabeth, was one of which we find no mention in any catalogue. It is of the second type (R without oval) in size H.

Ecuador.—(V. 128.) Senor Flores' bust appears in an oval on the envelope; above the bust, in the engine-turned frame, is "Correos del Ecuador"; below is the value in words and "U. P. U. 1892," while the numerals of value are found in small ovals at the sides. The whole oval is superimposed upon a rectangular frame somewhat smaller than itself. Both are 152x90 mm.

- 5 centavos, *red on white*.
- 10 " *green on amber*.

French Colonies.—(III. 273.) Three new envelopes have been issued, just in time to be surcharged by all the colonies, the *Monthly Journal* announces. The stamp is of the usual type, the sizes or paper forming the new variety.

- 5 centimes, *green on white*; 125 x 76 mm.
- 15 " *blue on greenish*; 125 x 76 mm.
- 15 " " " 147 x 124 mm.

Greece.—(V. 128.) The *American Journal of Philately* gives the following as the values and colors of the envelopes.

- 10 lepta, *orange*.
- 20 " *carmine*.
- 25 " *blue*.
- 40 " *violet*.

Great Britain.—(V. 230.) We have received from Frank H. Burt size G of the registered envelope, with the new regulations regarding insurance pasted over the old ones, on the back of the envelope.
2 pence, blue; 150x98mm.

Leeward Islands.—(V. 128.) By an oversight we have not noted the registration envelopes, although we have had one size for some months. Head of Victoria to left in circle; "Leeward Islands Registration Two Pence" in white letters around the outside.
2 pence, blue; 152x98 mm.
2 " " 227x100 mm.

Netherlands.—(III. 47.) The stamp with Queen Wilhelmina's portrait is now impressed on the envelope. Size 150 x 82 mm.
5 cents, blue on white.

New South Wales.—(V. 75.) It is this colony, and not New Zealand that has surcharged its registration envelope. The *Monthly Journal* is responsible for the erroneous statement which many other papers swallowed without taking the trouble to think that New Zealand never had any envelopes to surcharge. Vindin's *Philatelic Monthly* gives these four varieties:

Thin block letters, no bar over old value—

4 pence, rose; *black*; 132x82 mm.

4 " " " 150x98 mm.

Value in French capitals, curved bar over old value—

4 pence, rose; *black*; 132x82 mm.

4 " " " 150x98 mm.

Nicaragua.—(IV. 106.) The new envelopes bear the same view as the adhesives. It is in an oblong oval, with numerals of value in small ovals at either side. "Correos Republica de" in two lines above, "Nicaragua () Centavos ()" in two lines below. There is a scalloped frame around the whole.

5 cent., blue on salmon; 152x 90 mm.

10 " slate on blue; 160x 91 mm.

20 " red on amber; 185x 94 mm.

30 " red on amber; 185x 94 mm.

50 " purple on amber; 240x105 mm.

Salvador.—(III. 179.) The picture on the adhesives is here depicted on a shield, with "Servicio Postal del Salvador" in two lines, above value in words, at sides, and "Centavos" below, with numerals of value at each side of it. The date 1892 appears at the top of the stamp. The frame is an irregular octagon.

1 cent., green on white; 152x90 mm.

5 " blue on blue; 152x90 mm.

10 " carmine on amber; 152x90 mm.

11 " brown on salmon; 152x90 mm.

20 " orange on amber; 152x90 mm.

22 " dark blue on salmon; 160x92 mm.

WRAPPERS.

Ecuador.—The stamp on the new wrappers is rectangular and has a large numeral of value in an oval, in the center, with name and value below; "U. P. U. 1892" in upper corners and numerals of value in lower. Size 145x95 mm.

1 centavo, orange on blue.

2 " brown on blue.

Greece.—(V. 123.) The wrappers are to be as follows, we learn from the *A. J. of P.*:

1 lepton, black.

2 lepta, ochre.

5 " green.

10 " orange.

20 " carmine.

Nicaragua.—The wrappers are of the same design as the envelopes. Size 165x273 mm.

1 centavo, blue on salmon.

2 " " "

4 " " "

Salvador.—These wrappers are also of the same design as the envelopes.

2 centavos, brown on blue; 144x295 mm.

3 " " " 165x252 mm.

6 " " " 173x252 mm.

12½ " " " 144x295 mm.

POST CARDS.

Canada.—(IV. 296.) H. F. Ketcheson sends us the 1 cent card in a very light skim-milk shade of blue. It is printed very close to the top of the card. We have also received one of the ordinary shade of blue printed in the same way.

Curacao.—(I. 16.) The reply paid card now has the stamp of the numeral type, according to the *Revue Philatelique*.

5 x 5 cents, carmine on rose.

Denmark.—(V. 24.) The *Monthly Journal* reports a reply card with small numerals on the card for the answer. Those on the first half are of the ordinary type.

5 x 5 ore, green.

French Colonies.—(II. 172.) The 10 cent. is now printed on buff card.

10 centimes, black on buff.

Ecuador.—The new post cards are two in number, with a stamp of the adhesive type in the right upper corner, and in the opposite corner is another stamp, with a large numeral of value in an oval, and smaller numerals in each angle; the oval is inscribed "Servicio Interior" (or "Union Postal Universal") and the value in words. Between the two stamps is "Republica del Ecuador" (or "Carte Postal") and "Tarjeta Postal."

2 centavos, brown on white.

3 " blue on white.

Germany.—(V. 230.) We have a long list of unnoted varieties this month. Mr. Watson has our thanks for information concerning several of them.

5 pfennig, green.

89r b f

99r g k

109r a c f g i m

119r a b c d g k m

5x5 pfennig, green.

109r f

119r f

10 pfennig, carmine.

109r c f i m

119r d m

10x10 pfennig, carmine.

119r m

M. O. 20 pfennig, blue.

109r

119r

Italy.—(V. 128.) *La Carte Postale* says that the reply 7½ cent. card now has 91 on the first half.
7½x7½ cent., rose on rose; 91.

Liberia.—(V. 128.) It seems that we were right in supposing that the portrait on the cards and envelopes was that of the President. The late Postmaster General writes the *Monthly Journal* that they were

ordered by him from America, but the portrait was so poor, that on their arrival they were not uncased, and that they were so turned over to his successor. Philatelists may be at the bottom of their finally being issued.

New South Wales.—(V. 75.) New values being required by the entry of the colony into the Postal Union, they have been improvised by taking the centennial 1 penny die, erasing the value by a bar, and replacing the view of Sydney with "1½D".

1½ penny on 1p., blue on primrose.
1½x1½ " on 1x1 p., " " "

New Zealand.—(V. 197.) The *Philatelic Record* describes a couple of official cards without stamps or indicated value. One is for Post Office business only, and the other for the Colonial and Foreign Parcel Post. The first is in black on white, and the second black on buff.

Nicaragua.—(III. 146.) The new cards bear the usual inscriptions, and the stamp is of the same design as the adhesives.

2 centavos, blue.
2x2 " " T4.
3 " " red.
3x3 " " T4.

Salvador.—The new cards bear the usual inscriptions and stamps of the adhesive type. The background is composed of a chart of the Atlantic ocean, with Columbus' route from Palos to San Salvador marked with a dotted line; in the right lower corner is a banner inscribed "Primero Viage de Christobal Colon Agosto 3 de 1492."

1 centavo, blue on amber.
2 " " brown on blue.
2x2 " " " T4.
3 " " green on white.
3x3 " " " T4.

Straits Settlements.—(V. 129.) S. E. Gwyer informs us that in consequence of the non-arrival at Penang of a supply of 2 cent cards from Singapore, the 3 cent values were surcharged with a figure 2, over the old value in red, and a few days later in black. Very few of the first were issued (250); and only 1,000 of the black.

November 16, 2 on 3 cents, blue; red.
2x2 on 3x3 " " "
November 19, 2 on 2 " " black.
2x2 on 3x3 " " "

About the same time there were surcharged, at Singapore, the same cards, with the new value in two lines of thin sloping capitals.

2 cents on 3c., blue; black.
2x2 " " 3x3c., " "

Switzerland.—(V. 230.) A few more imprint marks are given by the *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung*.

5 centimes, black, X. 91.—4,800,000.
10 " " carmine, VII. 90.—720,000.
10 " " " X. 90.—720,000.
10 " " " XII. 90.—720,000.
10 " " " XI. 1,248,000.

United States.—(V. 197.) The new post cards were issued to the public December 23d. They bear in the right upper corner a portrait of General Grant in an oval, partially encircled with a couple of olive

branches. At the left of the portrait, in three lines, is "Postal Card One Cent"—"United States of America"—"This side is for address only". The style of type varies somewhat, to suit the sizes of the cards, as does also the ornamentation around the central line of the inscription.

1 cent, blue on white; 118 x 75 mm.
1 cent, black on buff; 156 x 95 mm.

The design of the current size will not be changed at present.

Victoria.—(IV. 213.) The change in rates has rendered a new value necessary. The 2 penny has been surcharged "Universal Postal Union" at the top, and the inscription "For the United Kingdom By the long sea route" has been erased by two bars. On the stamp is the new value in tall, thin figures, with the old value erased.

1½ penny, violet; red.

A reply card being necessary, the 1 x 1 penny has been surcharged "Universal Postal Union" below "Post Card," and as above on the stamp.

1½ x 1½ penny on 1 x 1 p., violet; red.

LETTER CARDS.

Monaco.—(II. 208.) The 15 centime card now bears the stamp with the head of Prince Albert, 15 centimes, carmine on gray.

TELEGRAPHS.

Colombia.—(III. 275.) Three new stamps are illustrated by *Le Timbre Poste*. The 5 cent. has "Republica de Colombia Telegrafos Nacionales Cinco Centavos" in three lines diagonally from the upper left corner to the lower right. In the upper right corner is the coat-of-arms of the republic, and in the lower left the numeral of value in an oval inscribed "Centavos."

5 centavos, vermilion.

The second value has the arms in a circle, inscribed "Telegrafos Nacionales," with name above and value below.

10 centavos, yellow on gray.

The third value has the arms in a rectangle, with curving sides. "Telegrafos-Nacionales" in two lines at top, "Republica" at left, "de Colombia" at right, "Veinte-Centavos" in two lines below, between numerals of value in circles.

20 centavos, blue.

United States.—(V. 197.) We are indebted to Benn W. Carrington for a sight of the new frank stamp of the Postal Telegraph Co. Name and "Good for one message of 20 words Complimentary Frank 1892", in corded circle, with tablet for serial number above, and another with fac simile autograph of President A. B. Chandler, at the bottom. The control number is in red. As the stamp is dated, we shall probably have annual issues. It is engraved by the Moss Engraving Co., of New York, and is perforate 14.

Frank stamp, blue; red control number.

REVENUES.

United States.—(IV. 297.) John H. Hamill informs us that he has the new 2 and 4 ounce tobacco stamps required by the Act of October 1, 1891, or the McKinley bill, as it is commonly known. The

two ounce bears a portrait of John Quincy Adams at the right hand end; at the left end on engine-turned ovals, is the word T W O; at the right of this is the place for cancellation, and still further to the right 2 Ounces 2 while the remaining space between the Tobacco.

The last inscription and the portrait is taken up with "U. S. Int. Rev. New Issue Series of 1891. Act of Oct.

1st, 1890. Tax Pd. Stamp." in five lines. Serrated perforation, watermarked "U S I R."

2 ounces, black on green.

4 " " "

The 2 ounce, of the Series of 1883, has been surcharged in red "Act of October 1st, 1890," so we are informed by the same gentleman.

2 ounces, black and red on green.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THERE has been much talk about what ought to be done to remedy the trouble caused by the collection of duty on stamps, etc., but it has remained for a Massachusetts collector to initiate the proper movement to remove this unnecessary tax. Upon the request of J. Arthur Wainwright, of Northampton, (A. P. A. 1114) Congressman J. C. Crosby has introduced the following bill, which, if passed, will stop all the troubles collectors and dealers are now subject to:

Fifty-second Congress, First Session, H. R. 186. In the House of Representatives, January 5, 1892—Read twice, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Crosby introduced the following bill:

A Bill to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following articles not specially mentioned in the present tariff schedule be added to the free list, to wit: Foreign postage stamps, stamped envelopes, post cards, letter cards, telegraph stamps, and revenue stamps, both used and unused.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Now let each of our members write the member from his district and urge him to vote for the bill. If possible, some of our more influential dealers ought to be present, when the bill is considered in committee, and urge its passage. Don't let this matter slip your mind, but sit right down and write a letter at once.

We are now an incorporated body, and the danger of one member being held liable for the misdeeds of another can no longer be urged as an excuse for not joining the association. Secretary Walton has lots of application blanks that he is anxious to get rid of, and the publishers of this paper will willingly get out a supplement, if the rush of applications demands it. Exert yourselves among your friends and get them to join, and in less than six months we can have a membership that will be double what our present numbers are. A large membership means a large paper, less dues and more influence. The time for petty quarrels is past, and we should all work together for the common good of our hobby.

There is one thing about our charter which we regret, and that is the necessity of holding annual elections. There has always been more or less delay in the work of the departments in consequence of the transfer at the end of a term, and now this will come every year instead of every two years. But it is unavoidable, and we must make the best of it. Nominations are now in order for the next term, and all such should be sent to the Secretary in good season, in order that there may be no mistakes about getting the names on the official ballot. W. C. S.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST for March, 1891, contained an editorial suggestion that the library of the A. P. A. be given a permanent home in New York. Since then the matter has been taken up in several philatelic magazines, and it now seems as if some other city may be more ready than New York to care for the library. The principle at stake is that the library should have a permanent home in some leading philatelic centre, but either Chicago, Philadelphia, or St. Louis would serve the purpose well. Cannot the matter be decided at the convention next August? Let the several cities which desire the possession and care of the library show the association what can be done, and then let the library be located where it can be of the greatest use to the greatest number.

KENELM in *Meekel's Weekly* and Alvah Davidson in the *Post Office* have started an agitation which ought to bring good results. That there should be one strong philatelic association rather than several which pretend to be national in their scope is a self-evident fact. The tendency to multiply such societies reminds us of the colored brother in a certain city, who when asked why his people did not have one strong church, instead of three weak ones, replied that if there were only one church, it would not be possible for all those who wanted to to be deacons. Isn't it something this way about offices in philatelic societies? Now that the A. P. A. has been incorporated, it is bound to be in the future, as it has been in the past the national philatelic society of America. Now, then, philatelists, one and all, come and join us! In union there is strength. C. A. H.

NOTHING but commendation is heard regarding the auction epitome which has been contributed to the

columns of this paper by Mr. H. C. Beardsley, Box 216, St. Joseph, Mo. This will be continued, though the January and February numbers have necessarily contained a smaller instalment than usual. Mr. Beardsley is now at work on an epitome of sales for 1891-92. Auctioneers will confer a favor upon him and the philatelic public by sending him *priced* catalogues of each of their sales.

MR. A. R. ROGERS was in Chicago on Feb. 1st, with the stamps offered at his third sale. His plan of exhibiting stamps in this way is an excellent one, as buyers are enabled to see the specimens for which they bid. This lot of stamps made a splendid showing, as there were many wonderfully fine specimens among them, they were admirably catalogued, and Mr. Rogers was quite irresistible.

THERE will be found upon the inside of the cover the new schedule of advertising rates, and in the advertising columns a fuller statement of the same. Some decided changes are made, but the gain will come to those who pay cash in advance, or make a contract for 6 months or a year. For *cash* the 10 per cent. discount will be made. In order to take advan-

tage of the reductions, advertisers must advise us of their wish to advertise for the time stated. These rates come into force with the present issue. We also urge the necessity of prompt payments, as the Literary Board are very hard pressed for money with which to conduct the paper.

THE Business Manager is in receipt of a number of copies of Vol. III, covering nearly the whole year. For a limited time he will furnish these at one-half the advertised prices. Hereafter the price of Vol V will be \$1, and single copies of the same 10 cents. This change is made necessary by the demand for the auction epitome.

If subscribers desire a receipt for remittances, it will be cheerfully sent, if return postage is included. Otherwise, receipts must not be expected. Postage should also be enclosed in communications which call for a reply.

DO NOT fail to read very carefully the matter contained in this number regarding the incorporation of the A. P. A. The By-Laws are printed in full, and will convey needed information especially to those who wish to join the Association. S. L.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

The *American Journal of Philately* presents its readers with a photographic reproduction of the entire plates of the Madagascar, July, 1891, provisionals of the 5 cent. and 1 franc values. The article on the Mulready caricatures, etc., is concluded, and those on the official stamps of South Australia and the stamps of France are continued. The latter ought to be brought out in pamphlet form, when completed, and we trust it will be. The post card catalogue is again taken up, and we hope will soon appear in book-form.

Volume IV. of the *Dominion Philatelist* commences with the January number, and contains little aside from the C. P. A. matter, the revised list of members taking up a couple of pages. We are glad to see that the association is not quite so dead as some folks would have us to think.

Incorporation, Notes on United States stamps, the subscription price of stamp papers, and the Laureate Reminders of New South Wales are the leading topics discussed in the last *Post Office*. For a paper not quite a year old, the *Post Office* takes first rank.

A photographic reproduction of the rare $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese stamps of Naples is given in the last number of the *Stamp News*. They are both on fragments of newspapers, and were recently discovered among a lot of old papers and circulars. Very full reports of the London auction sales are given, and several pages are taken up by the report of the trial of Dr. Assmus for selling forged stamps. There are also several shorter articles of interest.

Ous Luhn continues his philatelic reminiscences in the January number of the *Southern Philatelist*, and there is also the usual bountiful supply of short notes.

As an advertising medium the *General Anzeiger für Philatelie* is probably at the top of the list. It is published at Hemer, in Westphalia, Germany, on the 1st and 15th of each month, and contains nothing but advertisements. The last number contains 24 pages and is practically sent free, 25 cents only being asked to defray the postage.

The *Canadian Philatelist* contains the declaration of incorporation of the Philatelic Society of Canada, the list of members and the rules of the exchange department, with other official matter. There are now 237 members in the organization.

A photograph of E. D. Bacon accompanies the December number of the *Philatelic Record* as a title page for the volume. The list of the South Australian officials, by M. P. Castle, is completed, and is accompanied by a plate of a dozen additional varieties.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has as a frontispiece a portrait of William F. Wilson, of the firm of Pemberton & Wilson, which has recently been dissolved. The auction epitome for 1891 is commenced; as is also a list of the stamps, etc., issued during that year. The new feature, the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*, is just what its name signifies. The following will give an idea of what its contents are: A World-famed Catalogue (Moens'); Philately in the States; From South America; Philately at Home; On the Continent; Our Colonial Cousins; Stray Scissorings. In all eight pages are devoted to this new feature, which is paged separately, so that it can be bound up by itself and thus form a complete review of the year's philatelic press.

The trial of Dr. Assmus is also reported at length in the *Monthly Journal*. Reminiscences by an old col-

lector, an article on the fiscal-postals of New Zealand and Western Australia, with three articles reprinted from American journals comprise the menu for December. A retrospect of prices by Gilbert Lockyer is one of the interesting things in this number. The prices of some 75 stamps, largely British colonials, are given as they appeared in catalogues of 1876 and 1892, while annexed is a forecast by C. J. Phillips of what he thinks the same stamps will be worth in 1902. We trust we shall be able to reproduce this list in a future number.

Petty flings at the 'A. P. A. seem to be the order of the day with the *Curio*, which is the official organ of the P. S. of A. The A. P. A. still survives, however. There is nothing of philatelic interest in the paper, aside from the opinions on the advisability of an exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

The *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* is a new comer from Birmingham, England, and is largely given up to advertisements. The chronicle and society news comprise nearly all the reading matter.

Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste contains the usual *Petite Causerie* together with the regular installment of the history of the stamps of France. A catalogue of the stamps, etc., of 1891 is presented as a supplement to all subscribers. It is one of the brightest little sheets we receive.

The *Jerseyman* for December is very much in demand, Mr. Deats tells us. The cause is a historical-genealogical sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey and his wife. There is also an interesting sketch of the exhibit of Deats and Sterling at the interstate fair at Trenton, Sept. 28 to Oct. 2.

The *Worcester County Philatelist* comes out with a cover to celebrate Christmas with. It is as full of interesting reading as ever, and we hope will enjoy a long and prosperous career and do honor to the "Heart of the Commonwealth."

The *Eagle Philatelist* in its Christmas number reprints from the *Stamp*, of Denver, a portrait and sketch of the Chairman of the Literary Board. We

were in hopes that that cut had gone with those long missing exchange books. The January number comes out with a new cover, in which our national bird occupies the foremost position in the design.

Volume XVIII, Number 1. That is a record which no other existing stamp paper can begin to approach. The *Philatelic Monthly* has now swallowed the *Philatelic World*, and with a brand new cover printed in carmine, starts out under the auspices of the Bogert & Durbin Company. It will contain more reading matter in the future, we understand.

The *Chicago Daily Times*, of January 10th, contained a column and a half of philatelic news, a considerable portion of it being devoted to the A. P. A. It is a sensible article, being far different from the average wild statements which are periodically going the rounds of the press. We are indebted to Mr. Wolsieffer for a copy of the paper.

Ketcheson's *Cosmopolitan Album* is similar to the Staten Island, but is on very heavy white cardboard. The border is printed in red brown and sets off the page excellently. If the ruling were only fainter, the effect would be much better, and the stamps would show to better advantage.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED—*American*: *Eagle Phil.*, *United Ass'n Phil.*, *Phil. Fraud Reporter*, *Essex Co. Phil.* (December); *Chicago Stamp News*, *Missouri Phil.*, *Eastern Phil.*, *Quaker City Phil.*, *Phil. Jour. of Ohio*, *Collector, Stamp Coll. Companion*, *Am. Jour. of Phil.*, *Post Office, Eagle Phil.*, *Curiosity Collector*, *Worcester Co. Phil.*, *Southern Phil.* (January); *Phil. Tribune*, *Phil. Monthly* and *Phil. World* (February). *Foreign*: *La Voz* (September); *La Filatelia*, *O Philatelia*, *La Carte Postale* (November); *Boersen-Courier*, *Monthly Jour.*, *Le Coll. de Timbres Poste*, *Phil. Record*, *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, *Stamp Coll. Monthly*, *Der Philatelist*, *O Philatelia*, *Carte Postale* (December); *Le Timbre*, *Stamp Collector's Journal*, *Stamp News*, *Boersen-Courier*, *Canadian Phil.*, *Dominion Phil.*, *Phil. Jour. of Grt. Britain*, *Rivista Filatelica Internazionale*, *Tidning f. Frimaerksamlare*, *Gazette Timbrologique* (January).

AUCTION SALES.

The Fourth sale of the S. B. Bradt Co. summed up \$512.80 for the 404 lots. The highest price realized was \$20, for the uncatalogued Victorian surcharge. A 100 reis Portugal, 1853, sold for \$6.25, and a 10-cent, 1870, United States for \$5.05.

Clark's Montreal sale was not so well attended as was hoped, but some good prices were realized, as the following will show: Austria, 1851, 50 kr. rose, newspaper stamp, used, \$12.00; Austria, 1856, 10 kr. scarlet, newspaper stamp, used, \$25.00; Br. Columbia, 1866, 1 dollar, green, \$6.75; Canada, 1852, 6d. wove paper, unused, block of four, \$36.00; Canada, 10d. blue, unused, \$6.15; Canada, 7½d. green, used, \$5.55; Canada, 1858, 3d. red ribbed paper, \$5.50; Cape Good Hope, 1861, 1d. red wood block, \$6.00; Cape Good Hope, 1861, 4d. blue, wood block, \$4.25; Ceylon, 1861, ½d. unper. and ¼d. per. no wmk., unused, \$5.25; Hong Kong, 1874, 10 dollar Revenue, used postally, \$5.00; Mauritius, 1848, 1d. red on bluish paper, \$6.50; Mauritius, 1858, 2d. blue, \$4.60; Mauritius, 1858, 2d. blue, \$4.50; Mexico, 1869, ½ r. grey bluish pelure paper, unsevered pair, \$7.50; New Brunswick, 1851, 6d. yellow, unsevered pair, on

cover, \$16.90; New Brunswick, 1851, 6d. yellow, on cover, \$6.50; Newfoundland, 1863, 4d. lake, entire sheet, watermarked, \$21.00; Prince Edward Island, 1869, provisional 2d. on entire cover, \$21.00; Prince Edward Island, 1860, 2d. rose, perf., 9 blocks of four, \$6.25; Turk's Island, 1881, 2½d. on one penny vermilion, unused, \$7.50; Turk's Island, 1881, 2½d. on one penny, vermilion, unused, \$7.50.

The catalogue of the first part of Rogers' Third sale is quite a work of art. A photogravure of the compiler is given as a frontispiece. Were we to give all the stamps reserved at \$5.00 and over, we should use up nearly, if not quite, an entire page of this paper. There are two New Haven reprints, one with red and the other with blue signature, a die C. 5-cent Saint Louis (\$100), and a 20 cent Saint Louis (\$600), a 5-cent Baton Rouge (\$100), a \$500 third issue revenue (\$150), a rouletted 2p. Prince Edward Island (\$50), and hosts of other rarities. Mr. Rogers is soon to publish a catalogue of the adhesive stamps of the United States, with the actual selling price of the stamps as compiled from his sales and other auctions.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

*(Organized September 14, 1886.)**President*, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, CHARLES B. CORWIN, 140 Pearl St., New York City.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 120 Broadway, New York City.*International Sec'y*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23rd st., New York City.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOYZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, Port Washington, Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 104 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, Auburn, Cal.*Board of Trustees*, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.*Literary Board*, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LE-LAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Incorporated under the Laws of West Virginia.

CORPORATORS' MEETING.

In pursuance of the notice duly published, the corporators of the American Philatelic Association met at No 25 Ann street, New York City, on January 20th, 1892, at 8 P. M., the following corporators being present: Messrs. John K. Tiffany, Millard F. Walton, Chas. Gregory, and Joseph Rechert. A communication was received from Mr. W. C. Van Derlip expressing his views on the general business of the meeting and his inability to be present.

The meeting being called to order, on motion duly seconded, Mr. John K. Tiffany was elected Chairman, and Mr. Millard F. Walton, Secretary. The Certificate of Incorporation of the American Philatelic Association, from the Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia, being produced and accepted, the corporators proceeded to elect by ballot the following Board of Directors, to serve until the annual convention of the stockholders, Mr. Millard F. Walton being appointed and acting as Teller.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, of St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM C. VAN DERLIP, of Boston, Mass.

MILLARD F. WALTON, of Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES GREGORY, of New York, N. Y.

JOSEPH RECHERT, of Hoboken, N. J.

It was then *Resolved*, That the regular annual meeting and convention of the corporation, for the year 1892, should be called for the third Monday in August, at Niagara Falls, at such place as should be hereafter selected by the Committee of Arrangements.

It was further *Resolved*, That all present members of the unincorporated Association are entitled to subscribe, each for one share of the capital stock of the Corporation, and that the Secretary of the Corporation, to be elected by the Directors, shall publish a notice, in the Official Journal, that the stock subscription book is now open at his office, and that all such members can now become shareholders in the Corporation by sending one dollar to the Secretary and receiving therefor one full paid share of the Capital Stock of the American Philatelic Association, incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia.

It was further *Resolved*, To adopt as a device for the seal of the Corporation a figure similar to that upon the membership card of the Association, surrounded by the words "American Philatelic Association, Incorporated 1891 under the Laws of West Virginia," and that Messrs. Tiffany and Rechert be appointed a committee to procure such seal and proper stock certificates.

The following By-Laws were then discussed seriatim, amended, adopted and upon motion, duly seconded, were adopted as a whole as the By-Laws of the Association:

BY-LAWS

OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Incorporated, 1891, Under the Laws of West Virginia.

ARTICLE I.—CAPITAL STOCK.

SECTION 1. Every certificate of stock issued by this Association shall be for a single share only, and shall be subject to the following terms and conditions, which shall be expressed upon its face: That the holder thereof has agreed with the Association and accepted the said certificate with the understanding that it can be issued or transferred only to a person who has been duly elected a member of the Association in the manner provided by its By-Laws, and who is not the holder of any other share or certificate of its capital stock. That no transfer of said stock, or the certificate thereof, shall be valid unless made upon the books of the Association and signed by the member transferring the same, or his lawful attorney, and attested by the Secretary, and upon return of the outstanding certificate, which shall be canceled and filed by the Secretary. That the holder is liable for the payment to the Association of the annual dues provided for by the By-Laws, until the said stock and certificate is surrendered to the Association, and is not entitled to vote said stock so long as he is in any manner indebted to the Association. That the Association has a first lien on the said stock and all increments thereof for all indebtedness of the holder to the Association, and that no transfer thereof shall be permitted, so long as the holder is so indebted to the Association; and that the possession of said certificate shall not be regarded as evidence of the ownership of the holder, or his right to participate as a stockholder, unless it appears upon the books of the Association that all said conditions have been duly complied with. That the ownership of said stock shall at all times be subject to the provisions of the By-Laws.

SEC. 2. Every certificate of stock shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, and sealed with the corporate seal of the Association, and shall be duly numbered and entered in the stock book to be kept by the Secretary for that purpose.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Any person may become a member of this Association by filing with its General Secretary an application in the form prescribed from time to time, signed by at least two members of the Association, and accompanied by the sum of one dollar, to be returned if admission is refused; and if the applicant has not attained the age of twenty-one years, he must accompany his application with a guarantee from some responsible person that the guarantor will be responsible for the proper fulfillment of the applicant's promises and obligations to the Association, in case the applicant is admitted. The General Secretary shall cause the names and addresses of each applicant, his references and guarantor, to be published in the next number of the Official Journal, or the next Official Circular sent to members, and if no objection to his admission shall be received by the Trustees within one month after such publication, the applicant shall be considered elected. In case the Trustees shall receive any objection to the admission of any applicant, they shall notify the

General Secretary thereof, and proceed to investigate the case, and accept or reject the applicant, in their discretion, and shall certify their decision to the General Secretary, who shall thereupon proceed accordingly.

SEC. 2. Each person admitted to membership in this Association, upon being notified of his admission by the General Secretary, shall forthwith pay to the Secretary the dues for the remainder of the current year, and the special assessment to pay for the subscription made for him to the American Philatelist, and if such member is a resident of the United States or Canada, he shall in addition pay to the General Secretary the sum of one dollar for a share of the capital stock of the Association. It shall be discretionary with the members residing in other countries to become shareholders or not. In making the above payments, however, the new member shall receive credit for the sum deposited by him with his application for admission.

SEC. 3. As it is important to the well-being and prosperity of this Association that all members thereof should be persons of good repute, every person applying for admission thereto agrees to become subject to such rules of discipline as may be provided by the By-Laws from time to time. All charges of improper conduct on the part of any member of the Association shall be addressed in writing to the Trustees, who shall investigate and determine the same under such rules as they may prescribe; and they may, in their judgment, suspend or expel such member and require him to surrender his stock, if he be a stockholder, and their action shall be final and binding on all parties. Should the Trustees deem it advisable, they may, however, certify the case for consideration to the next Convention of the Association, giving notice of their intention so to do in the Official Journal, and such Convention shall have the same powers in the case as the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 4. The dues of all members who are stockholders shall be two dollars per annum, and the dues of all other members shall be fifty cents per annum, and shall be payable annually, in advance, on the first day of September, when the fiscal year shall commence. New members shall pay dues for the remainder of the year only, computed from the beginning of the quarter in which they shall have been elected. A special assessment of fifty cents per annum shall be levied upon each member annually, to pay for such member's subscription to the American Philatelist, which shall be collected by the Secretary at the time of collecting the annual dues, and forwarded to the publishers of the American Philatelist. No other assessment or dues shall be exacted of any member or stockholder, except by the amendment of this section of the By-Laws in Convention or other general meeting.

SEC. 5. In case any member fails to pay the annual dues and special assessment within thirty days from the time the same are due, the Secretary shall notify such delinquent member, and unless such dues are paid, or the member presents his resignation, and, if a stockholder, surrenders his certificate of stock, within thirty days thereafter, his name shall

be stricken from the rolls, and his stock, if he be a stockholder, declared forfeited to the Association. Any member whose name shall have been stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues, may, on the payment of all back dues, be re-instated, and have his stock re-issued to him, if a stockholder, at the discretion of the Secretary, who may, however, refer any case of doubt to the Trustees, whose decision shall be final in the matter.

SEC. 6. Any member in good standing may at any time tender his resignation to the Secretary, and surrender his stock certificate to the Association. All resignations received by the Secretary shall be published in the next number of the Official Journal, and if no objections are received within one month of the date of the publication, they shall be duly accepted by him, to take effect from the date of their receipt, but no member will be permitted to resign while indebted to the Association. In case the Secretary is in doubt as to the advisability of accepting the resignation of any member, he shall refer the matter to the Board of Trustees, who shall have power to decide the case, and, if they deem advisable, to prescribe conditions on which the resignation will be accepted.

No member of the Association who has not attained the age of twenty-one years shall be eligible to any office.

ARTICLE III.—MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the stockholders and members of this Association, to be designated as the Annual Convention, shall be held each year at such date and at such place, within or without the State of West Virginia, as may have been selected by the last preceding Annual Convention, and the publication in the Official Journal of the proceedings of the Convention, naming such time and place, shall be deemed sufficient notice of such meeting; but the President shall also cause a call for the Annual Convention, stating the time and locality of the convening thereof, to be published in the number of the Official Journal issued next prior to the holding of such Convention.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the stockholders of this Association may be called by the Official Board, or by one-tenth of the stockholders of this Association. Notice thereof shall be mailed to each stockholder, at his last known address, at least thirty days before the date fixed for holding said meeting, and a copy of such notice shall be published in the number of the Official Journal issued next before the time of holding such meeting.

SEC. 3. If in the opinion of the Board of Directors it should be advisable at any time, or in case one-tenth of the shareholders so request, the President shall call for a general vote of the shareholders upon any desired question. Notice that such call has been issued shall be given in the number of the Official Journal published next before the date when the vote is to be counted. The vote shall be in the form designated by the President, with the assent of the Board of Trustees. The call and the form shall each state the time and place at which the count is to take place, and a copy of each shall be mailed to every person appearing upon the books of the Association as entitled to vote as a stockholder, thirty days before the vote is to be counted. The vote shall be signed by the stockholder and sent to the Board of Trustees; and no vote shall be counted unless in the form prescribed, and signed by a member who was a stockholder at the date when the call was mailed. Any stockholder shall have the right to be present and witness the count. The result shall be certified by

the Trustees to the President, who shall announce the result in the next number of the Official Journal. A majority of the votes cast shall determine the question submitted, but the By-Laws can be amended only as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. All members of the Association who are present at any of its meetings, shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings; but only those members who appear upon the books of the Association as stockholders not indebted to the Association shall be entitled to vote in person, or by proxy, at any Annual Convention, at any called meeting, or upon any question submitted to a general vote.

SEC. 5. A quorum for the transaction of business at any convention or special meeting, shall consist of one-half the stockholders there represented in person or by proxy; but the By-Laws can be amended only as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. No officer of this Association shall be permitted to act for or vote as proxy for any other member of this Association.

SEC. 7. No member of this Association shall be permitted to act for or vote as proxy for more than fifty other members at any Annual Convention thereof.

SEC. 8. At all meetings of the Association, all questions of order and parliamentary law shall be determined by reference to Roberts' Rules of Order.

SEC. 9. At the Annual Convention of the Association the President shall appoint the following Standing Committees, of three members each: Credentials, Standing Rules, Finance, Library, Exchange and Purchasing Department, Official Journal, Branch Societies, and a Committee of five members, of which the President shall be *ex-officio* Chairman, on the Constitution and By-Laws. The following shall be the Order of Business:

- I. Call to order.
- II. Appointment of Committees on Credentials and Standing Rules.
- III. Recess and Election.
- IV. Report of Committee on Credentials.
- V. Roll call.
- VI. Reading of the Minutes.
- VII. Report of Committee on Standing Rules.
- VIII. Communications.
- IX. Reports of Officers.
- X. Unfinished Business.
- XI. New Business.
- XII. Reports of Standing Committees.
- XIII. Adjournment.

SEC. 10. At all special meetings of the Association, the President shall appoint such of the foregoing Committees as are necessary, and the foregoing Order of Business shall be followed so far as the necessities of the occasion will permit.

ARTICLE IV.—DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors of this Association shall be designated as the Official Board, and shall consist of five members, who shall all be citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. Each Director shall be a resident of a different State, a stockholder of the Association, and shall hold his office until the close of the next Annual Convention and until his successor shall have qualified. At least three of their number shall be collectors and not dealers by profession.

SEC. 3. As soon as convenient after the annual election of Directors, those chosen shall proceed to choose from their number a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and International Secretary, and to select such officers as are required by the By-Laws to be appointed by the Official Board.

SEC. 4. The Board of Directors shall meet at such times as they shall from time to time determine, or whenever called together by the President by a notice addressed to each Director at his last known address, by mail or telegraph, a sufficient time beforehand to enable him to reach the place of meeting. Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. The objects of this Association requiring that its Directors should be residents of different States, in order to facilitate the transaction of business and provide for a rapid decision of questions requiring the action of the Official Board of this Association, the stockholders direct that instead of convening in a meeting, the following proceedings may be had: Whenever any member of the Board shall desire to submit any matter for their action, he shall reduce the same to writing, in the form of a motion, and mail a copy thereof, upon a separate sheet of paper, to each member of the Board. Any comments or observations he may desire to make thereon must be upon a different sheet. Upon the reception of such motion each member shall write upon the bottom or back thereof his decision for or against the same, or any correction or amendment thereof he may wish to make, and forward the same by return mail to the President, who shall, in case any amendment shall be offered, forthwith mail, or cause to be mailed, a copy of the motion as amended to each member of the Board, who shall return the same by return mail, with his vote for or against the same, or the expression of his preference for the original motion. The President shall, upon receiving the votes of the other members, certify to the Secretary the result, accompanying the certificate with the original votes. The Secretary shall file the same and record the vote, notifying the other members of the Board of the result.

SEC. 6. The Official Board shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the Association and all its officers; may make rules for the conduct of business in the several departments not inconsistent with these By-Laws; may require special reports from any officer from time to time; may remove any officer appointed by them, as provided by statute, fill any vacancy in their own number arising from any cause except removal by stockholders, as provided by statute, and generally manage and control the business of the Association, as provided by law.

ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. *President.*—The President, in addition to the general duties of his office, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, appoint all committees, sign all certificates of stock and membership cards, and all warrants on the Treasurer for moneys required by the Association, as well as all contracts, deeds, bonds, notes and other obligations entered into by the Association. Prior to each Annual Convention he shall issue the call therefor as provided for in Article III, Section 1, and shall appoint a Committee of Arrangements to provide suitable rooms and make other preparations for holding said meeting, the expenses incurred by such Committee in the performance of their duties, to be defrayed from the General Fund of the Association. At each Annual Convention he shall address the Association on such matters of interest as he shall determine.

SEC. 2. *Vice-President.*—The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in case of the absence, death or inability of the President.

SEC. 3. *Secretary.*—The Secretary, in addition to the ordinary duties of his office, shall keep a true record of all proceedings of the Association and

Board of Directors, conduct all correspondence, have the custody of and preserve all documents, keep the general financial accounts of the Association, have custody of the corporate seal of the Association, seal all documents required to be sealed therewith, keep proper books of issue and transfer of stock certificates, issue all stock certificates and receipts, counter-sign, register and attest all documents signed by the President. He shall receive all applications for membership, make publication thereof in the Official Journal, and conduct all correspondence in reference thereto, as provided in Article II, Section 1; notify applicants of their election, collect all moneys for dues, assessments, sales of stock, etc., as provided in Article II, Sections 2 and 4, or otherwise due to the Association, and shall pay the same over to the Treasurer. He shall furnish a copy of the Charter and By-Laws and the list of members of the Association to each member in good standing. He shall notify delinquent members, receive all resignations, and applications for reinstatement, etc., as provided in Article II, Sections 5 and 6, and perform all such other duties as are incident to his office. He shall prepare and present to each Annual Convention, and to any special meeting, when so required by the Official Board, or the stockholders calling the same, the general report of the condition of the Association, required by law to be made by the Directors. He shall cause to be published in each number of the Official Journal, in addition to the list of applications, resignations, etc., of members, a report of all proceedings of the Board of Directors, or of the Association, since his last published report. He shall at all times be subject to the direction of the President or Directors in the performance of his duties. The compensation of the General Secretary shall be at the rate of \$150 per annum, to be paid in such instalments as the Treasurer may see fit.

SEC. 4. *Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property and securities of the Association, and shall report to the Secretary monthly the balance in his hands. He shall pay out no money except upon warrants regularly drawn on him by the President and General Secretary, and shall present to the Annual Convention a complete financial statement of the transactions of his department for the year, accompanied by the proper vouchers. He shall deposit all moneys in some bank to be designated by the Official Board, to the account of the Association, and shall give bond to the Association in the sum of two hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. *International Secretary.*—The International Secretary shall conduct all correspondence for the Association or the Official Board with individuals or societies in foreign countries. He shall, whenever called on so to do, assist the General Secretary or any other officer of the Association in their correspondence concerning the business of the Association and their several departments. He shall perform all the duties of the General Secretary whenever the latter is absent or temporarily unable to perform his duties. He shall present to the Annual Convention a full report of the proceedings of his department for the year.

SEC. 6. In case of the death or resignation of any member of the Official Board, the Board shall fill the vacancy, and all vacancies caused by the removal of a Director shall be filled by election, as provided by the statute of the State of West Virginia.

ARTICLE VI.—ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. All elections of Directors or other officers to be elected by the stockholders, shall be conducted under the supervision of the Committee

on Credentials, appointed by the President for that purpose, which shall consist of three stockholders. The form of ballot to be used shall be designated by the President and approved by the Trustees, shall be signed by the stockholders voting and enclosed in a sealed envelope, inscribed *ballot*, and directed to the Committee on Credentials, and may be sent to the Committee in any manner desired by the stockholder, and at any time before the closing of the polls for that election. At all such elections a plurality of the votes cast shall elect, but no vote shall be counted that shall not have been received before the closing of the polls, nor shall any stockholder be permitted to vote in any other than the prescribed form, or by proxy, or to change his vote after it has once been received by the Committee. The sealed envelopes shall be opened only after the closing of the polls, and at the time the official count is made, and in the presence of a majority of the Committee.

SEC. 2. At all elections taking place at the time of the Annual Convention, the polls shall close at noon of the first day of the Convention, and at all special elections at such time as shall be named in the call for the election.

SEC. 3. The Trustees shall cause blank forms for the ballot, and proper envelopes for enclosing the same, to be mailed to the last known address of each stockholder entitled to vote, at least thirty days before the date fixed for closing the polls, and the form of the ballot shall be designated in all published notices of the election.

SEC. 4. The special elections to fill vacancies in the Official Board, provided for by the statute of the State of West Virginia, in case of the removal of a Director by the stockholders; or in case of the want of a quorum of qualified Directors, shall be conducted as far as possible in the same manner as other elections; but in case the election is called by the stockholders, they may prescribe and send out the form of ballot, necessary envelopes for enclosing the same, and notice of the election, which shall, however, as far as possible, conform to the ordinary forms in use in the Association.

SEC. 5. All special elections of officers to be elected by the stockholders shall be conducted in the same manner as other elections, but shall be called by the President, and notice thereof shall be mailed to the last known address of each stockholder entitled to vote, at least thirty days prior to the date fixed for the counting of the vote, and shall be accompanied by the form of the ballot to be used, proper envelopes for enclosing the same, and shall designate the time and place of holding the election, the persons who are to act as Committee on Credentials, and such other information as shall facilitate the sending of the vote to the Committee.

SEC. 6. Prior to every annual or special election, nominations for the office or offices to be filled may be sent by any member of the Association to the Editor of the Official Journal, and all such nominations received by him shall be published in the number of the Official Journal nearest to thirty days prior to the date for closing the polls.

ARTICLE VII.—OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. In addition to the five Directors, or Official Board, the officers of this Association shall be: A Board of Trustees, consisting of three members; a Literary Board, consisting of five members; a Superintendent of Sales, a Superintendent of International Sales, a Superintendent of Literary Exchange, three Purchasing Agents, two Counterfeit Detectors, a Librarian, and such resident Vice-Presidents as the Official Board may appoint.

SEC. 2. *Board of Trustees.*—The Trustees shall all be stockholders of this Association, shall be resident within thirty miles of a common center, and shall be elected annually by the stockholders at the same time, and in the same manner as Directors are elected, and shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified. The Trustees shall decide all questions arising as to the admission of applicants for membership, as provided in Article II, Section 1; all questions of discipline, as provided in Article II, Sections 3, 5 and 6, and all other disputes and difficulties between members or officers of the Association, and their decision of all such matters shall be final. They shall see that proper notices of all elections, meetings, nominations, forms, etc., are sent to members as provided in these By-Laws. They shall keep a "black-list" of all individuals known to have ever dealt in counterfeit stamps, or aided in their production; and it shall be their duty to give any information in their possession in regard thereto to any member of the Association who shall ask therefor. The Trustees shall keep a list of "bad debtors" for the same purpose. They shall charge members fifteen cents for each copy of said list, the amount to be paid in advance.

The Board of Trustees shall make a full report of their proceedings to the Annual Convention.

In case of the death or resignation of a member of the Board of Trustees during his term of office, the Board of Trustees shall have power to fill the vacancy, but in case a majority of the Board shall become disqualified from acting, a special election shall be called by the President of the Association to fill the vacancy.

The members of the Board of Trustees shall be subject to removal by the stockholders in the same manner as Directors, as provided by the statute of the State of West Virginia.

SEC. 3. All of the other officers mentioned in Section 1 of this Article shall be appointed and subject to removal by the Official Board, as provided for by the laws of West Virginia, and shall make a full report of their proceedings to the Annual Convention and to the Official Board, or any special meeting of the Association when called upon so to do. Their terms shall expire when their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. In case any such officer is temporarily prevented by sickness or other cause from performing his duties, the Official Board may, however, in their discretion, appoint a substitute to act during such incapacity. No expense shall be incurred by any officer appointed by the Official Board, except for postal and express charges, until the same is authorized by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 4. *Literary Board.*—The Chairman of the Literary Board shall be editor of the Official Journal.

The American Philatelist shall be the Official Journal. The Literary Board shall edit the Official Journal, supervise the publication of all literary publications of the Association, and prepare for publication all official reports and other matters that may in their discretion be of interest to the members.

They shall receive advertisements at such uniform rates as they may determine and publish in the Official Journal, and allow to members a discount thereon of twenty per cent., but no other deviation from the published schedule of rates shall be permitted. They may take subscriptions for the Official Journal from persons not members of the Association at the rate of fifty cents per annum. They shall exchange with philatelic papers throughout the world, and shall keep the Association informed of all news in regard to new issues, discoveries and

proceedings of other societies. They shall mail to each applicant for membership a copy of the number of the Official Journal containing his application.

They shall keep their own accounts, and shall report to the Secretary quarterly all receipts from advertisements, subscriptions, or other sources, and all other matters relating to the financial condition of the publication. The Board of Trustees may, from time to time, make such contributions from the general fund to assist in the publication of the Official Journal as they shall determine in advance.

SEC. 5. *Superintendent of Sales.*—This officer shall conduct the exchange business of the Association in the United States and Canada, under the following rules and regulations:

(1.) Sheets for adhesive stamps and cut envelopes, and covers for entire envelopes and postal cards will be furnished by the Superintendent of Exchanges at five cents each, and only these sheets and covers will be accepted by the Superintendent.

(2.) Members must remove the paper from the back of stamps, and attach them to the sheets with gummed paper hinges so that they may be examined for watermarks, etc., and must mark the price of each stamp upon the proper space, legibly, in ink. They may also note descriptions of stamps, such as watermarks, etc., if necessary.

(3.) The envelopes for entire specimens must not contain more than twenty pieces each.

(4.) Members having prepared their sheets and covers for circulation, will mail or express them, post-paid, to the Superintendent, who will make them into books and packages at his discretion, placing the sheets of each member in separate books by themselves.

Sheet and book numbers are for the Superintendent's use, and will be placed thereon by him.

The spaces provided on the sheets for the owner's name, name of the Branch to which he belongs, and the value of the sheets, and on the cover, for the owner's name, list of contents, and price of each, must be properly filled out by the owner. A number in pencil can be placed on each piece to correspond with the list number on the outside of the cover.

(5.) The member removing a stamp from a sheet or a piece from a cover, must place his name plainly in the square from which the stamp is taken, or in the space provided thereon on the cover, as well as in the proper place, with the total amount taken therefrom on the back of the sheet and on the total account sheet attached at the end of each book or package. He shall, also, immediately notify the Branch Manager or Superintendent of the amount taken from each book or package. If a name or amount is missing, it shall be the duty of the next member in turn to notify the previous one, and note the error on the sheet. Failure to note such an error will make the last party responsible.

(6.) Members having no duplicates in the exchange, but wishing to receive books and purchase for cash, can do so by applying to the Superintendent, stating whether Postage Stamps, Revenues, Entire Envelopes, or Postal Cards are wanted. References or a deposit must be furnished with the application when required by the Superintendent.

(7.) Branches are allowed to retain exchange sheets and covers two days for each member participating in the exchange, and three days to make up the account.

Members of Branches must decide among themselves the order of preference in choosing from exchanges. A fine of ten cents a day may be imposed for each day the exchanges are kept over the allotted time.

(8.) Individual members who may so request, are

entitled to receive exchanges in the same manner and under the same conditions as a branch, but shall hold no sheet or cover for more than two days after receipt.

(9.) The amount and value of sheets and covers to be sent at any one time to any one individual member not connected with a Branch and participating in the exchange, shall not exceed the estimated value which the Superintendent may put upon the sheets and covers received from such member, unless references be furnished or the Superintendent be satisfied of the responsibility of the member thus participating.

(10.) The Superintendent shall announce the circuit routes of Branches in the Official Journal, which must be in rotation strictly adhered to and completed before sheets and covers can be returned to the Superintendent. At the time of forwarding exchanges to the next Branch or member on the route the sender must notify the Superintendent by postal card, giving the date of sending and the amount taken. Each circuit route will be so arranged that the exchanges will be returned to the Superintendent in time to adjust the quarterly accounts, but the Superintendent will see that each exchange shall reach at least three Branches or twelve individual members before being returned to the owner, and with this view contrive to place exchange sheets and covers upon new circuit routes until in his judgment their further circulation would be inadvisable. Sheets and covers once returned by the Superintendent to their owner must not be refilled, and will not be received and placed on the circuit again.

(11.) No sheet or cover shall be put into circulation in any circuit, unless, in the opinion of the Superintendent, the value of such sheet or cover be at least two dollars.

(12.) Branches and individual members are responsible for the value of all exchanges sent them, from the time of receipt to the time of forwarding, and for any difference that may arise during that time. But the Association and not the member by whom or to whom an exchange is sent shall be responsible for the accidental loss or destruction of an exchange *in transitu* if, after investigation by the Trustees, it shall be ascertained to their satisfaction that the member was not at fault. Returns valued at more than ten dollars must be sent by registered letter or express, value declared, otherwise the sender will be held responsible therefor in case of loss.

(13.) Each Branch or individual member must prepay all expenses in forwarding exchanges.

(14.) The Manager of each Branch must furnish the Superintendent with a list of its officers and members, with the full postoffice address of each.

(15.) The Superintendent has first choice of exchanges, as well as his own sheets free.

(16.) The Superintendent will keep an account with each Branch and individual member participating in the exchange, receiving and paying the balances of money received; but in dealing with Branches the Superintendent will draw balances as a whole for each Branch, dealing only with its Manager of Exchange, who must adjust the account with the members. The Manager will also gather the sheets of his Branch and send them together to the Superintendent.

(17.) Statements of account will be rendered, when practicable, every month. Eight days are allowed after members or Branches receive their statement in which to settle balances due the Exchange Department. Balances due Branches or members will be remitted as soon as the accounts can be adjusted. The Superintendent shall deduct 10 per cent, as an

equivalent for office work and the labor employed by him to facilitate the affairs of his department. The Superintendent shall refuse the exchange to any member or Branch not settling accounts promptly when due, and shall report the delinquent to the Trustees at the expiration of thirty days.

(18.) The Trustees shall decide upon all cases of misunderstanding that may arise in this department.

(19.) The Superintendent of Exchanges shall give bond to the Trustees in the sum of five hundred dollars.

(20.) Any deficit in the expenses of the Exchange Department not covered by the sale of sheets and covers, shall be paid by the Superintendent out of the commission which he receives on the sales.

(21.) All regulations relating to the Exchange Department not provided for in this By-Law, must receive the approval of the Board of Trustees before going into effect.

SEC. 6. Superintendent of International Sales.—Shall conduct all sales with foreign Societies under the same rules and regulations as are provided for the Superintendent of Sales, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 7. Superintendent of Literary Sales.—The Superintendent of Literary Sales shall receive lists of such philatelic books and publications as may be desired by members of the Association. He shall also receive lists of such philatelic books and publications belonging to members as they may send him from time to time for sale at fixed prices, and he shall notify any member desiring such publication from whom it can be obtained.

Members making use of this department must defray all incidental expenses.

SEC. 8. Purchasing Agents.—The first Purchasing Agent shall make arrangements to obtain, at as little expense to members as possible, unused specimens of all newly issued and current unused stamps, envelopes, postal cards, etc., and shall notify members from time to time in the Official Journal from what countries he is prepared to obtain specimens. He shall not furnish specimens from any country not so named by him, or any obsolete, uncurrent, or canceled specimens, or supply any member with more than five specimens of the same kind once supplied to the same member, or supply less than (\$1) one dollar's worth of stamps at one time. Every member desiring to avail himself of the opportunities of this department must deposit in advance with the Agent a sufficient amount to cover the cost of the purchases, including all postage and expenses as estimated by the Purchasing Agent, and in addition a commission of 10 per cent. on the amount to be charged by the Purchasing Agent, one-half of which he shall hand over to the Treasurer at the close of each fiscal year, or the close of his term of office.

The Purchasing Agent shall also arrange, as far as practicable, to obtain for such members as shall elect to deposit with him in advance the sum of (\$5) five dollars each for that purpose, one specimen, or, if desired, any number not to exceed five, of every newly issued stamp, envelope and post card issued, and to distribute the same as soon as received, until the amount of each deposit shall be exhausted. Each member contributing to this department may, at the time of making his deposit, specify from what countries he desires newly issued stamps, or may limit his request to stamps of not more than a certain value, and may renew or increase his deposit from time to time as the same is diminished. Stamps distributed in this manner shall be charged against the deposit at the same rate as before provided, including postage, expenses and commissions.

The Second Purchasing Agent shall purchase for members, as cheaply as possible, any stamps that said members may require, provided such demand shall be in conformity with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe for his own security. He shall receive a commission of five per cent. on all such purchases.

The Second Purchasing Agent shall receive and publish in the Official Journal lists of rarities which may be desired by members of the Association. He shall also receive and publish in the Official Journal lists of such rarities belonging to members of the Association as they may send him from time to time for sale. Members sending in such stamps, etc., must state the price they ask for each, and the specimens so advertised shall be sold to the first person applying therefor.

All stamps sent to the Second Purchasing Agent must be accompanied by a sum sufficient to pay the postage and registration fee for the return of the stamps or remittances, and every application for a stamp or stamps so advertised must be accompanied by the amount necessary to pay the return postage and registration fee, in addition to the price, in cash, check, or money orders.

All stamps, etc., sent in for sale, shall be held for thirty days after the appearance of the Official Journal announcing the offer of the same, and if not then disposed of shall be returned to the owner. The Second Purchasing Agent shall deduct 5 per cent. from the price realized for every stamp when remitting to the owner for the same.

The Third Purchasing Agent shall, in person or by proxy, attend all auction sales of stamps held in New York or its vicinity, and shall purchase for members at a commission not to exceed 5 per cent., and subject to such rules and regulations as he himself may prescribe, such stamps as these members request him to purchase for their account.

In no instance shall any Purchasing Agent perform any act conflicting with duties of any other Purchasing Agents.

Each Purchasing Agent shall give bond to the Trustees in the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. Counterfeit Detectors.—The Counterfeit Detector shall, when called upon to do so, pronounce upon the genuineness, and, as far as he can, when asked, the value of the specimens sent him by members, charging therefor three cents for each specimen up to the number of fifty sent to him at one time, and two cents for every additional specimen. For making estimates of the value of collections, etc., he may make an agreement as to terms with the owner. Postage or expense of carriage to be in all cases defrayed by members.

The Assistant Counterfeit Detector shall pass upon the genuineness of all stamps, envelopes, post cards, etc., that may be sent the Superintendent of Exchanges, before such stamps, envelopes, post cards, etc., are put upon the exchange circuits.

All stamps, envelopes, post cards, etc., considered counterfeit or reprint (with the exception of reprints sold by the governments originally issuing them, and receivable for postage at the time of their sale), by the Superintendent or the Assistant Counterfeit Detector, shall be removed from the sheets and covers, and placed in separate envelopes, marked with the price or prices placed thereon, and the name of the owner, and shall not be circulated, but returned by the Superintendent with the exchanges from which they were taken, and, on the square on the sheet or place provided on the cover, he shall stamp the words "Specimen Removed."

When a counterfeit is removed, the Assistant Coun-

terfeit Detector shall stamp the word "Counterfeit" in indelible ink on the back of the specimen.

When a government reprint, receivable for postage at the time of its issue, is found on a sheet or on a cover, he shall stamp the word "*reprint*" below the square on the sheet or the place provided on the cover for the specimen.

SEC. 10. *Librarian*.—The Librarian shall keep a list of all works, etc., in his possession, and a record of the same. He shall collect, in advance, the necessary postage from every member desiring to take any periodical, book or publication from the library. All publications shall be returned, post-paid, to the Librarian within ten days after the receipt of the same, and members who shall violate this rule shall not be entitled to have any other periodical, book or publication issued to them until they shall have satisfied the Librarian, or Association, concerning their delinquency. The surplus of receipts over expenses shall be paid to the Treasurer at the close of each fiscal year or term of office.

SEC. 11. *Resident Vice-Presidents*.—A Resident Vice-President shall be appointed for each city or county in the United States where ten or more members of the Association reside, and for such foreign states and countries as the Official Board may deem advisable. Each Resident Vice-President shall exercise a general supervision over the section in which he resides. He shall examine the case of all applicants for membership in his vicinity, and shall advise the Trustees of any reason that may exist for rejecting the application, or any conduct on the part of any member in his vicinity that might render such person unworthy of membership in the Association.

He shall call a meeting of the members in his district at least four times a year, for the discussion of matters of interest to the Association, and cause a

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

report of such meetings to be published in the Official Journal.

ARTICLE VIII.—BRANCH SOCIETIES.

SECTION 1. The establishment of Branch Societies shall be encouraged in every location containing six or more members of this Association.

ARTICLE IX.—PROPERTY.

SECTION 1. All officers shall, at the expiration of their terms of office, deliver to their successors all books, papers, moneys, and other property in their possession, belonging to the Association; and they shall not be relieved from their bonds or obligations until this requirement be complied with.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. The By-Laws of this Association may be altered or amended only by the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders voting on such alteration or amendment, and providing that such two-thirds shall constitute a majority of all the members of the Association entitled to vote. Amendments may be made at the Annual Convention, any special meeting, or by a general vote, as provided for in Article III, Section 3, and the action of the Annual Convention or special meeting in amending the By-Laws shall be final, if such proposed amendment shall have been published in the Official Journal at least thirty days prior to the date of such Convention or meeting. But any amendment to the By-Laws adopted by any convention or special meeting which was not so published, and any Rules or By-Laws passed by the Board of Directors shall be submitted to a general vote, as provided by Article III, Section 3, in case one hundred stockholders entitled to vote shall so request of the President within sixty days from the publication of the same in the Official Journal.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, *President*.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Incorporated under the laws of West Virginia.)

Upon the adjournment of the meeting of Corporators of this Association, the Directors elected by the Corporators came together at No. 25 Ann street, New York City, and proceeded to organize by electing by ballot the following Directors, to serve until the Annual Convention of the Stockholders, to be holden the third Monday in August, 1892, at Niagara Falls:

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, of St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, WM. C. VANDERLIP, of Boston, Mass.

Secretary, MILLARD F. WALTON, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer, CHARLES GREGORY, of New York, N. Y.

International Secretary, JOSEPH RECHERT, of Hoboken, N. J.

The Board then selected Mr. Henry M. Russell, of Wheeling, W. Virginia, as their attorney to represent the Association in the State of West Virginia, in manner and form as provided by statute, and selected his office in the city of Wheeling, W. Virginia, as the chief office of the Corporation. The proper power of attorney was then duly executed by the President and Secretary and ordered to be sent with the certificate of incorporation to Mr. Russell for proper record. There being no further business to be transacted, the Board adjourned, subject to call by the President.

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

NOTICE.

American Philatelic Association, Incorporated Under the Laws of West Virginia.

At a meeting of the Corporators of this Association, duly held pursuant to notice, it was resolved that the stock subscription books of this Association be now opened at the office of the Secretary, and that every member of the unincorporated Association be invited to send one dollar to the Secretary for one share each of the capital stock, to be issued as soon as the blanks are ready, in conformity with the By-Laws of the Association.

MILLARD F. WALTON, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

JANUARY, 1892.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

E. HOFFMANN, Wilhelm Str. 52, Berlin, W. 41.
DR. J. A. JESERUM, Salbke, Westerhusen, Germany.
W. C. MICHAELS, 319 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Resignations received and will be accepted one month later, if no objections are received thereto:

1085 WILLIAM HIRSH,
887 CHAS. ALEXANDER MACY, 2d.

The following resignations, published last month, under the rules, are accepted:

839 J. BLACKSHAW,
728 E. F. GAMBS.
867 L. LAZARUS.
829 H. H. LOWRIE.
701 T. J. MCMINN.
617 W. H. PUTNAM.
1036 F. H. WILLIAMS.

NEW MEMBERS.

1158 HOFFMAN, A. W., 40 Arcade, Cleveland, O.
1159 KASEFANG, HENRY, 353 W. 35th St., New York City.
1160 DAHLFUES, J., 40 10th St., Hoboken, N. J.
1161 DUTTON, MAJOR C. E., U. S. Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas.
1162 ROSSY, CHAS. J., JR., 617 S. Presa St., San Antonio, Texas.
1163 BREEDING, J. MOULTON, 231 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Texas.
1164 STEVES, ALBERT, Box 854, San Antonio, Texas.
1165 HIGGINS, CHASE, 816 San Antonio St., El Paso, Texas.

APPLICATIONS.

HOLWORTHY, ALFRED J., 1527 Wazee St., Denver, Col.

References: Edgar J. Lake, Millard F. Walton.

HUTH, ALBERT, Box 855, San Antonio, Texas.

References: Edward W. Heusinger, Charles H. Huberich.

HENSEL, F., 1012 North Cherry St., San Antonio, Texas.

References: Charles H. Huberich, Edward W. Heusinger.

BEHNE, O., Defiance, O.

References: H. Flachskamm, Millard F. Walton.

RICH, JOSEPH S., 489 Manhattan Ave., N. Y. City.

References: Chas. Gregory, Millard F. Walton.

WILEY, J. B., 910 21st St., Galveston, Texas.

References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.

BEHNE, OTTO, 607 Francis St., Defiance, O.

References: Millard F. Walton, H. Flachskamm.

GREVNING, CHARLES W., 225 Avenue B, N. Y. City.

References: R. R. Bogert, Ralph P. Spooner.

Total Membership, Jan. 1, 1892..... 492

Gain—New Members..... 8

Loss—Resignations..... 7

Total Membership, Feb. 1, 1892..... 493

MILLARD F. WALTON, Secretary.

LOCAL SOCIETY REPORT.

THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 128th regular meeting was held January 7th, President Wolsieffer presiding, and members and visitors to the number of twenty in attendance.

R. H. Buckingham and Otmar Huncke, both of Chicago, were elected to membership.

A banquet in commemoration of the sixth annual installation of officers was served, our guest, Mr. Tiffany presiding, at the solicitation of President Wolsieffer. Adjournment at midnight.

The 129th regular meeting was called to order by President Wolsieffer on the evening of January 21st, in the presence of sixteen members.

C. R. Gadsden, Stuart H. Lamp, A. von Degen, Wm. Rowley, all of Chicago, W. A. Withrow, Kentland, Ind., and Philip H. Hill, of Nashville, Tenn., were elected to membership.

The regular advertised auction sale was then held, Mr. Niemi officiating as auctioneer.

Adjourned at 10:15 P. M.

C. E. SEVERN, Secretary,
448 Racine Avenue.

NOTE.

John H. Fehlberg's large oleomargarine factory at Providence, R. I., was seized March 19 last by a deputy revenue collector. For many weeks unstamped packages have been sent away from the factory. The company is liable to forfeiture of the factory, apparatus and material, and to pay a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, if convicted; all because enough stamps were not purchased and used.

BECOME A STOCKHOLDER

IN THE INCORPORATED

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASS'N.

Please mention **THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST** in answering Advertisements.

**** THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy.**

OFFICIAL NOTE HEADS OF THE American Philatelic Association,

With the names and addresses of members printed thereon, can be procured from the Secretary of the Association at the following prices, which include postage: 240 sheets for \$1.25; 400 sheets for \$1.75. Address, **MILLARD F. WALTON**, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Penn.

Sales Department.

Members having duplicates to dispose of should avail themselves of all the privileges of this Department.

Sheets and covers will be promptly placed on circuit and returns made soon as books and boxes are returned to the department.

Members of the A. P. A. only can participate in this department, and they can procure the following by remitting cash with order:

Exchange sheets, each.....	5c
Small covers, each.....	5c
Large covers, each.....	5c
Large mailing envelopes, patent fasteners, each.....	2c
Paper hinges, good quality and cut to the required size, per 1,000.....	10c

Any of the above will be mailed postage paid.

H. L. CALMAN, Exchange Supt.,
12 East 23d Street, New York, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, each insertion.....	\$1.00
Two inches, each insertion.....	1.75
Four inches, each insertion.....	3.00
Half page, or one column, each insertion.....	5.50
One page, each insertion.....	10.00

To members of the American Philatelic Association ONLY:

One inch, each insertion.....	\$0.80
Two inches, each insertion.....	1.40
Four inches, each insertion.....	2.40
Half page, or one column, each insertion.....	4.40
One page, each insertion.....	8.00

In case of cash payment *in advance*, or *contract*, a reduction of 10 per cent. will be allowed on advertisements running six months, of 15 per cent. on those running one year.

Address,

SAMUEL LELAND,
Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Prices of Back Numbers.

Vol. I, No. 1.....	\$ 15	Vol. III, No. 1.....	\$ 30
" " 2.....	15	" " 2.....	out
" " 3.....	15	" " 3.....	40
" " 4.....	15	" " 4.....	50
" " 5.....	15	" " 5.....	50
" Complete.....	60	" " 6.....	40
Off. circular No. 1.....	25	" " 7.....	50
" " 2.....	35	" " 8.....	50
" " 3.....	40	" " 9.....	50
" " 4.....	40	" " 10.....	50
Complete.....	1 25	" " 11.....	50
West Phil. (Official).		" " 12.....	50
July, 1887.....	25	Vol. complete.....	3 50
Aug. 1887.....	25		
Sept. 1887.....	35		
The 3 Nos.....	75	Vol. IV., No. 1.....	\$ 10
Vol. II, No. 1.....	15	" " 2.....	15
" " 2.....	10	" " 3.....	10
" " 3.....	10	" " 4.....	25
" " 4.....	20	" " 5.....	10
" " 5.....	15	" " 6.....	15
" " 6.....	25	" " 7.....	10
" " 7.....	out	" " 8.....	15
" " 8.....	out	" " 9.....	10
" " 9.....	25	" " 10.....	25
" " 10.....	out	" " 11.....	15
" " 11.....	25	" " 12.....	10
" " 12.....	15	Vol. complete.....	1 50

SAMUEL LELAND, Business Manager.

P. O. Drawer 651, Chicago.

BARGAINS IN RARITIES.

Mexico, 1864, 4r., yellow.....	\$1.35
" " 1866, lith., 25, brown.....	.25
* " " " 50, green.....	.35
" " 1867, 2, rose p., Gothic.....	.45
" " 1882, 2, slate, thin paper.....	.40
Guadalajara, 1867, 2r., green.....	2.75
* Mexico, 1879, 50, green.....	.20
" " " 85, purple.....	.50
* " " " 100, black.....	.50
" " " 1882, 25, rose, thin paper.....	.40
" " " 50, green.....	1.15
* " " " 85, purple.....	1.25
" " " 100, black.....	1.50
* " " " 25, red brown, error.....	.40
" " " P. de Mar, 100, yellow.....	.25
* Natal, 1885, 1 on 1, red.....	.25
* New Brunswick, 1860, 12½, blue.....	.25
" " " 17, black.....	.35
* Newfoundland, 1857, 3, green.....	.50
" " " 1863, 4, lake.....	.20
" " " 5, brown.....	.30
" " " 6, lake.....	.25
" " " 8, lake.....	.60
" " " 1 sh., lake.....	.40

Send for Price-List.

Selections of Rarities sent to advanced collectors giving prime references.

Fine sheets of good stamps ranging from 5c. to 25c. sent to *responsible* collectors.

Correspondence in English, German, Spanish and French.

FREDERIC NOYES,
ALICE, TEXAS, U. S. A.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. VI.

CHICAGO, MARCH 10, 1892.

No. 3.

AN EPITOME OF AMERICAN PHILATELIC AUCTION SALES.

AUGUST 1ST, 1890—AUGUST 1ST, 1891.

Compiled by H. C. Beardsley.

[CONTINUED.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

[Note.—Owing to the many varieties of the 1850 issue, Sydney Views, it is hardly probable that this list is strictly correct.]

1 sh., violet, slight cut, 25.50; slight nick,	22.50; slightly discolored, 20.25
1 sh., mauve pink,	30.00
1/2 of 6d,	18.00; 17.50; 18.50
1860, 1c., brown,	40
1/2 of 10 c., vermilion,	13.50; 11.50; 11.00
1861, (Connell) 5c., brown, proof, *1.80; (specimen)	
*1.50; *1.50; *3.25; *2.50; *1.00; *4.25;	
.....	*2.00; *50; *3.25
uns. p.	*6.10; *2.05; *1.25
(Connell) 5c., brown, original, perf. trimmed,	
.....	*20.00
Paid-3d., in circle, Oct. 1857,	1.55

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1857, 2d., vermilion, *3.20; *2.60; *1.25; *3.60;	
.....	3.75; *3.00; 2.50; *3.25; 4.30
3d., green,	1.70 (2) 4.10
4d., vermilion, 6.50; 7.10; 11.00; 13.00;	
11.25; 6.65; 6.10; 4.10; 5.25; 4.10; 6.05	
5d., violet brown,	*.45
6d., vermilion,	*8.60; 5.25
6 1/2 d., vermilion, 12.00; 22.00; trimmed close,	
.....	7.20
8d., vermilion, .75; *.70; *1.10; *.91; *1.00;	
.....	*.90; *1.10; *1.00
1 sh., vermilion, 35.00; cut close and poor	
color, 21.00; cut close,	40.00
1/2 of 8d. and a 3d., used as 7d., 129.00; 133.00	
1/2 of 8d.,	18.00
1/2 of 4d. 1/2 of 1d. and a 4d., used as 6 1/2 d.,	
.....	126.00
1863, 4d., lake, b. 8.,	1.60; 1.50; (2) 1.20
uns. sheet 20, *5.20; uns. sheet 20, *3.00	
5d., brown, uns. p.	10.00
6d., lake,	2.30
1866, 5c., brown, 1.15; 1.30; 1.35; *1.50; 1.60;	
.....	*1.50; *1.60; *1.60; 1.30, 1.40
10c., black, 1d. on 1/2 of 1d.,	18.00

NEW REPUBLIC.

1886, 9 Jan., 1d. on yellow,	1.75
24 May, 1d. on yellow,	1.75
30 Aug., 1d. on yellow,	*2.20

1850, 1d., no clouds,	6.00; 4.50; 5.25; 3.25
1d., with clouds,	4.00
1d., no clouds, date on bale, uns. p.	12.50
1d., on bluish, no clouds,	7.10
1d., on bluish, clouds,	3.00
1d., wove paper, plate I., 3.25; 3.55; 3.75; 4.25	
1d., on bluish,	4.20
1d., plate I, retouched, with clouds, laid 7.00	
2d., blue, 4.25; 4.25; 4.00; 5.50; 1.30; 6.30	
2d., blue on laid, no clouds,	6.50; 5.00
2d., blue, plate I.,	6.50
2d., blue, plate I, white wove,	2.20
2d., no clouds, no date on bale,	7.00
2d., plate III, worn impression,	2.30; 2.00
2d., plate VI,	4.55; 1.60
2d., plate III, white wove, first retouch, 3.60;	
.....	4.50; 4.55
2d., plate III, second retouch,	3.90
2d., plate II,	4.05; 4.05
2d., plate III, outer line,	2.10
2d., blue on bluish,	3.25
3d., green, 2.00; 3.10; 1.60; 1.80; 3.25; 4.00;	
.....	1.75; 1.10; 1.10; 4.25; 4.50; 1.25
3d., green on bluish, 4.00; 4.25; 2.00; 4.30;	
.....	4.30; 4.00
1851, 1d., red on bluish, no leaves to right of	
"South",	*2.50
1d., red on bluish, "Wale",	4.00; 5.50; 1.15
1d., red, uns. p.	1.05
2d., blue, star in corner, uns. p., *10.00;	
2.75; 2.25; 3.15; 2.75; 2.15; 3.50; 3.50; 1.30	
2d., blue on blue (4), .....	.65
6d., brown,	3.10
3d., green on blue, ribbed, s. 3,	6.60
6d., brown on blue, *2.50; 2.10; 1.50; 2.60;	
.....	2.00; 2.76; 1.70
1853, 8d., yellow, *3.60, *.80; 6.50; 6.00; 1.80;	
uns. p.	*15.00
1854, 1d., orange, no leaves to right of South,	2.10

1654,	3d., green, proof, wmk. paper	.. *.55; *.30
	3d., green, error "Waces"	.....5.25; 5.05
	8d., orange, wmk. "CE" or "GE"	.....1.60
	1 s., red	......70
1856,	1d., red, wmk. single line I (2)	......60
	2d., blue, wmk. 5, uns. p.	.....5.30; 1.25
1860,	3d., green, uns. p., one wmk. "6"	......85
	1 s., rose	.....*.55; *.45
	5 s., purple	.....*1.30
1863,	1d., wmk. "2"	.....1.25
1864,	1d., wmk. "2"	.....1.55
1866,	6d., wmk. "12" rev.	......35
1870,	6d., violet, wmk. "12"	......20
1872,	3d., wmk. "6"	......40; .36
1886,	10 sh., provisional (specimen)	.....*.35
1888,	2d., blue, uns. imp. b. 4	.....*10.40
	5 sh.	......50
1889,	2 sh., uns. p.	......65
Registration, 1853,	orange and blue	.....2.25
	red and blue	.....1.10; .50; 1.20;
	.....1.25; (2) 1.50; 2.00; 3.30	
	1860, orange and blue (3)	.....1.50
	red and blue	......70; *.75
	1862, red and blue, wmk. "6"	.....*1.50
Official, 1880,	3d., green, red sur.	.....*.25
	8d., yellow, red sur.	.....5.25; *.40
	9 on 10d., red brown, red sur.	......70
	1889, 5 sh.	......40
Envelopes, 1838,	bluish paper	.....\$33.00
	white paper	.....\$12.50
	1889, 1d x 1d., violet (Centennial)	.....*.05;
	.....*.80	
Official Registration Envelope, 1889,	6d., sq.	......45; .50
Official Envelope, 1887,	1d., red	.....*.40
Card, 1875,	1d. thin paper	.....*.75
Revenue used for postage, 8d., blue		.....2.00; .40

NEW ZEALAND.

1855,	1d., red on blue	.....3.50; 5.10; 7.00
	2d., blue on blue	.....1.05; 1.75; 1.75; .50
	1 sh., green on blue	.....6.90
1859,	1 sh., green	.....1.00
1862,	6d., brown, pelure paper, imp.	......80; .80
	1 sh., green, pelure paper, imp.	......90; 2.00
	1 sh., green, rou.	.....6.25
	6d., red-brown, rou.	.....2.50
	2d., blue, pelure paper, perf.	.....5.50
	6d., brown, pelure paper, perf.	.....2.10
	Star wmk., 1 s., green (5)	.....1.75
	Star wmk., 3d.	.....*1.00; *.35
1863,	Star wmk., rou., 1d., orange	.....10.25
	Star wmk., rou., 6d., brown	.....3.00
	Star wmk., rou., 1 sh., green	.....3.30
1863,	Star wmk., perf., 4d., red	......85
	N. Z. wmk., rou., 1 s., green	.....10.25
	N. Z. wmk., imp., 2d., blue	.....*1.75
	N. Z. wmk., imp., 1 sh., green	.....1.05
1864,	1d., vermilion, imp.	.....*2.30; 1.00
	2d., blue, imp.	.....*3.50
	4d., red, imp., uns. p.	.....4.20
	1 sh., green, imp.	.....1.00; 1.25
	2d., blue, rou.	.....1.25; 3.60
	2d., blue, perf., uns. p.	......50
	3d., violet, perf.	.....*.50
	4d., red, perf. (2)	.....*1.60; .70
1866,	4d., yellow, b. 4	.....*1.60
1872,	2d., vermilion	.....1.00
	6d., blue (2)	.....*.60
	Unwmk., 1d., brown	.....2.10
	Unwmk., 2d., vermilion	.....*1.50; .55
	Wmk. N. Z., 2d., vermilion	.....3.25; 1.80
1878,	5 sh., gray	.....*1.50
Revenues used for postage, 1882—		
	4d., green and brown	......25

Revenues used for postage, 1882—

6d., brown and blue	.....2.00
8d., blue and black	.....30; .75
1s., violet and blue	.....1.05; 2.10
2s., rose and blue	.....2.75
2s. 6d., brown and blue	.....50
5s., purple and green	.....35
5s., mauve and blue	.....3.10
6s., red and blue	.....40; 1.90; .35
6s. 8d., blue and rose	.....3.30
8s., blue	.....30
8s., brown and blue	.....3.40
10s., pale brown	.....40
10s., rose and blue	.....3.75
£1, rose and blue	.....90; 3.75; .60
£1, rose	.....50; .75; 1.20
£2	.....1.50; 1.25; 1.50; .75; .75; .75
£3, 3.50; 1.25; 1.05; £1.00; 1.15; 1.75; 1.60;	.....1.05; 1.00
£4	.....4.00; 4.05; 1.80
£5, 4.10; 1.00; 2.25; 2.00; 1.30; 2.50; 1.60;	.....1.50; 1.50
£6	.....5.00; 4.80; 2.60
£7	.....4.50; 4.75; 3.00
£8	.....4.25; 4.75; 3.60
£9	.....5.50; 5.30; 4.10
£10	.....3.00; 2.75; 2.30; 1.60; 3.50; 2.80
Card, 1877, 1d., black, thin inner line	.....*.25
Official Address Label, black on white	.....*1.00

NICARAGUA.

1862,	5c. on yellow	......31; .45; *.55
Official, 1890,	complete, 10 var., "specimen"	.....*.85
Envelope, 1889,	5c. on 10c.	.....1.00; sq., .30

NORWAY.

1866,	3s.	.....*.82
Envelope, 1872,	2s., blue	......30

NOVA SCOTIA.

1857,	1d., red brown, 1.50; 2.00; 1.65; 2.55; 1.75;	
	5 s., \$6.10; *.3.00; s. 3, 6.90; s. 3, 5.40; (3)	
	\$6.45; uns. p. and one 3d., *.3.95; s. 3, 3.75;	
	(3 and one 3d.) \$8.80; uns. p. and one 3d.,	
	\$5.10; do. \$4.20; do. \$3.75; uns. p. and one	
	6d., 7.50; 3 and one 3d., \$7.40; \$7.40; 2.55;	
	.....2.55; 3.00; 2.50; 2.20; \$1.60	
	1d., brown	.....4.00
	3d., blue, \$60; (2) .85; uns. p. 1.25; s. 3, 1.70;	
	s. 3, 1.70; \$1.60; b. 9, *.9.75; b. 4, *.4.25; (3)	
	1.35; (2) 1.00; (3) 1.80; (4) \$2.20; (3) \$1.65;	
	(3) \$1.50; (4) \$2.20 (2) \$1.20; (2) \$1.00; .60;	
	.....b. 3, *.3.00	
	3d., dark blue, *.2.10; uns. p. *.1.10; (2) \$1.00;	
	.....(2) *.1.00; s. 3, 2.00	
	3d., greenish black	.....1.60
	6d., green, \$2.60; 2.25; 2.25; 3.00; 2.00; \$3.55;	
	\$2.35; \$2.25; \$2.25; 2.10; *.6.25; 2.75; 2.35;	
	.....2.25; 2.30	
	6d., dark green, \$2.85; 1.25; 1.90; \$1.65; 2.70;	
	\$1.80; 3.10; 1.70; \$2.65; 1.75; 2.00; 2.00;	
	.....1.70; 2.51	
	1 sh., mauve	......36.00; cut close, 36.00; 36.00
	1 sh., violet, 21.00; 25.00; 25.50; 25.00; 20.00;	
	.....trimmed, 20.00	
	2 3d. and ½ of a 3d. stamp	.....\$12.00
	1 6d. and ½ of a 3d. stamp	.....\$15.00; \$12.00;
	.....\$17.50; \$18.00; \$10.00	
	½ of 6d., \$10.00; \$3.75; \$5.25; \$5.25; \$4.00;	
	.....\$7.00; \$6.25; \$12.00	
1860,	8½c., green, \$1.25; .80; *.1.05; *.1.10; \$1.60;	
	.....*.90; *.90	
	½ of 10c.	.....\$4.15; \$11.00; \$4.50
	1 8½d., 1 green 1c., and ½ of 1c.	.....\$12.25

Revenue, \$1.....*.60; uns. p., *.30; 4.25
 \$2.....*.90; uns. p., *.30; *6.50
 \$3.....*1.50; uns. p., *.1.35; *10.50

OLDENBURG.

1851, 1-30th blue..*1.05; 1.00; (59) 3.25; (600) 33.00
 1-15th rose.....(20) 4.60; (20) 4.20
 1855, 1/2 gr.....*1.30; *2.50; 4.50
 1856, 1/4 g.....*9.00; *12.10; *10.25; *10.60
 1 g.....*1.00; (133) 12.30; (100) 9.50
 2 g.....*3.75; *3.50; 3.10; 2.25; 2.15
 3 g.....*3.75; *3.50; *2.40; 3.20; 3.70; 3.50; 2.15
 1860, 1/4 g.....*1.60; *1.60; *1.90; *1.55; *1.20; *1.55
 1/2 g.....*2.80; *2.50; *2.75; *3.65; *1.80; 2.75;
*2.10
 1/4 g.....*2.55; 3.00; 1.50; 2.15
 1 g.....*1.05
 2 g.....*2.80; 2.70; 2.80
 3 g.....*2.75; 2.45; 2.75; 2.70; 2.90
 Envelope, 1860, 1/4 gr., *1.50; *2.00; *1.60; *1.55; *.75
 1 gr.....*1.15; *1.00
 2 gr.....*1.50; *1.60
 3 gr.....*3.30
 1862, 2 g., blue, sq......50

ORANGE FREE STATES.

1878, 5s., green.....*1.40; *1.40; .80
 1881, 1d. on 5s., uns. p.....*.20
 Revenue used for postage, 1/5, green.....3.10; 3.00

PARAGUAY.

1870, set of 3.....*.60
 1878, 5c. on 1 r., blue sur.....2.20; *.85; *.85
 5c. on 1 r., blue, double inv.....5.00
 5c. on 1 r., black sur.....1.55; 1.30; *.95; *1.15
 5c. on 1 r., black, double sur.....3.25
 5c. on 2 r., blue sur, 1.50; *.60; 1.00; (2) 5.40;
1.40; .75; 1.00; .95; .70
 5c. on 2 r., double blue sur.....1.25
 5c. on 3 r., blue sur.....1.75; 1.50; .75; .50
 5c. on 3 r., blue sur, inv., uns. p. sur.
 3 times.....*8.00; .90; .50
 1879, 5 r., orange, sheet 100.....*3.25
 10 r., brown, sheet 100.....*3.50
 1881, 1c., blue, sheet 100.....*4.50
 2c., vermilion, sheet 90.....*2.93
 4c., brown, sheet 100.....*5.50
 10c., green, *.15; uns. p., *.25; uns. p., *.50;
70; uns. p., .90
 1c. on 10c., green.....*.35; uns. p., *1.20
 1c. on 10c., green, double sur.....4.50
 2c. on 10c., green.....*.35; uns. p., *1.60
 1884, 1c., green, dark orange burelage on back,
 uns. p.....*.50
 Official, 1886, perf., set of 7 var.....*1.47; *2.03

PARMA.

1852, 25c., black.....*.25
 40c., black.....*.35
 1854, 5c., yellow.....1.15; 1.80; 2.50
 1859, 80c., yellow.....*1.40; *2.10
 News, 1857, 6c. on rose.....1.30

PERSIA.

1875, Imp., 1 s.....*.25; *.30; *.30; *.25
 2 s.....*.50; *.40; *.30; *.20; *.20
 4 s.....*.20; .70; *.25; *.25; *.30; *.35;
*.25; *.30; *.40
 8 s.....*.80; *.50; *.45; *.35; *.75; *.25
 set complete (4 var.) *2.00; *.40; *.60;
*.75
 Perf., 2 s., green.....*.55; *.40
 1876, 1 k., carmine (3).....*.40
 4 k., blue.....*.30
 4 k., yellow......40

1877, 5 sh. on 1/2 of 10 sh., blue, black sur., \$1.50;
\$2.00; 1.00; 1.70; 1.90; \$1.85; \$3.25
 5 sh. on 1/2 of 10 sh., blue, green sur., \$2.50;
\$1.30

1878, 5k., gold.....1.00; 1.00; .90; 1.05; .65
 5k., violet, *.75; *.70; .90; *1.00; .40; *.75; *.50
 5k., bronze.....1.10
 5k., violet bronze......75
 1t., bronze on blue.....2.55; 2.30; 3.30
 1879, 5k., black and blue, imp......15
 1882, 10fr., black, buff and red.....*.25
 Card, 1878, 2 1/2 provisional on Russian Card......90; 1.00
 do., 2 1/2 black, green and lilac, blue sur., *.45;
*.75; *.75; *.75
 do., 2 1/2 blue and rose, red sur......50

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

1858, 1r., blue.....*2.10; *1.80; *1.20; *1.50; *1.50
 1r., carmine.....*1.00; *2.25
 1r., yellow.....*1.35; *1.60
 1r., green.....*1.55; 1.40; *1.55
 2r., brown.....*1.55; *1.75; *1.70; *2.30; *1.55
 2r., blue.....*1.55; *1.75; *3.00; *1.55
 2r., carmine.....*1.75; *1.75; *2.25
 2r., yellow.....*1.90; *1.75; *1.60
 2r., green.....*1.30; *1.75; *1.55

PERU.

1857, P. S. N. Co., 1r., blue, slight tear, 25.00;
 slightly damaged.....25.25
 1858, 1d., blue.....*.50; (2) *1.00
 1/2 p., rose.....56.00; 61.00
 1/2 p., yellow, 8.25; 9.00; 10.00; 9.00; 9.25;
9.25; 8.00; 10.00; 9.00
 1859, 1d., red.....*.50; *.55
 1860, 1d., blue.....*.25
 1d., red.....*.35; *.20; *.20; .30; .10
 1862, 1d., red, center sideways.....1.00; 1.10
 1868, 1d., green, arms reversed.....*6.00; 12.65
 1882, Chili arms on 10c., uns. p.....*.40
 Chili arms on 5c., blue, red sur., *1.10; 1.35;
90; 1.30; 1.50
 Chili arms on 2c., carmine.....*.20
 Chili arms and horseshoe on 50c., rose.....*.20
 Chili arms and horseshoe on 1 sol., blue.....*.20
 Black horseshoe on 5c., blue......11; *.45
 Union Postal Peru on 2c., carmine......75; .50; .60
 Unpaid, 5c., with Lima Correos in circle and tri-
 angle.....*.35
 Ancash, 5c., blue, sur. inv.....*.25
 Arequipa, 1882, 10c., blue and black.....15; *.15
 25c., red and black, 6.10; *1.00;
*.75; 3.00
 1883, 25c., red and black, *.30; *.40;
*.20; *.15
 1884, 10c., slate......15; (2) *.32
 20c., carmine, violet sur.....*.425
 20c., carmine, black sur.....*.515
 1885, 5c., olive......10
 Ayacucho, 1885, 10c., gray, uns. p.....*2.80
 Chala, 5c., blue......20; .20
 10c., slate.....1.00
 Chiclayo, 5c., blue......15
 Moquega, 5c., blue......15; .15
 Pasco, 5c., blue......20
 Pura, 5c., blue......15
 20c., carmine and black.....1.00
 Puno, 1882, 25c., red, violet sur......50
 Yca, 5c., blue.....*.15; (2) .25
 Chilian stamps used in Lima and Callao—
 5c., blue, uns. p.....5.00
 50c., violet......75
 Revenue, 500 soles......35

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1854,	5c., orange, 7.25; 9.25; 3.75; slightly d., 9.50	
	5c., vermilion, 7.25; 3.75; 7.00; 5.10; 5.25;	
	.....3.75	
	10c., carmine, 4.50; 5.55; *5.75; uns. p.,	
	4.00; b. 8	16.40
	10c., rose	5.60
	1 r., blue, uns. p., 6.50; b. 4, 16.00; 3.50;	
	2.80; 2.00; s. 3, 9.00; 4.05; 3.50; 5.00;	
	3.25; 2.00; *4.00; *1.75; *1.15; *1.15;	
	*1.15; uns. p., *2.80; do. *2.90; do. *2.90;	
	do., 2.90; s. 4, *5.20; *1.35; *1.30; *1.00;	
	*1.00; b. 6... ..	*6.90; 2.00; 1.75
	1 r., blue, error "Corros," uns. p., 25.55; s.	
	3, center one being error "Corros," ..15.00	
	2 r., green, *5.00; 4.00; 3.00; 1.70; 4.10;	
	3.00; 4.00; uns. p., 4.40; s. 10	14.00
1859,	1 r. p., green, .80; 1.20; 1.20; 1.20; 1.60; 2.00	
	2 r. p., carmine	2.10
1859,	5c., vermilion, .45; b. 4, *1.00; do., *1.00;	
	do., *1.08; do., *1.04; do., *1.20; do.,	
	*1.00; do., *1.00; do., *1.24; do., 2.00; do.,	
	*1.30; do.	*.50
	10c., rose	*.75; .85; b. 4, 3.40
1860,	5c., vermilion, *4.40; b. 4, *2.00; (2) .90;	
	.....b. 10, 3.60	
1861,	5c., red .....	.50
1862,	5c., carmine (4) .....	.60
	10c., carmine, *1.00; *2.20; *1.90; *1.90;	
	... *2.25; *1.25; *1.40; *1.00; *1.30; *85	
	1 rl., violet	6.20; *7.75; *6.00
	2 rl., blue	5.10; *5.25
1863,	1 r. p. f., gray	*1.30
	1 r. p. f., green, *1.00; *80; *80; *80; *1.50	
1870,	40c., rose	*.55
1872,	complete, 5 var. ....	.85
1874,	complete, 4 var. ....	.88
	1 p. 25c., brown	1.00
1876,	12c., imp.	*.55
1877,	2c., blue ..	*1.75; 2.50; *1.25; *3.00; *2.10
1878,	100 m., carmine	*2.30
Provisional,	1870, 1 r. p., green, 1.00; 1.50; *1.00;	
	.....1.00	
	1872, 5c., vermilion .....	.50
	1 r., violet	12.00
	2 r., blue	5.00; 12.00
	1 r. p., gray	1.50
	2 r. p., carmine ..	*65; 1.50; 3.05
1879,	8c. on 100 m., carmine, error	
	"Coreros" .....	.50; .95
1881,	1 r. on 8c., brown, green sur. ..65;	
	.....70	
	1 r. on 5c., blue, green sur. rev.,	
	.....1.60	
	8c. on 2 r., rose, green sur. rev.,	
	.....1.15	
1883,	1 r. on 5c., blue, red sur., 1.90;	
	.....1.15; .60	
	1 r. on 12 1/4, black sur.	*.15
	1 r. on 12 1/4, red sur., .75; .75; .65	
	2 r. on 2 1/8	*.15
	10c. on 2c., red, green sur. ....	.50
	20c. on 8c., *40; *45; *90; *55	
	20c. on 8c., sur inv. ....	.90; 1.15
	2 r. on 250 m., blue, red double	
	sur.	70
	16c. on 2 r., blue, yellow sur.	
	.....*1.85; *50	
	1 r. on 10c., bistre, green sur.,	
	.....90; .80	
1885,	1 r. on 10 p., brown, red sur.,	
	4.00; 3.75; 1.00; *1.40; 1.20;	
	.....1.15	

Provisional, 1885, 1 r. on 1 p., green, red sur. *1.30;	
.....*1.25	
1888, 2 1/8 on 50c., bistre, carmine sur.,	
.....25	
Revenue used for postage, 1889, 2 1/8 on 2 1/8, blue,	
telegraph	15
3p., "Giro," blue. 60	
20c., "Giro," green 40	

POLAND.

Envelope, 1858, 1 1/2 k., red	*3.25
1860, 3 k., blue, *1.00; *1.55; *1.20; *1.00	
10k., black, *1.10; *2.75; *2.60;	
.....*1.50; *75	

PORTO RICO.

1873-76, complete, 12 var.	1.56
1877, 25c., imp.	*.15
50c., imp.	*.20
1p., imp.	*.25
1878, 5c., bistre	*1.15
10c., brown ..	*1.25; *1.80; *1.50; *2.50; 1.25
1880, 1p.	*.20
Set complete, 13 var.	*.75
1882, 8c., orange, .75; s. 3, one 8c., one 3c., and	
one 3c., brown, *1.10; *.80; *.75; uns. p.,	
one 8c. and one 3c.	1.10; *1.00
80c., olive brown	*.55
1884, 8c., brown, s. 3, 8c. in centre, 3c. on each	
side	*.55; do., *.75

PORTUGAL.

1853, 5r.	1.00; 1.00; 2.00
50r., 85; *.20; 1.30; reprint (?), *.80; 2.10; .75	
100r., reprint (?), *1.00; do., *2.50; do. *1.30	
1855, 5r.	1.30; 2.00; 1.75
50r.	*.45
1866, 80r.	*.35
100r.	*.40
120r.	*.45
1884, 500r.	*.60
1000r. ....	.55; .65; .65
Card, 1880, 10r., brown, error "Postal"	*1.55

PORTUGUESE INDIES.

1871, 10r.	*1.00; (2) *1.50
20r.	12.00; 2.00
40r.	*2.00
100r.	*3.00
300r., *2.25; *4.00; *2.75; *3.60; *4.25;	
.....*5.25; 2.90	
600r.	*3.10; *5.35
900r.	*1.70; *7.00; *4.25; *2.00; *4.00
1872, 20r.	*.55; *.15; *.15; 1.50
40r.	*.15
300r.	*2.20
600r.	*3.25; *2.00
1876, 10r.	*.60
100r.	*1.20
200r.	*1.10
300r.	*1.20; *3.25
600r.	*3.25
1877, 10r.	*.25; *.15; *.25; *.25
40r., uns. p.	*.75
100r.	*.50
200r.	*1.10; *1.60; *1.25; *.60
300r.	*2.75; *3.10
600r.	*3.40
900r.	*4.50; *2.75
1881, Provisional, 1 1/2 r. on 20r. of '76, *.75; 2.60;	
.....1.60; .50	
4 1/4 r. on 40r. of '77, *.55; *1.25	
4 1/2 r. on 100r. of '77, *3.00; *.65	
5r. on 10r. of '77 .....	.30; *.10; *.75

THE MANUFACTURE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

In studying the relation of the postage stamp to the progress of civilization, no division of the subject is more significant than the development and growth of their manufacture. The postal covers of Rowland Hill have little in common with the stamped envelopes of the present day, with their variations in value, denomination and size, and still less with the universal adhesive stamp. Remembering what an absolute necessity the postage stamp is to the life of to-day, it can hardly be believed that any country had the slightest hesitation in adopting it. But even so progressive a country as France followed the lead of Great Britain with a tardiness in marked contrast with the alacrity with which it now seizes upon any improvement in the postal system. In connection with a request of the French ministry for a credit of five hundred thousand dollars, to transfer the government manufactory of postal requisites from its present situation in cramped quarters in the rue d'Hauteville, to a more commodious location on the Boulevard Brune, a writer in the *Journal des Debats*, of the 27th of August last, reviews the history of the subject in a very interesting manner.

The article, for which we are indebted to the *Paris Postal* of September 20th, remarks upon the phenomenal increase in the use of the postage stamp. "Is an election approaching?" he remarks. "Postal requests for the suffrage of the benevolent elector fairly rain upon him. So enormous is the pressure upon the post office to insure the delivery of cards on New Year's day, that it becomes necessary to utilize the services of the police in addition to the usual force of carriers. Every one writes letters, from the amorous grisette to the ambitious statesman. From the mountains, from the sea, from the city, from the country, they pour into the mail in ever-increasing floods. They are piled up in wagons, crowded into cars, heaped up in offices, pelted by millions in all directions. To meet the exigencies of simple necessity, the French government is obliged to produce in less than a year the astonishing number of a thousand millions of stamps."

Postage stamps are now manufactured in France at a little less than four cents a thousand. This is a notable change from the time when the postal authorities, authorized by the decree of August 24, 1848, to sell at 20 and 40 centimes and 1 franc stamps or

wrappers the apposition of which upon a letter would cover the cost of its delivery—felt obliged to go across the channel and solicit Mr. Perkins, an Englishman, to provide for the purpose stamps such as had been used in Great Britain during the preceding eight years. This individual, however, demanded 1 franc for each sheet of 240 stamps. And so France was saved from "slavery to the hated Briton!" For such terms naturally could not be accepted. In view, then, of the impossibility of treating with Perkins, the government addressed itself to a Parisian engraver of medals, M. Hulot, who, within a few months, by the use of processes of galvanoplasty of his own invention, had succeeded in engraving and multiplying the one-hundred-franc note. The postal authorities awarded him the contract. He collected his material and set to work so that, on the 1st of January, 1849, the date fixed by the decree, every post office in France was provided with stamps. The monopoly of this manufacture was left in the hands of M. Hulot until 1876. He was required at his own risk and peril to furnish the post office with all the stamps that might be called for, at the rate of a franc and a half a thousand.

This price was reasonable, for the contractor had advances of funds, and the consumption was small in amount. But the use of stamps increased rapidly, and M. Hulot realized profits so excessive that, in 1860, the government decided to share them itself. The price was then reduced to 1 franc per thousand for the first 200,000,000; 90 centimes for the next 200,000,000, and 80 centimes for the remainder. M. Hulot agreed to this reduction. In January, 1869, the figures were again reduced to 60 centimes per thousand for the first 500 millions and 50 centimes for the remainder. This rate remained in force until 1876, when the government assumed the manufacture itself.

In 1872, a commission, called the Stamp Office Commission, was appointed by the Minister of Finance to enquire if there was any advantage in concentrating into a single establishment, in imitation of the British stamp office, the manufacture of all postage and revenue stamps. The Bank of France was charged with the consideration of the question. Its conclusions were in favor of the government's manufacturing its own stamps, and after they were modified in minor details to suit the views of the post

office, that department charged the bank with the work from February, 1875, until the government could undertake the manufacture—a period of two years. The government engaged to indemnify the bank for the expenses of establishing its plant, and ultimately to purchase it. The bank agreed in turn to furnish the 1200 million stamps required for use during the two years.

Accordingly, in July, 1875, M. Hulot was notified to cease his deliveries after the 1st of January, 1876, and in August a competition for a new type of stamp was announced. Three prizes of 1,500, 800 and 300 francs, respectively, were offered for competition. The first prize, 1,500 francs, was awarded to M. Sage for a design representing "Commerce and Peace uniting and ruling the World." This is the design of the current stamps. The second prize was won by M. C. Chaplain, for "France seated," which figures on the colonial stamps, a design to be replaced on the 1st of January next by "Commerce and Industry causing the French Colors to float on the Seas," adopted at a recent competition—a circumstance which will be of interest to collectors. The design to which the third prize was awarded, "Thought taking Wing and diffusing Light," by M. Picault, was not used.

M. Mouchon, an engraver in *taille-douce*, was charged with reducing the designs adopted to the dimensions of a postage stamp. The plates, with the designs for figures denoting the various values, were ready in good time, and the Bank began the issue, or rather the production of stamps, early in 1876. The work was installed in the rue d'Hauteville, in a handsome hotel, of which there is left only the ceilings of oak, carved doors, a staircase with landings paved with mosaic, and finely sculptured balustrade. For a merely temporary beginning, the place was sufficient, although the government did not assume the manufacture of stamps until four years had elapsed, and then it simply continued the work in the same structure. The post office having by that time been erected into a distinct ministry, the project, advanced in 1878, of making room for it in the basement of the Mint, was abandoned, and it has remained permanently in the rue d'Hauteville.

The Bank of France, in 1876, its first year's work, produced the stamps at 58 centimes per thousand. At the time of the cession to the Ministry of Postal and Telegraphic Affairs, a thousand stamps cost 33 centimes. At present, they cost 19 centimes,

a reduction due to the substitution of competitive for private purchase, to improvements in apparatus, and to the constant increase in their use, an advance accelerated in 1878 by the reduction of home letter postage from 25 to 15 centimes.

It may be noted in passing that the reduction in postage had also the effect of diminishing the use of postal cards—10 and 15 centimes. Introduced in 1873 without stamp and of rather small size, the postal card was remodeled in 1876, in deference to the demands of the public, its designing was submitted to the ateliers of the rue d'Hauteville, which produced a card of larger size than the former and provided with a stamp imprinted upon it. From that time the postal card advanced in popularity without cessation, in spite of the concurrent progress of postage stamps and in spite of the other successive additions to the productions of the post office: letter cards, pneumatic envelopes, stamped envelopes and newsbands, postal notes, money orders, telegraph cards and reply telegraph cards, the last of which are but little known, and will be referred to again.

The accounts of the rue d'Hauteville record a production, in 1890, of the following articles, at a cost per thousand noted on the right of the column:

1,483,009,500 postage stamps, at.....	\$0 04
49,613,938 postal cards, at.....	0 50
24,624,436 money orders, at.....	1 59
16,794,000 newsbands, at.....	0 30
9,489,300 five-centime stamped envelopes, at.....	0 60
2,219,712 fifteen-centime stamped envelopes, at.....	1 20
8,436,000 letter cards, at.....	1 20
5,934,704 telegraph cards, at.....	0 81
1,782,600 postal notes, at.....	3 80

And in this list are not included the stamps made for the colonies, the Regency of Tunis, and the Principality of Monaco, the total of which in the same year amounted to 14,825,400 francs, nor the telegraph and postal cards of the colonies, the envelopes and bands designed for special purposes, the postage-due stamps, bulletins of telephone conversations, or the deposit stamps of the postal savings banks.

In spite of the limited space available, the most striking feature of the manufactory is its neatness. Not a rag, not a bit of the paper which covers the floors and tables, not a spot of grease can litter the machines or dryers where the stamps pass. Everywhere the greatest order prevails. In fact, the work is concerned with units so small

that it is necessary to maintain the most systematic routine and the most complete system of checks. The sheets are counted after each manipulation, or about thirteen times, from the arrival of the paper at the factory until its departure for the post office. A mislaid sheet of stamps, then, has to be found as soon⁶ as its disappearance is discovered.

The manufacture of stamps is comprised in two distinct divisions: 1. The mechanical work proper, directed by a mechanical superintendent, M. Gaumel, who has had charge of the work ever since it was relinquished by M. Hulot, and to whom is due the majority of the improvements, *i. e.*, the greater part of the practical economies. 2. The management of the business has been entrusted to a superintendent of accounts, M. Ducloux, charged with the accounts and the general business management.

The factory of the rue d'Hauteville employs about 250 hands, men and women. It purchases only the raw materials. It makes and repairs its own rollers, prepares its own gum and its own varnish, and makes its own inks from powders mixed in secret and mathematically uniform proportions.

About 250,000 sheets enter the factory each day. Received by the ream, they are, under the direction of the superintendent of accounts, verified and divided into packages of 1,000, then turned over to the mechanical superintendent, who also verifies the number. The sheet then passes in blank on to the plates of a machine where it receives the foundation tint, varying according to the value of the stamp—green for the 5 centime stamp, blue for the 15 centime stamp, etc. The plates are so made that when the sheet emerges from the machine, it bears six tinted rectangles separated from one another by two bands of the original paper, with a tinted band between them. When dried, it is passed upon the impression plates of the vignette machine, provided with rectangular electro-types of fifty stamps each, produced from impressions in gutta percha and galvanic baths by a protracted series of delicate manipulations too extensive to be described here.

Six sets of fifty stamps are then printed upon each of the tinted rectangles. The machine also prints colored lines in the intervals left clear—so that those interspaces which are as large as a stamp cannot be utilized by counterfeiters—and, at the extremities of these, certain marks which afterwards serve to secure precision in cutting the sheets.

These sheets of three hundred stamps each are then carried to the gumming machine, where each receives $5\frac{1}{2}$ grammes of Senegal gum. Each stamp receives the same amount of gum, for a very simple adjusting screw permits the regulation of the machine so that the layer of gum is always mathematically the same. Moreover, three times a day, ten sheets are weighed before and after gumming to verify the uniformity of the process. An average of a thousand sheets an hour pass under the rollers of this machine. Then they are laid to dry on screens, after which they pass into the hands of women, who separate them into packages of two hundred sheets each and send them to a workman who divides them into two exactly equal halves of a hundred and fifty stamps. These are the sheets sold in the postoffices and tobacco shops. They are finally passed in packages of five superposed sheets into the frame of the perforating machine, which runs a line of perforations about each stamp. After a last count, the sheets are transmitted to the superintendent of accounts. The stamp is finished.

In spite of the delays occasioned by the necessities of checking, the factory is able to produce in an ordinary day of ten hours 6,800 sheets of a hundred and fifty stamps. When, in the course of the long process, the paper is torn or soiled, if there be but a single damaged stamp, the entire set of fifty stamps is separated from the uninjured set, but it is not thrown away. As the superintendent of accounts has to furnish to the government the exact number of sheets, either whole or damaged, that he has received from the contractors, these fractions of sheets are collected and arranged so as to constitute whole sheets. Every three months an inspection commission meets, and, after due verification, mutilates them into shreds, which are then turned into baths, where, by acids and steam, they are reduced to pulp.

Without entering into the details of the manufacture of the products other than the stamps proper which flow from the ateliers of the rue d'Hauteville, they may be passed rapidly in review, pausing only at the peculiarities which they present.

Nothing need be said of the telephone bulletins, the postage due stamps or the newsbands—1, 2 and 3 centimes. The manufacture of stamped envelopes presents a difficulty—the stamp must be printed upon a plain sheet before the envelope is cut out, so as to fall exactly in the upper corner of

the envelope. To obtain this result, the machine imprints upon the sheet at the same time with the stamps—twelve or twenty in number, according to the size of the envelopes—certain guide-marks to show where the cuts must be made in order to bring the stamp into its proper position. The gumming of the envelopes was done by hand previous to 1890. One man could gum eighteen thousand a day. This is now done by a machine which two men can operate, gumming 100,000 envelopes in the same time.

The small five-centime envelopes are used chiefly for the transmission of visiting cards. But the large ones of the same value are very little known and sold in very small quantities. They can be employed with advantage by large business establishments who issue large numbers of circulars in unsealed covers. The fifteen-centime envelopes are also made in large, medium and small sizes.

Newsbands and stamped envelopes can be ordered directly from the government at a cost of two francs a thousand in addition to the value of the stamps. Not less than a thousand of a kind, however, will be made for any individual.

The printing of the telegraph cards, letter cards and postal cards is simple. The only defect in their manufacture lies in the gumming of the two former, which is done by hand. A skillful workman gums about fifty telegraph cards at a stroke of the brush. This is not enough, however. To replace this primitive procedure, M. Gaumel has devised a very curious machine, which gums an entire sheet of twenty-four cards by the turn of a cylinder. To gum the other products of the factory, only a change of the cylinder is required. A man can gum six thousand cards a day, but the machine can gum six thousand sheets of twenty-four cards in the same time, doing the work of

twenty-four men and saving forty thousand francs a year, if a daily production of six thousand sheets be taken as the basis of calculation.

The thirty-centime telegraph card, the "blue," is well known, but hardly anything is known of the sixty-centime reply telegraph card, or the one-franc reply card, which is particularly useful when a reply is desired from a person who is not a subscriber to the telephone. This card is of the same size as the ordinary card but of rose color, and bears on one side a rectangle of rose paper on which are printed directions and the words Reply Check. When a person sends a message on this card, the telegraph clerk detaches the reply check, which he keeps, and sends to the destination with the message an ordinary blue card. The recipient writes his reply on the "blue," which is transmitted to the original sender with the reply check.

For the direct purposes of manufacture in the rue d'Hauteville, no less than sixty-two machines are used, including twenty-one presses, all driven by two steam engines of twenty-five horse power. The floor space occupies about two thousand square metres, including two long galleries at the level of the first floor. A portion of this space is occupied, moreover, by the boilers and the repair shops. The building is a veritable hotbed of industry. Crowded into every nook and cranny are workers of steel and brass, directed by hands of flesh and blood. Knowing all this, it is easier to understand the extent and importance assumed by the work of making the postage stamps of one country, and to comprehend the enormous volume of skilled labor demanded for the production of the hundreds of billions of postage stamps used every year throughout the world. Almost an industry itself, it fosters and contributes to all other industries.

Captain James E. Pilcher, U. S. A.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., on or before the 15th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Branch of American Philatelic Association)—Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage. For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, P. O. Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

The 107th regular meeting, held January 20th, 1892, was called to order by the President, the following members being present: Messrs. August Dejonge, Henry Clotz, Dr. Odendall, R. H. Benary, R. R. Bauer, A. Wehl, Hugo Kessler and F. C. Vehslage.

Minutes of the 106th regular meeting adopted as read. The Executive Committee reported favorably upon the applications of Mrs. Mary D. H. Bassett,

A. R. Rogers and Wm. Kleine, who were unanimously elected members of this society.

The Exchange Manager writes,—"At the last regular meeting of our society I was unable to make a report on account of a great number of outstanding circuits. As I leave on the 5th of January for Europe, I succeeded in getting all the circuits returned, which enabled me to close up all my accounts before leaving, and at the same time render my report.

Below you will find specified sales for the two months, viz:—November and December, to the amount of \$556.19.

Three circuits, No. 92 from a New York friend, No. 96 from Trier, Germany, and No. 105 from Brunswick, are left over with the consent of their respective owners.

From circuit No. 97 nothing was sold, as the prices were too high.

I also beg to call the attention of the members to the fact that these 20 circuits reported to-day were all, with the exception of the one from the NATIONAL SOCIETY, sent to me personally, and I must reserve the right of arranging these circuits as I think best.

From the time I leave, and until I return, I place all further circuits in the hands of Mr. Henry Clotz, who kindly offered his services, which I hope will be acceptable to the society.

Thanking the members of this society for the spirit of friendship which always prevails among us, which greatly facilitates the fulfilment of the duties that are entrusted to me, and hoping to meet you in the March meeting, I am yours truly,

R. F. ALBRECHT."

LIST OF SALES.

Circuit	69, from	Kopenhagen.....	sold \$13 29
"	81, "	Köln, Germany.....	" 10 75
"	82, "	New York.....	" 15 82
"	83, "	Chicago.....	" 10 70
"	85, "	St. Louis.....	" 56 16
"	87, "	Bethlehem, Pa.....	" 13 28
"	88, "	Hamburg, Ger.....	" 28 05
"	89, "	Brooklyn.....	" 8 37
"	90, "	New York.....	" 96 62
"	91, "	New York.....	" 7 05
"	93, "	Chicago.....	" 5 48
"	94, "	Chicago.....	" 6 45
"	95, "	Kopenhagen.....	" 35 59
"	98, "	Buffalo.....	" 40 60
"	99, "	London.....	" 10 67
"	100, "	New York.....	" 39 44
"	101, "	Trier, Ger.....	" 10 29
"	102, "	Nat'l Phil. Society... "	" 8 32
"	103, "	Hull, Eng.....	" 9 27
"	104, "	Paris.....	" 129 65
"	106, "	New York.....	" 34

\$556 19

Upon motion the report was accepted and a vote of thanks tendered our Exchange Manager.

The President reported that our new member, Mr. Frank A. Knoll, was presented with a fine healthy girl. The society send their best congratulations.

The committee on permanent albums reported sales of several volumes to collectors in India.

Mr. Geo. H. Watson presented the society with the last number of his "Post Card Catalogue," which was accepted with thanks and ordered bound with the other parts in one volume.

Dr. Steffan, from the Steamer "Augusta Victoria," presented the society with a lot of counterfeit stamps presented to him as genuine by a friend. Upon motion these were accepted with thanks.

There were also received for the counterfeit album three stamps of Bremen and two of Luxemburg from an unknown friend.

Mr. Witt sent stamps of Bremen, St. Lucia and Moldavia. Mr. J. W. Scott sent the 90c. Brazil, first issue. All of which were received with thanks and ordered placed in the album.

Communication from the Iron Steamboat Co. was read and laid on the table.

Communication from M. Raaf, costumer, was read and laid on the table.

Communication from G. H. Watson, Exchange Manager of the "National Philatelic Society," was read, offering to send sheets to the S. I. P. S. Mr. Clotz, our Exchange Manager pro tem., was instructed to accept the offer.

The President read a communication from Mr. A. R. Rogers stating that he intends to have on exhibition, in the Philatelic display at the World's Columbian Exposition, large frames containing the photographs of the members belonging to the leading philatelic societies.

On motion made by Mr. Clotz, seconded by Dr. Odendall, it was *Resolved*, That this society furnish Mr. Rogers with the photographs of the members and pay him for the frame, the same to become the property of the society when the exposition is over.

Mr. Witt sent for inspection specimens of the three issues of the Paris Postal Packet Stamp.

Mr. F. W. H. Hahn, member Number 84 of this society, presented us with a fine specimen of Wharton's United States Dispatch Stamp, with a full history of the origin of the same. The letter has been sent to Mr. J. W. Scott and will be published in the next issue of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried, that we tender Mr. Hahn our thanks for his researches and for the stamp.

Messrs. F. W. H. Hahn and Frank A. Knoll sent their photographs for the society's album, which were accepted with thanks.

The C. H. Meekel Stamp and Publishing Company offer to send the *Weekly News* to the members for 50c. per annum, providing the names and money are sent at one time. Members wishing to subscribe are requested to send their names and cash to the Secretary.

Meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

F. C. VEHS�AGE, Secretary.

The 108th regular meeting, February 17th, 1892, called to order at 8 p. m., by the President, with the following members present: Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, Dr. G. Odendall, Bauer, Clotz, Weber, Kessler, Schindler and Vehslage.

Mr. Clotz proposed Mr. E. T. Parker; referred to Executive Committee.

Some counterfeit stamps were received from Mr. Witt, and Mr. Schindler donated Vol. IV. of Heitmann's Illustrated Journal and a set of Frankford locals, issued by the Frankford Phil. Soc., on their Tenth Anniversary. The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., limited, presented the *American Journal of Phil.*, bound for 1891. Our best thanks to the kind donors. We also received from the Postmaster at Stapleton, a copy of the Postmaster General's Report for 1891, for which he receives the thanks of the Society.

The President reports that the petition to Congress, received from the National Society, in regard to duty on postage stamps, was sent by him to Mr. James W. Covett, the representative of the First Congressional District of N. Y., with over 200 signatures.

He received on February 15th the following reply:

August DeJonge, Esq.,

MY DEAR SIR: Yours, enclosing petition for the placing of used and unused postage stamps upon the free list, was duly received, and the petition introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

It will give me very great pleasure to aid in every way in my power in securing the desired relief.

Very truly yours,

JAMES W. COVETT.

After adjournment at 9:30 p. m., the stamps of Greece were discussed, but owing to lack of time this subject will be resumed at our next regular meeting, which takes place on March 16th, 1892.

F. C. VERSLAGE, *Secretary*.

THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 130th regular meeting was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on the evening of February 4th, President Wolsieffer presiding and fifteen members being present.

Auctioneer Niemz made a short report, and Messrs. Withrow and Bradt were thanked for donations to the library.

Messrs. Wm. C. H. Duensing, Chicago, and Wm. A. Crozier, Chelsea, Mass., were elected to membership.

The names of the following applicants were posted, to be considered at the next meeting:

A. R. Rogers, N. Y. City, proposed by S. B. Bradt.

C. Witt, N. Y. City, by P. H. Dilg.

Geo. B. Tuthill, Sioux Falls, S. D., by P. M. Wolsieffer.

Adjournment at 10:15 p. m.

The 131st regular meeting was held February 18th, and attended by twelve members, President Wolsieffer in the chair.

Auctioneer Niemz submitted a report thanking Mr. S. B. Bradt for allowing the society the use of his paper for advertising their next auction sale.

A "World's Fair" subscription list was started, the members pledging themselves to pay, monthly, the amount opposite their signatures.

Messrs. Church, Witt, Rogers and Tuthill were elected to membership, while the names of the following applicants were posted:

Geo. L. Toppan, Chicago, by S. B. Bradt.

F. H. Knowlton, Fremont, Neb., proposed by S. B. Bradt.

A. Follansbee, Chicago, by C. C. Adams, Chas. W. Stutesman, Bunker Hill, Ind., by C. E. Severn.

H. H. Bordewick, Detroit, Mich., by P. M. Wolsieffer, Chicago.

Adjournment at 10:10 p. m.

C. E. SEVERN, *Secretary*,
448 Racine Ave.

THE ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 19th regular meeting, held February 5th, 1892, called to order at 9 p. m., President Maj. C. E. Dutton in the chair, and nine members present.

Mr. Heusinger proposed for active membership Mr. Wallace Smith, of Galveston, Texas, and for corresponding membership Mr. S. H. Huston, of Houston, Texas, and Mr. Geo. H. Watson, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Dr. Breeding proposed for corresponding membership Dr. Geo. F. Heath, of Monroe, Mich.

Mr. Huberich proposed for corresponding membership Mr. R. R. Bogert, of New York.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

The 20th regular meeting, held February 19th, 1892, came to order at 9:30 p. m., Vice-President Heusinger in the chair and six members and one visitor in attendance.

Alfred E. Fritz, R. M. Spencer and Chase Higgins were unanimously elected members.

Mr. Heusinger proposed for active membership Messrs. W. H. Patterson, H. Muenzenberger and B. Mackensen, all of San Antonio, and Mr. Jesse proposed for active membership Mr. D. Deweese, also of San Antonio.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

CHAS. H. HUBERICH, *Secretary*,
P. O. Box 640, San Antonio, Texas.

THE BOSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—At the meeting of February 10th it was voted to organize a Sales Department, to be in charge of the Secretary; also that informal auctions be held at any meeting, provided that the stamps be listed according to Scott, and list signed by owner, who must in every case guarantee stamps.

C. H. W. STRONGMAN, *Secretary*,
P. O. Box 7, Boston, Mass.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

ADHESIVES.

Afghanistan.—(VI. 16.) The *Stamp News* is informed of the discovery of the 1 shahi, of the issue dated 1290, printed in violet instead of black.

1 shahi, violet; 1290.

Argentine.—(VI. 16.) The authorities have been following up sharply printers of these stamps for touching up the plates without permission, it is reported. Besides the 1 centavo already noted, the 6 and ¼ cents have also been touched up, and the latter is now said to be on bluish paper.

Belgium.—(V. 126.) M. Moens has the 1 centime with the error CENTIMF.

1 centime, gray; CENTIMF.

British Bechuanaland.—(VI. 16.) Two of the Cape stamps have been surcharged vertically with

"British Bechuanaland" in much larger type than formerly.

1 penny, red; *black*.

2 " " brown; "

British East Africa.—(VI. 16.) The color of the ½ anna has been changed, and between the acts, the 3 annas has been surcharged to supply a temporary (philatelic) need.

½ anna on 3s., black on red; *black*.

" " black on yellow; "

British North Borneo.—(VI. 7.) The *Philatelic Record* reports a new surcharge. This time it is the 8 cents, with "6 cents" in black.

6 cents on 8c., green; *black*.

Bulgaria.—(IV. 211.) A new set is said to be in preparation for this principality. We hope that they

will bear the likeness of Prince Ferdinand, for the lion is getting to be a rather old story.

Cape of Good Hope.—(V. 195.) Several of our readers have written us recently, calling attention to the 4 penny with anchor watermark as something new. On the authority of *Le Timbre Poste*, we chronicled this stamp in January, 1891, but it is quite possible that it has only recently come into general use. We have one on a letter that was mailed November 28.

Cauca.—(IV. 294.) The *American Journal of Philately* recently chronicled a stamp for this department, but gave no particulars concerning it. In the center are the arms of Colombia, in a circle inscribed "Provincia de Cauca" and "Correos." At the top, in two lines, is "Republica de Colombia," and at the bottom, "Cinco Centavos," also in two lines. In the upper corners, numerals of value in circles, and in the lower corners, small shields with numerals.

5 centavos, red on rose.

Why is this inscribed Provincia and not Departamento?

Colombia.—(V. 108.) The cubiertas with declared value are somewhat changed in design. The arms are in the center, as before, but the top inscription now reads "Republica — de Colombia," in a straight line across the entire upper part of the stamp, in two solid labels. The second vine at the left of the arms is now "Value () Centavos", the other inscriptions being placed as before, but in much smaller type.

10 centavos, black on rose.

Cuba.—(V. 209.) H. L. Gray has shown us some of the 1892 set. The only change is in the colors.

$\frac{1}{2}$ mil. de peso, violet brown.

1 " " "

2 " " "

3 " " "

4 " " "

8 " " "

1 cent. de peso, olive.

2 " " lilac brown.

2½ " " vermilion.

20 " " blue.

Curacao.—(VI. 16.) Three values of the new set with the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina are announced. The design is the same as the old set, with the exception of the substitution of the Queen's portrait, which is the same as on the issue of the mother country.

12½ cent, green.

15 " rose.

25 " brown.

Diego Suarez.—(VI. 7.) Two more of these everlasting surcharges. This time it is "1891 — Diego Suarez — 5c", in three lines that run diagonally across the stamp, with dashes between.

5 c. on 10 cent., black on violet; red.

5 c. on 20 " red on green; black.

Dutch Indies.—(V. 22.) Queen Wilhelmina's portrait has been substituted for that of King William, on the 20 cent stamp.

20 cents, blue.

One of our contemporaries gives the color as green, but it is probably the same as the old issue.

France.—(V. 209.) The 15 centimes is to be printed on blue network, after the manner of the

safety paper used for bank checks. The 2 francs of the unpaid set has been withdrawn, as it was not used, and a fifty centimes of the same design as the rest of the series is to be issued.

Great Britain.—(VI. 7.) The editor of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* informs us that the 4 penny stamp will soon be withdrawn and a four-pence halfpenny issued in its place.

The *Stamp News* announces the 2½ penny with the surcharge "I. R. Official."

2½ pence, violet on blue; black.

Le Timbre Poste also chronicles the same stamp with "Gov't Parcels."

2½ pence, violet on blue; black.

Grenada.—(V. 56.) H. Corbett sends us a specimen of the 8 penny with "2 ½ d." surcharged in black on the head. It may also be found inverted and double. The 4 pence is to be withdrawn, Mr. Corbett is informed, as it is no longer needed.

2½ p. on 8 pence, bistre; black.

C. W. Lomler has sent us a 1 pound revenue, postmarked "Feb. 7 84", which he found in an old collection, the owner of which gave him every assurance of its being genuinely used for postage. This value has not been noted before, we think.

1 pound, green and orange.

Greece.—(V. 127.) Mr. Chaidopoulos sends us the 2 lepta, Athens print, perforate 11½ and imperforate.

2 lepta, pale bistre; perf. (2 shades.)

2 " " imperf. "

India.—(VI. 16.) The new value of 2 annas 6 pies has the same design as the 4a. 6p. which it replaces. Watermark Star, perforate 14.

2 annas 6 pies, green.

Malta.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces the 5 shillings with Crown C. A. watermark. There seems to be some confusion concerning this stamp among the cataloguers, for several authorities do not mention it at all with C. C. watermark, but give the whole set as C. A. The early supplies of this stamp bore a very faint watermark, which certainly appears more like the C. C. type than the C. A.

5 shillings, carmine.

Mexico.—(VI. 7.) H. L. Gray sends us two more values with the watermark noted a few months since.

3 centavos, scarlet.

4 " "

10 " "

Morocco.—The *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* announces a stamp which is said to have been issued by the son of the French vice-consul at Marzagan, and who has established a sort of pony express, we should judge, between that place and the capital.

Rectangular stamp with large numerals of value in oval; "Service de Courriers" and "Mazagan a Maroc" below. Perforate 11.

25 (centimes) carmine.

Netherlands.—(VI. 7.) The following are the dates of issue of several of the new stamps.

15 cents, brown; December.

20 " green; January.

22½ " blue-green; December.

25 " violet; "

50 " bistre; "

A 3 cent stamp for local postage is to be issued about the first of this month. It will be printed in yellow and bear the portrait of the Queen.

Norway.—(V. 39.) The 1 ore is now printed in a dark gray-brown color.

1 ore, dark gray-brown.

Birmoor.—(IV. 295.) *De Postiljen* announces the 3 pies with the same surcharge as the other official stamps.

3 pies, orange; black.

Sokotra.—This island in the Gulf of Aden is the latest British possession to issue stamps. Two values of the Cyprus adhesives have been surcharged "Sokotra" above, and a new value below.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 1 penny, carmine.

1 " 2 " blue.

"Sokotra is a large island lying 150 miles off Cape Guardafui, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. It is about 82 miles long by 20 broad, and its area is variously computed at from 1300 to 3000 square miles. Since 1876 it has been under British protection, a subsidy being paid to the Arab Sultan of Keshin, he undertaking not to cede the island to any power but England. In 1886 it was formally annexed by England, and is now provisionally ruled by the Resident of Aden. The capital, Tamarida, is situated on the north-east coast. The island is famed for its aloes, and also exports dragon's blood, dates, figs, etc."—*Hazell's Annals*.

Sierra Leone.—(V. 109.) Henry F. King sends us word that he has the 3 pence yellow with the C.C. watermark sideways. These errors are due to feeding the sheets into the press the wrong way.

Sweden.—(VI. 17.) We learn from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* that the 1, 2, 3 and 40 ore stamps of the new type are nearly ready, and that there will be a 1 krona stamp, which will be of a different shape from the rest, probably taking that of the official stamps. The rate on money orders having been changed, it is the expectation that there will be a 15 ore stamp issued. The "Lösen" stamps are now permanently retired from service.

United States.—*Wells, Fargo & Co.* C. W. Mexia sends us a new (?) newspaper stamp used by this company. It is type set and is inscribed as follows:

"Wells Fargo & Co's Express. 1 LB. Prepaid newspaper stamp. 1 CT. in payment of Charges on Newspapers and Magazines to all Points reached by this Company in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, New Mexico, Wyoming and Dakota.

If the package contains any other matter, charge tariff rate in addition to the stamp. Dudley Evans, Gen'l Supt."

There is a T shaped border around the inscription, measuring 75x51 mm. It will be noticed that there is an error in the inscription, the s of stamp having dropped out. Perforate 12.

1 cent, black on pink.

ENVELOPES.

Bavaria.—(V. 230.) The following printed-to-order envelopes are noted by one of the German papers:

3 pfennig, brown on white, blue inside, 120x95mm.

10 " carmine " " 155x124mm.

20 " blue " " 155x124mm.

Great Britain.—(VI. 18.) We are indebted to S. C. Skipton for the new $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny envelope. The design is the same as the claret one, except that the

date plugs are omitted. The paper is a tough bond paper, and is watermarked "De La Rue & Co. Extra Tough."

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, blue on white, 140x78 mm.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 140x110 mm.

Sweden.—(V. 109.) The 2 ore envelope is similar in design to the other values, but has the following inscription around the outside of the frame: "For lokalforsändelse utan skriftligt meddelande." (For local communications without written notes.)

2 ore, yellow ochre.

The flap is similar to that on the 4 ore.

United States.—(V. 109.) C. S. Mackie sends us a large baronial envelope, of the current knife, and with the present stamp, but with the old U. S. watermark. We are not sure that this has been noted before, and so mention it here.

We recently received a 1 cent envelope of the current issue (size D) which is a curiosity. The paper (white) bears no trace whatever of any watermark, and stranger than all, is not laid but wove. Has anyone seen another such? It was sent by a boot and shoe firm in Boston.

1 cent blue on white wove; 89x160 mm.

POST CARDS.

Bavaria.—(V. 230.) The 20 pfennig Mandat has been issued with the date 1892.

20 pfennig, blue, 1892.

Barbados.—The *Philatelic Record* is informed that the double $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny has been surcharged "One Penny" in violet with a hand stamp.

1x1 penny on $1\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p., mauve; violet.

Bermuda.—The *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* reports a 1 penny reply card of the usual type.

1x1 penny, carmine.

Germany.—(VI. 18.) The following have been heard of since our last list:

5 pfennig, green.

891 a f.

791 a.

1291 b c f g i.

5x5 pfennig, green

891 m.

1291 f.

10 pfennig, carmine.

791 a f.

891 b.

M. O. 20 pfennig, blue.

891, 1291.

No value, black.

791, 891, 1291.

India.—(V. 10.) The *Stamp News* reports that the $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna cards have been surcharged "One Anna" in block type.

1 anna on $1\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue; black.

1x1 " " $1\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue; black.

Great Britain.—(IV. 296.) The *Stamp News* has seen the Jubilee card printed on both sides.

Queensland.—(IV. 94.) Penny halfpenny cards have been issued of a design similar to that of the current issue. The Postal Union inscriptions are in two lines, above the central inscription, and the stamp is rectangular, with a head of Victoria in circle, name above, "Post Card" between pentagons containing numerals below, "3 half" at left of center

and "Pence" at right. The usual instructions are found on the reply card, in the left lower corner, in French and English. Size 129x84 mm.

1½ pence, brown.
1½x1½ " "

Sokotra.—The 1 piaster Cyprus has been surcharged "Sokotra Island" across the name, and the stamp is treated like the adhesives.

½ anna on 1 piaster, carmine; black.

LETTER CARDS.

Brasil, U. S. Of.—(V. 212.) From *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* we take the following list of dates of issue of the numerous colors of paper that the letter card has been issued on. All are in 1891.

March 6, yellow bistre.

April — brown.

May 22, green (2 shades).

August 8, blue violet.

November 18, clear brown.

" 21, orange.

" 27, buff.

December 14, flesh color.

From *De Postiljon* we hear of three new varieties. The stamp, inscriptions, and view of Rio, etc., are all in one color, and the interior of the cards is white, the third variety being ruled inside.

80 reis, carmine on salmon.

80 " red-brown on chocolate.

80 " carmine on cream.

From *La Carte Postal* we learn of its issue on still another color, with the ruled lines inside like the last.

80 reis, carmine and blue on rose.

We give the above for what it is worth. We must confess it looks a little mixed up. Perhaps Mr. Watson can straighten things out for us.

Egypt.—(IV. 191.) The 1 piaster envelope letter is now inscribed the same as the 5 millimes, the three Arabic characters being replaced by some half a dozen or so.

1 piaster, blue.

Great Britain.—Editor Skipton, of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, has our thanks for the first sight of the card which was issued February 11. It bears the same stamp as the current 1 penny post card, and has the royal arms over the "Letter Card" in the center. At the bottom, on the margin, is "To open the letter card tear off the edge at the perforation." On the reverse side in two lines: "If used for transmission abroad the additional postage required should be supplied by means of adhesive stamps."

1 penny, carmine on light blue.

TELEGRAPHS.

Cuba.—(IV. 191.) From H. L. Gray we have received the new stamps for 1892. The design is unchanged, the colors being the only modification.

5 cent, de peso, blue.

10 " " orange vermillion.

20 " " carmine.

40 " " green.

Canada.—(V. 25.) The *Dominion Philatelist* announces the 1892 frank stamp of the C. P. R. It is unchanged, except in the date.

Frank stamp, black.

Monaco.—A telephone ticket of a similar design to those of France is being printed at the National printing office in Paris. It will bear a stamp with the portrait of Prince Albert, and will be of the value of 10 centimes.

Nicaragua.—The *Philatelic Monthly* records the new stamps with the surcharge "Telegrafos", a 25 centavos being added to the set.

1 centavo, blue; red.

2 " brown; blue.

5 " green; red.

10 " orange; blue.

20 " slate; red.

25 " yellow; red.

50 " carmine; blue.

1 peso, dark blue; black.

2 " red; blue.

5 " purple; red.

10 " carmine; blue.

Spain.—*Le Timbre Poste* describes and illustrates two stamps used on the Andalusian railway lines. They are typographed and bear simply an inscription in six lines. "F. C. Andaluces Servicio publico de Telegrafos", with the value and a serial number. They were issued imperforate, in 1883, and perforate 13½ in 1886. They are not sold to the public, but are affixed by the clerks, one part being on the dispatch and the other on the coupon or receipt.

10 cent de peseta, blue.

1 peseta, red.

United States.—(VI. 19.) At last we have a telephone stamp. *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* illustrates a stamp, issued by the Southern New England Telephone Co., which has the familiar bell in a circle inscribed with, "Good for messages between all points in Connecticut." Above in scrolls is the name of the company. No color or value is mentioned by the *News*.

AUCTION SALES.

We have not space to mention all the stamps which brought high prices at the various sales, but will content ourselves with mentioning the leading ones:

Scott Stamp & Coin Co., February 4-5, 1892.

Brunswick, 1863, roul., 1 sgr., yellow paper. \$17 00
India, 1854, 4 annas, blue and red, unused. 5 00
India, 1867, official, 2a., lilac. 10 00
Mecklenburg Schwerin, ¼ red, rouletted. 14 50
Mexico, 3 cent., eagle, uncanceled. 24 00
Nevis, sheet of 12 1sh., lithographed. 24 00
Oldenburg, 1860, ¼ gr., orange. 11 00

Saxony, 3 pfennig, red. \$18 75
Spain, 3c., Madrid. 21 00
Basle, 2 ½ r. 15 50
Geneva, 5c. env., used as adhesive on part of letter. 23 00
Tasmania, 1853, 1 penny, strip of four. 44 00
Two Sicilies, 1860, Savoy Cross, ½ g., blue. 14 00
Western Australia, 1856, 2p., red paper, unc. 16 50

S. B. Bradt Co., January 20, 1892.

United States, 1870, 10 cent, grilled. \$ 5 05
British Bechuanaland, £1. 4 75

Cape of Good Hope, 4 pence, wood block ...	4 00
Portugal, 1853, 100 reis.....	6 25
Victoria, 1 penny on 4 penny	20 00

Cheverley, Wilson & Co., London, Dec. 16-17, 1891.

Naples, 1/2 tornese, arms, unused	£32 0 0
Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow.....	13 0 0
Afghanistan (1289), 6 shahi, purple	11 10 0
Afghanistan (1289), 1 rupee, purple	11 10 0
New Brunswick, 5 cent, Connell	16 10 0
Nova Scotia, 5 cents on 3 pence, small "surcharge," one in red and one in black	13 0 0
Nova Scotia, 5 cents on 3 pence, and 5 cents on 6 pence, the last on the original letter	36 0 0
British Guiana, 1862, 4 cent, blue, 12 on plate	10 0 0
British Guiana, 1862, 4 cent, blue, 15 on plate	12 10 0
Buenos Ayres, ship, 4 pesos, red, used	10 10 0
Colombia, 1863, error, 50 cent., red.....	18 0 0

Thomas Bull & Co., London, January 2, 1892.

Scinde Dawk, 1/2 anna, red, on original paper.....	£ 3 0 0
Scinde Dawk, 1/2 anna, white.....	14 0
Scinde Dawk, 1/2 anna, blue.....	14 0
United States, 1869, 30 cent, inverted center	15 0 0

Thomas Bull & Co., London, January 23, 1892.

Cape of Good Hope, 4 penny, red, wood block, the error.....	£30 0 0
Natal, 3p., blue, star, imperf., used.....	14 10 0
Newfoundland, 1 shilling, vermilion, unused	9 0 0

We have just received a catalogue of a sale to be held in San Francisco by W. Sellschopp, the 19th of this month, which contains a number of good stamps, although there are no great rarities. A reserve price is given for each lot.

AN UNSERE ÜBERSEEISCHEN MITGLIEDER.

Die American Philatelic Association wurde unter den Staatsgesetzen von West Virginia incorporirt. Seit langer Zeit schon war der Wunsch zu diesem Schritt rege geworden, und nachdem die im letzten August stattgehabte Convention sich fast einstimmig dahin aussprach, bewerkstelligten die damit beauftragten Beamten die Incorporirung in den letzten Tagen des Jahres 1891. In der Februar Nummer unseres Organes, sind die neuen Nebengesetze, u. s. w., mitgetheilt worden.

Neben vielen anderen Vortheilen, ist es ganz besonders derjenige, dass eine solche Organisation eine gesetzlich anerkannte Stellung einnimmt, die es ihr ermöglicht vorkommenden Falles gerichtlich einzuschreiten. Die Mitglieder sind für nicht mehr haftbar als den Betrag den sie eingezahlt haben, dagegen übernehmen die Directoren das Resico für die Association, und ist es dennoch deren Sache für das pecuniäre Wohl das grösste Interesse zu haben und für eine gute Finanzverwaltung zu sorgen.

Alle Mitglieder welche in Nord America wohnen werden an dieser neuen Organisation durch einmalige Zahlung eines Dollars theilnehmen, wofür ihnen ein Antheilschein ausgestellt wird. Die überseeischen Mitglieder sind nicht gezwungen daran Theil zu nehmen, diejenigen jedoch welche beizutreten wünschen können es thun indem sie an den unterzeichneten eine einmalige Zahlung von 1 Dollar machen. Sobald diese neuen Certificate, welche sehr hübsch werden, fertig sind, werden sie den Subscribenten zugestellt. Dadurch werden solche Mitglieder auch stimmberechtigt, und es ist anzunehmen dass viele unserer ausländischen Mitglieder sich dieser neuen Organization anschliessen werden.

Bei dieser Gelegenheit ist es meine Pflicht zu be-

merken dass viele unserer correspondirenden Mitglieder ihren Jahresbeitrag bis September, 1892, noch nicht eingesandt haben, und wollen sie dieses nun thun an die Adresse des Herrn Millard F. Walton, Secr. der A. P. A., box 38, Philadelphia, Pa., sonst sieht sich der Vorstand gezwungen solche Namen von der Mitgliederliste zu streichen. Es ist, ferner, nothwendig zu bemerken dass im Falle von Postauszahlungen die Absender dem Secretär solches per Karte extra anzeigen, denn vier Anzahlungen sind ihm zugegangen von denen die Sender unbekannt sind, und von denen bis heute erst zwei festgestellt wurden, und zwar weil ich die Beiträge gleichzeitig ausgelegt, und nach meiner Anzeige an die Betreffenden von denselben an unseren Secretär verwiesen wurde. Zwei Beiträge konnten bis heutigen Tages nicht creditirt werden. Die hiesige Post nämlich giebt nun das Land nicht die Absender oder Wohnungsplätze an.

Die so sehr geschmähte McKinley bill welche auch unserer Liebhaberei Schaden gebracht hat, wird allem Anscheine nach uns bald nicht mehr ins Gehege kommen. Es liegt eine Bill vor dem Congress Marken auf die Freiliste zu setzen, und die National Philatelic Society of New York versucht alles mögliche das Gesetz dahin abgeändert zu bekommen. Dadurch werden unsere fremden Mitglieder wieder im Stande sein, in einen regeren Verkehr mit uns zu treten.

In der nächsten Nummer werde ich über die Chicago Weltausstellung, resp. über die Bethheiligung der Philatelisten an derselben schreiben.

JOSEPH RECHERT,

International Secretary.

Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 27, 1892.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

La Carte Postale has commenced its third year of issue and is as interesting as ever. An article on the cards of Cashmere is the leading article.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie, although primarily devoted to advertisements, is running two articles on the manufacture of stamps, and the stamps of Hawaii.

Le Timbre Poste has illustrated articles on the Orange Free State telegraph stamps and the newsbands of Mexico. An interesting article in the sup-

plement, *Le Timbre Fiscal*, is that by E. D. Bacon on some uncatalogued revenue stamps of the English colonies.

L'Union des Timbrophiles, after a vacation of some two years, has once more come to hand in its old shape. A four-page catalogue supplement accompanies each number.

L'Union Postale Universelle is a newcomer and hails from Paris, Victor Robert being the editor. The first number contains articles on New or Used Stamps.

Early Issues of the Philippines, Stamps of the Dominican Republic, and the first instalment of a series of articles on the issues of the various French colonies. New Caledonia is the subject of the first paper.

The January number of the *Monthly Journal* is a bouncer. There are sixty-four pages of reading matter, of which all but a dozen or so are taken up with shorthand reports of the Benjamin-Sarpy-Assmus trials. Some very clever sketches of the *dramatis persona*, by one of the artists of the *Daily Graphic*, enliven the dialogue.

The *Stamp News* for last month is also largely given up to the reports of the trials, but there are also some interesting notes concerning the Scinde stamps that are well worth reading.

The *Philatelic Record* gives a supplement with its January number in the shape of a tabular compilation of the various issues of South Australian departmental surcharges. The article on the French 20 cent. blue of 1850 is well worth reading.

The articles on the leading London dealers, in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, are brought to a close with a sketch of W. H. Peckitt, who deals only in rare stamps, most of his stock consisting of stamps priced from £3 upwards. The continued articles are as interesting as ever. The *Review of Reviews* is to be enlarged to 12 pages, commencing with the next issue.

The paper formerly issued by George H. Watson, and known as the *Post Card*, is once more in the field, with A. Lohmeyer as associate editor. For some reason or other the name has been lengthened to the *Postal Card*, which we do not think any improvement. A list of the cards issued in 1891 is commenced, and there are also articles on the cards of Liberia, and the recent Straits surcharges. The new constitution of the Postal Card Society of America, and the list of members, seem to indicate a change to the newcomer of the official organship heretofore held by the *Essex County Philatelist*.

The *Chicago Stamp News* has a translation of an article on the cancellation marks of the old German stamps that will be of service in detecting counterfeits.

The *Post Office* is rapidly approaching its second volume. The A. P. A. library is again the subject of an article by Alvah Davison, who is, in our opinion, the man who ought to be appointed to have it in charge.

The *Quaker City Philatelist* has portraits of the Trustees of the Western Philatelic Union as its frontispiece. The P. S. of A. is the latest society to elect it as their official organ.

We are glad to see that Friend Ketcheson has adopted our suggestion that he page his paper consecutively, and not commence anew with each number. A catalogue of the C. P. A. library fills four pages of the paper. There is also an article on the C. P. R. telegraph franks for 1892.

The *Philatelic Journal of America* has been rather late the past two issues, but is as full of good reading matter as ever. An illustrated account of Mr. Meekel's recent trip to Mexico, and the translation of Heitmann's Mexican list are the leading articles.

We have seen mention of the fact in one or two papers that C. B. Corwin is to retire from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* with the end of the present volume in March, but the paper itself makes no mention of the fact. The review of philatelic publications is decidedly spicy and somewhat amusing. The American papers do not seem to meet with much approval from the reviewer.

The *American Journal of Philately*, in commencing its fifth volume, does not fall behind the high standard that it has always maintained. A paper which has behind it as large and influential a firm as this one has will never be a failure. The new constitution and by-laws of the National Philatelic Society, with the certificate of incorporation, are in the February number. W. C. S.

Facile princeps is our new exchange, the *London Philatelist*, the January number of which has reached us at this writing. Its success is assured from the fact that it is edited by Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President of the Philatelic Society, London, which it represents as official organ. A short biographical sketch of the Duke of Edinburgh, Honorary President of the Society, is accompanied by a very pleasing likeness. With modest assurance the purpose of the new publication is outlined. An article, by E. D. Bacon, containing official information concerning Cape of Good Hope stamps, and one on the Laureated Reprints of New South Wales are prominent. Mr. Castle promises a treat in his proposed "Half-hours with the Australian Stamps." A chronicle, reviews, society reports, etc., fill up the rest of the paper.

The *Gazette Timbrologique* continues to merit the commendation already accorded to it in these columns. M. Poncin seems very much disturbed about some inadvertent blemishes in the January number, but he will be pardoned readily by those who have experience in these matters. The magazine is a delight to the eye, and it is also thoroughly readable. It mars the effect, however, to have advertising pages inserted in the body of the paper. This paper is the official organ of the "Société Timbrophile d'Echanges," a society which has a number of members in this country. Mr. E. Glogau, Commercial Building, St. Louis, is director of the North American section of it, and to him all communications concerning membership, subscriptions and advertising can be addressed.

Two other exchanges, the *Boersen-Courier* and *Tidning f. Frimaerksamlare*, are kept at a very uniform excellence of contents and appearance. It is always a pleasure to receive them. S. L.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—*American*: Phil. Jour. of Am., Phil. Fraud Reporter (January); Post Office, Postal Card, Eastern Phil., Quaker City Phil., Eagle Phil., Chicago Stamp News, Coin and Stamp, Missouri Phil., Penn. Phil., Collector, Dominion Phil., Phil. Jour. of Am., Am. Jour. of Phil., Metropolitan Phil. (February); Phil. Tribune, Phil. Monthly and Phil. World (March). *Foreign*: London Phil. Monthly Jour., Phil. Record, Vindin's Phil. Monthly, Phil. Chronicle and Advertiser, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Revue Philatelique, Le Coll. de Timbres-Poste, Carte Postale, L'Union des Timbrophiles, Boersen-Courier, Briefmarken Sammler, Briefmarken Bourse (January); Phil. Jour. of Great Britain, Stamp News, Stamp Coll. Monthly, Stamp Collector, Stamp Coll. Journal, Le Timbre, L'Union Postale, Gazette Timbrologique, L'Union des Timbrophiles, Boersen-Courier, Welt-Post, Tidning foer Frimaerksamlare (February). *Auction Catalogues*: Rogers' 3rd Sale (Part II); Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s 111th Sale, Feb. 25; Duncan S. Wylie's Sale, March 12; National Phil. Society, 2d Sale, March 15; Bogert & Durbin Co.'s 30th Sale, March 15, 16; W. Sellschopp & Co.'s 1st Sale, March 19; S. B. Bradt Co.'s 5th Sale, March 23, 24; Record and Review and Auction Advertiser, *Catalogue of U. S. and Foreign Stamps*, C. F. Rothfuchs.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

JUAN JOSE FLORES, whose portrait appears on the new stamps of Ecuador, was born at Puerto Cabello, in Venezuela, July 19, 1800, and died at sea in 1864. He was forced into the Spanish army, but took an early opportunity of deserting to the patriots. He became a colonel, in 1822, and in 1825 was made commander-in-chief of the forces in Ecuador. Ecuador becoming independent in 1830, Flores was chosen its first President. He resigned the office in 1835, was re-elected in 1839, and again in 1843. In 1845 he resigned and went to Europe, from whence he returned, in 1860, and captured Guayaquil from the rebel forces.

Jose Antonio de Sucre, whose portrait is found on the envelopes of the new issue, was born at Cumana, in 1793. He entered the patriot army, and fought under the Liberator Simon Bolivar, becoming a Brigadier General in 1819. Having succeeded Bolivar as commander-in-chief, he inflicted so severe a defeat upon the royalists in 1824, at Ayacucho, that they were compelled to abandon the country. He was chosen President of Bolivia in 1825, and in 1830 was elected to the Constituent Congress from Quito. He was assassinated soon after, at the instigation, it is supposed, of General Ovando. The capital city of Bolivia and the monetary unit of Ecuador both bear his name.

WE were glad to see that the list of applications last month exceeded the resignations, and we hope that in the future there will be very few of the latter. If the members will only take hold and do all they can for the general good, putting their own feelings in the background, the society will get along fast enough. But if some members sulk because A is appointed Sales Manager and B is not, and others write to the Bungtown Stamp Collector, telling what ought to be done in the way of publishing the official journal, and still others maintain a dog-in-the-manger policy and never let a chance pass to publicly criticise the officers and management of the Association, we shall not prosper. Such persons are not wanted in the society, and the sooner they resign the better. It is a well known fact that there are many philatelists in our Association who are able to furnish much valuable information concerning our hobby, but who through indifference, or something else, never open their mouths except to find fault. Then there are those who will write to every other paper in the country except the official paper of the Association of which they are a member. This ought not to be so. By an overwhelming vote the members declared their preference for an independent paper, and they surely cannot do less than occasionally send in an article, or some bits of news. There was a great outcry from certain parties when the editors saw fit to cut down the reports of the doings of local socie-

ties, and now when we request condensed reports from such societies, how few are the responses? With the exception of the ever faithful Staten Island Society, Chicago and Alamo City Societies, and occasionally the Boston Society, we get nothing.

Another thing is the reporting of auction sales. There being no purchasing agent at present, we have been obliged to rely on volunteer work, and with what result? The S. B. Bradt Co. have kindly sent priced catalogues of their sales, but all other reports have been taken from our exchanges for the last few months. What we want is some one or more members, in each place of sale, to send us reports of the best prices realized. Now who will be the first to offer services? New York, St. Louis, Boston, Chicago, let us hear from you.

WE are glad to see that the Philatelic Protection Association is taking steps to weed out the numerous stamp forgers that have so long been at work. The English stamp papers have been full lately of reports of the trials of several of these "fakirs," and we hope they will get the full limit of the law. And on this side of the water also the frauds are being shown up in the courts. Quigley is already in the toils, and there are others who will soon bear him company. This is one of the departments of work that the A. P. A. should take hold of. W. C. S.

MR. DAVISON, in the *Post Office*, speaks at some length of the needs of New York, as a reason why the A. P. A. library should be permanently located there. He defines his views on the subject more definitely than ever before, and probably no one will seriously dispute his position. If Mr. Davison has the time and inclination to undertake the task, the A. P. A. would find in him an enthusiastic, energetic and painstaking custodian of its literary possessions. Chicago had the care of the library for several years, when it suddenly took to itself wings. No one here shows any anxiety to assume the charge again. It is a pity that it should remain buried, as at present.

It is impossible to resist the temptation to indulge in a good-humored smile at the expense of our English exchanges who were inclined to find our convention report tedious reading. Surely nothing but the excellence of the cause and the good results likely to follow a conviction could make the detailed reports of the recent forgery trials readable. This very excellence of the cause, however, should call out the hearty commendation of every genuine lover of philately.

THE omission of the report of the Staten Island Society in the February number was a cause for regret, but the pressure of Association matters made it necessary. All reports appear in the present number. S. L.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Organized Sept. 14, 1886. Incorporated Jan. 20, 1892.)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 120 Broadway, New York City.*International Sec'y*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23rd St., New York City.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, Port Washington, Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 104 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, Auburn, Cal.*Board of Trustees*, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.*Literary Board*, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LELAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

FEBRUARY, 1892.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

A. W. HOFFMAN, 361 Woodlawn Ave., Cleveland, O.

JULES FERNANDEZ, Cassier des Chemins de Fer Orientaux, Philippople, Bulgaria.

Resignations received, which will be accepted one month later if no objections are received thereto:

1069 LEDERMANN, C., JR.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

1085 HIRSH, WILLIAM.

887 MACY, CHAS. ALEXANDER, 2d.

In list of New Members published last month, J. Moulton Breeding should have read:

DR. J. BOULDIN BREEDING.

NEW MEMBERS.

1166 HOLWORTHY, ALFRED J., 1527 Wazee St., Denver, Col.

1167 HUTH, ALBERT, Box 855, San Antonio, Texas.

1168 HENSEL, F., 1012 North Cherry St., San Antonio, Texas.

1169 BEHNE, O., Defiance, O.

1170 RICH, JOSEPH S., 489 Manhattan Ave., N. Y. City.

1171 WEILEY, J. B., 910 21st St., Galveston, Texas.

1172 BEHNE, OTTO, 607 Francis St., Defiance, O.

1173 GREYNING, CHARLES W., 225 Avenue B, N. Y. City.

APPLICATIONS.

HAUBOLD, W. A., Weimar, Germany.

References: C. Witt, Joseph Rechert.

BORDEWICH, H. C., Box 843, Duluth, Minn.

References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.

JERREMS, WM. G., JR., cor. 7th and Robert Sts., St. Paul, Minn.

References: S. B. Bradt, A. S. Pierce.

DOLLING, FRITZ, JR., Stockholm, Sweden.

References: Jos. Rechert, Henry Clotz.

BOSQUE, PABLO LOPEZ, 4a Calla de Hidalgo, 2, Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico.

References: Edward W. Heusinger, Chas. H. Huberich.

PARK, JOHN M., 119 Carrington Ave., Woonsocket, R. I.

References: S. B. Bradt, Millard F. Walton.

Total membership, February 1, 1892.....493

Gain—New members.....8

Loss—Resignations.....2

Total membership March 1, 1892.....499

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE LITERARY BOARD.

MARCH 5, 1892.

Cash on hand July 1, 1891.....\$ 31 23

Cash received, July 1, '91 to Mar. 5, '92 \$441 47

\$565 70

Paid for printing THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST, July 1, '91 to Mar. 5, '92 \$441 15

Other necessary expenditures during same time.....91 26

532 41

Cash on hand March 5, 1892.....\$ 33 29

Due on Dec., Jan. and Feb. issues .. \$174 23

Bills receivable.....\$112 37

Cash on hand.....33 29

145 66

Deficit.....\$28 57

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the journal is running behind financially. It is not in an alarming condition, but a debt of about \$150.00, with a bill for the March number, just due, of about \$65.00, make it seem necessary that some help be extended by the Association. Most of the bills receivable are good, but very slow of payment. Meanwhile it is not right for the Board to carry a heavy printer's bill as a constant incubus. The finances have been carefully managed, almost parsimoniously, and efforts have been made to increase the circulation of the paper, but more paying advertisements are needed, and prompt payment on the part of those who do advertise. Any help will be gladly received.

SAMUEL LELAND, *Business Manager*.

Please mention **THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST** in answering Advertisements.

****THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy.**

OFFICIAL NOTE HEADS OF THE American Philatelic Association,

With the names and addresses of members printed thereon, can be procured from the Secretary of the Association at the following prices, which include postage: 240 sheets for \$1.25; 480 sheets for \$1.75. Address, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Penn.

Sales Department.

Members having duplicates to dispose of should avail themselves of all the privileges of this Department.

Sheets and covers will be promptly placed on circuit and returns made soon as books and boxes are returned to the department.

Members of the A. P. A. only can participate in this department, and they can procure the following by remitting cash with order:

Exchange sheets, each.....	5c
Small covers, each.....	5c
Large covers, each.....	5c
Large mailing envelopes, patent fasteners, each..	2c
Paper hinges, good quality and cut to the required size, per 1,000.....	10c

Any of the above will be mailed postage paid.

H. L. CALMAN, Exchange Supt.,

12 East 23d Street, New York, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, each insertion.....	\$1.00
Two inches, each insertion.....	1.75
Four inches, each insertion.....	3.00
Half page, or one column, each insertion.....	5.50
One page, each insertion.....	10.00

To members of the American Philatelic Association ONLY:

One inch, each insertion.....	\$0.80
Two inches, each insertion.....	1.40
Four inches, each insertion.....	2.40
Half page, or one column, each insertion.....	4.40
One page, each insertion.....	8.00

In case of cash payment *in advance*, or *contract*, a reduction of 10 per cent. will be allowed on advertisements running six months, of 15 per cent. on those running one year.

Address,

SAMUEL LELAND,

Drawer 651.

Chicago, Ill.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

Prices of Back Numbers.

Vol. I, No. 1.....	\$ 15	Vol. III, No. 1.....	\$ 30
" " 2.....	15	" " 2....	out
" " 3.....	15	" " 3....	40
" " 4.....	15	" " 4....	50
" " 5.....	15	" " 5....	50
" Complete..	60	" " 6....	40
Off. circular No. 1..	25	" " 7....	50
" " 2..	35	" " 8....	50
" " 3..	40	" " 9....	50
" " 4..	40	" " 10....	50
Complete.....	25	" " 11....	50
West Phil. (Official).		" " 12....	50
July, 1887.....	25	Vol. complete....	3 50
Aug. 1887.....	25		
Sept. 1887.....	35	Vol. IV., No. 1.....	\$ 10
The 3 Nos.....	75	" " 2....	15
Vol. II, No. 1.....	15	" " 3....	10
" " 2.....	10	" " 4....	25
" " 3.....	10	" " 5....	10
" " 4.....	20	" " 6....	15
" " 5.....	15	" " 7....	10
" " 6.....	25	" " 8....	15
" " 7.....	out	" " 9....	10
" " 8.....	out	" " 10....	25
" " 9.....	25	" " 11....	15
" " 10.....	out	" " 12....	10
" " 11.....	25	Vol. complete....	1 50
" " 12.....	15		

SAMUEL LELAND, Business Manager.

P. O. Drawer 651, Chicago.

There has been kindly sent to us a copy of the *Monitor Campista*, dated, Campos.—Sexta-feira, 8 de Jan. de 1892, Brazil. It contains the announcement of Remijio de Cellido, a large collector and dealer, who is also agent for *O Philatelista* and *O Brasil Postal*. His address is 63, Rua 13 de Maio. S. L.

"SALE, PURCHASE OR EXCHANGE."

I will send 50, 100, or 200 English Colonial Stamps for the same number of N., Central, or S. American. I particularly desire U. S.,—ALL issues and values. Will send stamp for stamp; rare stamps for rare stamps, common stamps for common stamps. Address, S. F. Bickers, Secy.-Treas. Inter. Phil. Union, Hillview, Clifton, Bristol, England. (The F. G. A. Rice Adv'g Ag'cy.) Brooklyn Office, 1269 Bushwick Avenue.

The American Philatelist

for March contains an unusually large instalment of the Auction Epitome. Mr. Rechert has also contributed an article addressed to the European members of the A. P. A. and friends of philately. Next month's issue will contain an article from his pen concerning the World's Fair, and the share of philatelists in it. Instalments of the Auc. Epit. are found in Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12, 1891, and Nos. 1 and 2, 1892. The demand for these is large.

The March number will reach a great many foreign and American collectors.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., Drawer 651.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. VI.

CHICAGO, APRIL 10, 1892.

No. 4

AN EPITOME OF AMERICAN PHILATELIC AUCTION SALES.

AUGUST 1ST, 1890—AUGUST 1ST, 1891.

Compiled by H. C. Beardsley.

[CONTINUED.]

PORTUGUESE INDIES.

1881, Provisional, 5r. on 20r. of '77.....	*.15
1 1/4 r. on 25r. of '81.....	4.10
1 1/4 r. on 100r. of '79.....	*3.00
4 1/4 r. on 25r. of '81, *1.70; *75;	
.....	*50; *50
4 1/4 s. on 100r. of '79.....	*5.00
6r. on 25r. of '81.....	*.50; .50
6r. on 40r. of '81.....	*.90
6r. on 50r. of '79, *45; *1.50;	
.....	*.70; .85
1t. on 50r. of '79.....	*.95; *1.00
1t. on 50r. of '81.....	*.45
1t. on 200r. of '79.....	10.05
2t. on 200r. of '79, *1.70; *1.60;	
.....	*1.25; *75
4t. on 10r. of '81, 2.25; 1.00;	
.....	*1.70; *85
4t. on 200r. of '79.....	*12.25
8t. on 20r. of '79, *1.50; .80;	
.....	*1.65; 2.05; 6.25
8t. on 100r. of '79.....	2.50; 5.90
8t. on 200r. of '79.....	1.80
8t. on 300r. of '79.....	*2.25; 4.75
1882, complete, 7 var.....	*.67

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1860, 1d., uns. p.....	†1.70; †1.80
2d., 1.50, s. 3, center TWC, *2.10; *50; s. 3,	
*1.80; b. 4, 1.40; (2) †1.00; uns. p., †.90;	
.....	(2) †.90; *20; *85; †1.10
2d. and 1/2 of 2d.....	†17.50
3d.....	†1.50; .80; 1.05
6d.....	*.30
3d. and 6d.....	†2.30
1872, 1c., uns. p., imp.....	*6.00
3c., rose, uns. p.....	*.75; uns. p., *60
3c., rose, hyphen.....	.90; †.80
3c., rose, with period, .30; uns. p., one with	
period.....	*.65; 40
4c., uns. p.....	*.90
Set complete, 14 var.....	*2.17
Perforated set complete, 13 var.....	*1.43; *91

PRUSSIA.

1856, 1 sgr.....	*1.05
2 sgr.....	*3.00
3 sgr.....	*.80
Envelope used as adhesive, 1852, 5s., lilac.....	1.00
Envelope, 1851, 1 sgr.....	.30
2 sgr.....	(4) 1.80; .30
3 sgr.....	(7) .84; .30; (3) 1.25

1852, 4 sgr., sq., 3.90; 4.00; 5.50; sq.,	
.....	6.25; sq., 6.00; sq., 1.25
5 sgr., sq., 2.50; 3.30; sq., 4.50;	
.....	1.25
6 sgr., sq.....	10.00
7 sgr., sq.....	5.25
1861, 4 sgr., brown.....	*16.00
Victoria National, etc., 4 pf., green,	
.....	*1.35; *1.00

QUEENSLAND.

1861, Imp., 1d., carmine.....	4.25
2d., blue.....	3.00
6d., dark green.....	3.00; 17.00
Perf., 1d., carmine.....	*2.75
2d., blue.....	.75
3d., brown.....	*.80; *1.00
1867, 1d., orange.....	*.50
2d., blue.....	*.70
1874, 6d., green, s. 4.....	*1.80
1876, 1 sh., unwmk.....	*3.50
1879, 1d., orange, error "Queensland".....	1.00
1880, 1/2 d. on 1d., orange.....	.75; 1.50
1d., orange, moirée on back.....	2.00; 2.00
2d., blue, moirée on back.....	3.75; 2.70; 3.25
20 sh., pink.....	1.75; 3.00; 2.00
1881, 10 sh., brown.....	.95
1882, 5 sh.....	.40; .48; .45
10 sh.....	.85; .60
20 sh.....	3.00
£1.....	1.25; 1.25; 1.40; 1.27
Postage used as revenue, 1882, £1.....	.20
Revenue used as postage, 1881, 1 sh.....	1.00; 1.00
Registered, 1861, yellow.....	*.60
Card, 1880, 1d., carmine on white.....	*.50

ROMAGNA.

Set, 9 var.....	*.45
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ROMAN STATES.

1852, 50 b., .90; 1.10; 1.40; 1.50; 1.35; 1.10; *60	
1 sc.....	*.50
1868, 80c., pink.....	(43) 2.58

ROUMANIA.

1858, 40 pa., blue on bluish.....	.80
54 pa., blue on green.....	†16.00
80 pa., red on white.....	1.00
1871, 10 b., ultramarine, laid.....	*.25; (2) *30
50 b.....	1.50
1876, 5 b., blue, (error), 1.55; .80; 2.00; 1.25; 2.75;	
.....	1.90

- 1876, 5 b., red, (error)..... *1.10
 Card, 5 b., blue on white..... *2.00
 5 b., red brown, ruled 3 lines..... *35
 5 b., blue, Carta de Posta, double line..... 80

ROYAL MAIL CO.

- 10 c., rose, sheet 30..... *6.25; .16

RUSSIA.

- 1857, 10 k., imp..... 75; .76; .45; 1.85; *95
 1858, 30 k..... 1.50
 1864, 1 k., imp., s. 3..... 1.50
 1884, 3½ r..... *2.10; *2.25; *3.00
 7 r..... *5.00
 Locals, 240 var., 6 used, balance *..... 28.04
 95 var..... 2.90
 Envelope, 1848, 30 k., rose..... *1.50; *2.20; *1.15;
 *1.00; *1.15
 1849, 10 k..... .55
 20 k..... *75
 1869, 5 k..... *1.05
 Levant, 1864, 6 k., *2.25; *3.55; *3.25; *2.50; *2.00
 1865, 5 k..... 8.00; 8.60; 7.00
 20 k..... *12.00
 1866, 5 k., vertical net work, b. 12..... *1.10
 Livonia, 1862, 2 k., rose..... 6.25
 1863, 4 k..... *1.75; *1.20; *1.30
 1864, 2 k..... *1.00; *1.70
 1870, 2 k..... *90
 Russian Navigation Co., 1864, 6 k., dark blue, large
 square..... *2.75

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

- 1885, ½ d. on ½ of id..... (2) 1.45
 Nevis revenue sur. St. Christopher, 6d., green, 3.00

ST. HELENA.

- 1864, 5 sh..... 1.50; 1.00; *1.60; *1.95; *1.30

ST. LUCIA.

- 1859, lake..... *70
 blue..... *2.40; 3.20
 green..... *3 65; *5.00; 3.30
 set of 3 var..... *6.36
 1863, lake..... .55
 emerald green..... *75
 set of 3 var..... *2.10; *1.65
 1884, 1 sh., orange and black..... *1 75; 1.50; *1.50

ST. VINCENT.

- 1866, 1 sh., slate..... 1.25; 1.60; 1.90; 1.45
 1869, 1 sh., blue..... 2.25; 3.30; 2.65
 1 sh., brown..... 1.70; 1.80
 1871, 1 sh., red..... .51
 1880, ½ d. on ½ of 6d., uns. p., *6.00; uns. p.,
 *3.00; *2.30; uns. p., *6.00; *2.00; uns. p.,
 *1.75; *1.60; *1.60; *1.60; uns. p., *5.20;
 uns. p., *3.55
 id. on ½ of 6d., uns. p..... *13.50
 5 sh..... *1.80; *2.30; *4.25; *6.50; *5.00
 1881, id. on 6d., yellow green, *3.10; *3.00; 2.30;
 *2.50; 2.10; *3.05
 4d. on 1 sh..... *7.55; *7.75
 1888, 5 sh., lake..... *1.50

SALVADOR.

- 1867 89, complete, 28 var..... *2.52
 1879, 1c., rice paper..... *40
 1887, 3c., brown, imp., uns. p..... *50
 1889, 2c., bar at bottom..... *25

SAN MARINO.

- 1877, complete, 5 var..... *15

SARAWAK.

- 1869 1889, 15 var., complete..... *90

- 1875, 6c., green, pin perf..... *25
 1877, 2c. on 3c., brown on yellow..... 1.50

SAXONY.

- 1850, 3 p., red, slight tear..... 16.00
 1851, 3 p., green..... (14) 1.00
 1855-1856, set complete, 6 var..... *90
 1856, 5 ng., red..... (20) 1.50; (21) 1.35
 10 ng., blue, *1.40; uns. p., 3.20; uns. p.,
 3.30; uns. p. (2 p.), 5.60; uns. p., 2 70; do.,
 2 70; (3 uns. p.), 8.22; (6 uns. p.) 8.10; (24
 uns. p.) 32.40; 1.25; 1.30; 1.60; .08; .75;
 *1.34; (6) 3.50; (6) 3.50
 2 var., complete..... *90
 Envelope, 1859, 1 ng..... .50
 5 ng., sq..... *4.25; .70
 10 ng..... 1.30; *3.00; 4.00; *2.75
 1862, 1 ng..... *75
 2 ng..... *1.50
 3 ng..... 1.25; *1.00
 5 ng., sq..... *5.05
 1863 1865, 5 var., complete..... *85

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

- 1850, 1 s., blue, *1.25; *90; *1.25; *1.30; (2) *4.60;
 *1.10; *1.10
 2 s., red, *3.50; *2.20; *4.75; *5.10; *4.00;
 *1.75; *5.00; *3.02
 1865, set complete, 5 var..... *1.00

SERVIA.

- 1866, 10 p., perf., Viennese impression..... *1.00
 2 p., perf., Servian impression..... *35

SEYCHELLES.

- 1890, set of 8 varieties..... *1.50

SHANGHAI.

- 1865, 1c., blue, antique..... *55; (2) *70
 1c., blue, antique, laid..... *1.25
 1c., blue, ordinary letters..... *50
 2c., black, ordinary letters..... *1.00; *30
 3c., brown, ordinary letters..... *75; *90
 6c., vermilion, antique..... *1.50
 8c., green, antique..... *1.35
 8c., green, ordinary..... *1.30
 12c., red, antique..... *1.55
 16c., vermilion, antique..... *1.75; *65
 16c., vermilion, ordinary..... *1.20
 1869, 1 ca., brown..... *30
 1873, 1c. on 4c., black sur..... 1.00
 1875, 1c. on 12c., blue sur..... 9.05
 1876, 3c., rose..... .55
 3c., green..... *1.70; *2.00; *2.00
 9c., slate blue..... *2.10; *2.50; *2.80
 12c., brown..... 4.00
 1877, 1c. on 3c., blue sur..... 2.55
 1c. on 6c., blue sur..... 1.25; 5.00
 1879, 20c. on 40c., rose..... .20
 60c. on 80c., blue..... *75; *45
 60c. on 100c., brown..... *65; *55
 1889, 20c. on 100c., blue..... *30

SIAM.

- 1 t. on 1 l..... 1.10
 1 p., vermilion on pelure paper..... 4.75

SIERRA LEONE.

- 1861, 6d., violet..... *25
 6d., violet on blue..... *30

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

- 1877, (Transvaal)—
 black sur., imp., id., red..... *30; .25
 rou., id., red..... .55

- 1877, black, sur., imp., 1d., red on blue. *.45; .40
 3d., lilac on buff. .20; *.35
 3d., lilac on green. .10
 3d., lilac on blue. .60; 1.00
 6d., blue on red. .75
 rou., 6d., blue on green. .70
 (Italics), imp., 1d., red on orange. .70
 3d., lilac on buff. *.60
 3d., lilac on green. .70; .35
 6d., blue on blue. .35
 1879, 1d. on 6d., black sur., .80; .85; 1.00; 1.30;
 2.30; 1.10; 1.00; *.1.10; 1.00; 1.05; 1.00;
 ... 1.25; *.1.60; 1.50; 1.10; 1.30; 1.25; 1.10
 1d. on 6d., red sur., 1.00; 1.60; 2.00; *.1.30;
 ... *.2.60; *.3.85; 2.25; 1.75; 2.60; 1.30
 1881, 1/2d., vermilion. .55
 1885, 1/2d., violet, error "Pruny", *.90; s. 3.
 middle one being error. .2.25; do. *.1.15
 1/2d., between 2 red lines on 6d. .15
 1887, 5 sh. .50; .80; *.1.15; .80
 Envelope, 1872, 6d., blue, value in white letters, *.1.70
 1872, 6d., blue, value in colored letters,
 ... *.1.00; *.25

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

- 1855, 1d., dark green .3.95; 4.00; 3.50; 2.60
 2d., carmine, (8) 1.12; (12) 3.12; (20) 5.20;
 ... (23) 5.75; (20) 6.60; (24) 4.08
 1 sh., orange. .1.20
 1860, 2d., red. .51; 2.81
 1 sh., yellow. .1.06; .57
 2d., vermilion. .64; 3.84
 1866, 10d., yellow and blue. .1.50
 10d., orange and blue. *.1.25; *.1.60
 1868, 2d., orange, wmk. star. *.75; *.1.00
 1869, 10d., yellow and black. .2.10; 4.00
 1870, 3d., ultramarine and carmine. .2.00
 4d., violet, wmk. V and crown, 4.05; 4.25; 4.25
 1887, 5 sh. .35
 10 sh. .60; .75
 50 sh., (specimen). *.1.50
 1. (specimen). .90
 2. (specimen). *.1.50
 3. (specimen). *.1.50
 4. (specimen). *.50
 5. (specimen). *.50
 10. (specimen). *.5.00
 15. (specimen). *.5.50
 20. (specimen). *.5.50
 Official, 1863, 1d., green, (G. P.), rou. .1.50
 1d., green, (G. P.), rou. at sides, perf.
 at bottom and top. .2.00
 6d., blue, (S. M.), same as last. .2.00
 6d., blue, (P. S.), rou. .1.25

SOUTH BULGARIA.

- 1885, Lion only, black sur., 5 pia., rose and blue, *.60;
 ... *.75; *.1.00; *.95
 blue sur., 5 pia., rose and blue, *.2.25;
 ... *.2.20; *.1.50
 blue sur., 20 p., black and rose, .35
 1885, Lion in frame, 5 pia., rose and blue, *.1.30; *.1.25
 10 pa., green, sur. rev. .75
 10 pa., green. .65

SPAIN.

- 1850, 12c., lilac. *.2.25
 6r., blue, 1.30; 3.00; 2.75; 3.00; 2.25; 3.20; 2.60
 10 r., green, 5.00; 4.00; 4.25; 5.25; 5.50; 6.00;
 ... 3.50
 1851, 2 r., orange. .40; .50; 18.00
 6 r., blue. *.4.50; 2.15; 2.10; 2.50; 2.10
 10 r., green, 1.40; *.3.25; 1.20; *.1.10; (2) 1.70;
 ... 2.20; .85

- 1852, 2 r., red, 10.00; *.24.00; 18.00; 23.00; 20.75;
 ... 15.25
 6 r., blue, .25; 2.00; 2.05; 2.25; 2.10; 1.00;
 ... 1.35; 1.40
 1853, 1c., bronze. .3.75; 2.00
 2 r., scarlet, 8.80; 10.00; 13.00; 15.50; slight
 damage 10.25
 6 r., blue, 1.90; 2.05; 1.40; 1.00; 1.40; 1.45;
 ... 1.05
 1c., bronze (Madrid), 5.00; 3.50; (reprint). *.10;
 ... 2.50; 4.10
 3c., bronze (Madrid) (reprint). *.65
 1854, 2c., green. .3.75; 4.00; 3.50; 3.50; 3.60; 2.50
 4c., rose. .35
 6c., blue. .2.00; *.1.80; 1.00
 1 r., pale blue. .13.00
 1 r., dark blue. .90; 1.10; 1.00; *.80
 6 r., blue. .1.30; 2.05; 1.50; 1.25
 1855, 2c., green. (2) .65
 2c., green on blue. *.2.50
 2 r., brown violet. *.25
 1857, 4c., rose, "Corres" error. 4.00
 1 r., blue. *.10
 1861, 19c., brown. 1.25
 1862, complete, 6 var. *.96
 1864, 19c., lilac. *.55
 1865, 4c., blue frame, pink centre inv. .5.25
 19c., brown and pink. .76; 1.20
 19c., brown and pink, imp. .3.50; .80
 19c., rose on blue. .76; .75
 1867, 19c., pink. .75
 1868, 19c., brown. .3.25; 2.25; 4.00
 1868, Provisional, 12c., orange, blue sur. *.2.00
 200m., green, "por" on line by
 itself. 1.00
 25m., blue and rose. *.1.30
 10m. .55; 1.00
 20m. .55; .50; 2.00
 50m., blue sur. 1.00; *.75; 1.10; .90
 100m., black sur. .55; 2.40
 50m., brown, black sur. .25; *.55
 50m., violet, black sur. .40
 5m., green, black sur. .65
 1870, 19c., green. 1.00; 1.10
 1873, 10 p., brown violet. *.1.30
 1877, 1/4c., green, perf., uns. p. .4.10
 4-4 c., double impression, one inv. *.1.50
 1879, 25c., two imp., one rev. .20
 1889, 10 p., rose. .1.00
 War Stamps, 1876, 5 p., carmine. *.1.30; *.1.25
 1879, set of 7 var. *.77
 Revenue used as postage, 10c., green. .25
 Private stamps of Francisco Lopez Fabia, s. 3. *.30
 Don Carlos, 1873, 1 r., blue. .20
 1 r., blue (accent over N.), 1.25;
 ... *.1.00; .80
 1874, 1 r., lilac. 1.50
 16m., rose, b. g. .35

STELLALAND.

- 1884, set 5 var., complete. *.1.05; *.1.50; *.1.00

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

- 1867, 4c., black sur. *.80
 6c., violet sur. .3.40; 1.60
 12c., red sur. .2.55; 2.05; 2.90; 2.25
 24c., blue sur. *.1.20
 1868, 96c., slate. *.1.05
 1880, 5c. on 8c., orange, uns. p., 2 var. *.80
 5c. on 4c., rose. *.1.10; *.95; 1.10
 10c. on 30c., claret. (2) *.50
 1883, 2c. on 5c., blue, vertical sur. .20; *.40; *.25
 2c. on 8c., orange, vertical sur. .80; *.65; .70
 2c. on 32c., vermilion, ver. sur. .75; .75; 1.00; .70

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BAMRA.

From the German of O. Rommel in "Postwertzeichen-Kunde."

The Indian principality under British protection, which is mentioned in the title of this article, and the existence of which, somehow or other, curiously enough, was denied by the Indian Postmaster-General at Calcutta in answer to the inquiry of an American philatelic journal, has 85,000 inhabitants and is ruled by a Rajah. Up to the very latest times it has remained almost unknown, and has become known in wider circles only through its entrance into the philatelic field.

The exact date of issue of Bamra's first postage stamps has not, and probably will not, be accurately determined—but it is certain that the news of that interesting event first reached Europe during February, 1890, so that quite probably the date of issue may be fixed on or about January 1st, 1890. In the short time which has elapsed Bamra has in quantity at least (if not always in quality) of issues done so much, that even now it is quite difficult to prepare a systematic list; but were it postponed, the task would dishearten any philatelic writer. We shall therefore endeavor to give, in the following, at least a foundation for later structures:

ISSUE OF JAN. 1, 1891.

Inscription in three lines without border:

"BAMRA—postage—
(Seven Indian characters)."

Below these a scroll; black impression on colored paper; imperf.

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | 3 pies ($\frac{1}{4}$ a.) | black on yellow. |
| 2. | 6 " ($\frac{1}{2}$ a.) | " " rose. |
| 3. | 1 anna, | " " dark blue. |
| 4. | 2 " | " " green. |
| 5. | 4 " | " " yellow. |
| 6. | 8 " | " " rose. |

The first impressions of Nos. 1 and 2 were printed in sheets of 64 stamps—that is, a group of 16, arranged in two horizontal rows, was repeated four times, the first and third pairs being inverted for the sake of symmetry, or, in other words, the sheet consisted of 64 stamps in 8 rows of 8 stamps apiece, the first and second, third and fourth, fifth and sixth, seventh and eighth agreeing with each other, but the first and third, fifth and sixth being inverted. Whether Nos. 3 to 6 were printed in this manner is not known, but it is certain that all of the stamps, including Nos. 1 and 2, were almost immediately issued in another

arrangement, viz., in sheets of 80 stamps, in ten vertical rows of eight stamps apiece, each panel of five rows of four, corresponding to the others.

These panels of 16 (on the sheets of 64) or 20 (on those of 100) show some varieties of type, which we will try to describe:

1. The scrolls on Nos. 1 and 2, in the arrangement of 16, all point to the right; in the panels of 20, on all values, to both right and left, upward or downward.

2. The word "postage" occurs in the following varieties:

No. 2—"p ostage," scroll to right.

" 2—"pos tage," " " left.

" 3—"postaže" (inverted g).

" 4—"po stage."

" 4—"postge" (without a).

" 5—"po stage."

" 5—"postge" (without a).

" 6—"postge" " "

3. The sixth Indian character, resembling a small "o," is often misprinted.

On No. 2 it is missing (scroll to right).

" 2 " " (" " left).

" 3 a " in its place (scroll to right).

" 3 a dot " "

" 3 missing.

" 4 a " in its place (scroll to right).

" 4 a dot " "

" 4 missing.

" 5 a dot in its place.

" 6 " " "

" 6 missing.

4. On No. 2 there occurs once the error "RAMRA" instead of "BAMRA." It seems hard to assume that the 85,000 inhabitants of this little country, a majority of whom probably are analphabets at that, considering also the little need of intercommunication they have, should have exhausted this formidable issue of six values in so short a time—but nevertheless a second set was issued but shortly afterwards, which became known in Europe about September, 1890, so that it probably was issued about Aug. 1, 1890.

ISSUE OF AUG. 1, 1890.

Square of heavy lines, inscribed "BAMRA" (to left), "Feudatory" (above), "STATE" (to right), words of value below. The enclosed space is divided by two horizontal lines into three horizontal rectangles, in the upper part of which is the word "Postage" or "postage"; the

middle one contains a small ornament, which has been taken for an elephant's trunk, but whose true meaning is not known; the lower one contains a line of Indian characters; black impression on colored paper; imperf.

7. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black on rose.
8. $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " green.
9. 1 " " " yellow.
10. 2 " " " rose-lilac.
11. 4 " " " rose.
12. 8 " " " rose-lilac.
13. 1 rupee, " " "

Nos. 7-13 also are printed in sheets of 80, the quarter-sheet of 20 corresponding to the 20 of the other panels, so that only the panel of 20 need be considered in the enumeration of varieties of type. The sheet differs from that of the first issue in that the stamps are arranged in 8 vertical rows of 10 each—or in 10 horizontal rows of 8 each—so that each panel contains 4 vertical rows of 5 each.

It might have been assumed that this issue was made to correct the multifarious errors of the first one, but the even more numerous errors of this series prove the contrary, or at least that their manufacture was carried on even more recklessly than that of the other. The chief varieties of type are as follows:

1. "Postage" is spelled with a capital initial on all values with these exceptions: the 3rd stamp of the first horizontal row, the 3rd and 4th of the 2nd row, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of the 3rd row, which show "postage," with lower-case initial. These errors accordingly occur four times on the whole sheet.

2. No. 7 has an error "Quatrer" instead of "Quarter," and "Postage," i. e., with reversed letter "e."

3. On all values the 4th stamp of the 2nd horizontal row (accordingly also the 8th stamp of the 2nd horizontal row, and the 4th and 8th of the 7th row) shows the error "Eeudatory" instead of "Feudatory."

4. On all values the 4th (and 8th) stamp of the 4th (and 9th) horizontal row show the error "Pos tage" instead of "Postage."

5. No. 12 shows once "Foudatory Postage" instead of "Feudatory Postage," and "BAMBA" instead of "BAMRA."

6. No. 13 occurs with the error "Post-agc" for "Postage," and "BAMBA" for "BAMRA."

ISSUE OF APRIL 1, 1891.

Nos. 7 and 10 changed colors with each

other without any change of type or in the composition of the sheet.

14. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black on rose-lilac.

15. 2 " " " rose.

Perhaps there were but few of this series issued, or the philatelists exhausted them too rapidly, or it did not please the powers that were—at all events, about the time of the appearance of Nos. 14 and 15, or but little later, perhaps about May 1, 1891, another issue was made, for which the *cliches* of the first one were employed, arranged in ten horizontal rows of eight stamps. It seems, however, as though a little more care had been exercised in their composition—thus the scroll always points to the right. The types are the same for all values, though some errors occur only in some of the values. Especially noticeable in this issue is the change in color.

ISSUE OF MAY 1, 1891.

Type of Nos. 1-6, but change of color; black impression on colored paper; imperf.

16. 3 pies ($\frac{1}{4}$ anna) black on light yell'w.

17. 6 " ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") " " " rose.

18. 1 anna, black on dark blue.

19. 2 " " " green.

20. 4 " " " light yellow.

21. 8 " " " " rose.

The following errors occur:

1. On the sheets of Nos. 17-21 the 3rd (and 7th) stamps of the 2nd (and 7th) horizontal rows have "qAMRA" with inverted initial.

2. On the sheet of No. 17 the 2nd (and 6th) stamps of the 3rd (and 8th) horizontal rows show "BAMRY" with the two final letters inverted.

But not content with all this, Bamra issued, on or about June 1, 1891, a new type, blessing us with the following varieties:

ISSUE OF JUNE 1, 1891.

Ornamental frame, inscribed "BAMRA" (to left), "Feudatory" (above), "STATE" (to right), "Postage" (below); in the center, below "Feudatory," the words of value, the unknown ornament before mentioned, and a line of Indian characters; black impression, colored paper; imperf.

22. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black on red.

23. $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " green.

24. 1 " " " yellow.

25. 2 " " " red.

26. 4 " " " "

27. 8 " " " lilac-rose.

28. 1 rupee, " " "

Varieties of type of this issue have not yet been discovered.

Besides these numerous stamps there were also issued two sets of envelopes. The first became known about August, 1891, probably having been issued about June 1st, 1890.

ISSUE OF JUNE 1, 1890.

Envelope with ornamental border, consisting of creepers encircling a trellis; on account of defective folding the size varies slightly, but as a rule is about 117x65 mm.; the flap seems to have been cut by hand, and therefore is different on all specimens, but always slightly hollowed; on the flap the stamp in three lines: "BAMRA," "POST-AGE" and four Indian characters, without any border or indication of value.

1. 6 pies ($\frac{1}{2}$ anna) black on white.
 2. 6 " ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") " " "
- (without the third line of Indian characters.)

Envelope opening at right-hand end with ornamental border on front, hand-cut and therefore slightly varying flap with same inscription as No. 1, except that the third Indian character differs; size, 180x63 to 185x64 mm.

3. 6 pies ($\frac{1}{2}$ anna) black on white.
- About March 1st, 1891, these highly primitive envelopes were superseded by another issue.

ISSUE OF MARCH 1, 1891.

Envelope with stamp of type No. 23 in the right upper corner; black impression; white laid paper; size, 137x80 mm.

4. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black on white.
5. $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "

(Error with stamp inverted in left lower corner.)

Varieties of type of these envelopes have not as yet been discovered.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

ADHESIVES.

Antioquia.—(V. 228.) There are new colors of paper reported for several of these stamps, but we are inclined to agree with Henry Gremmel, who states in the *Post Office* that they are nothing but proofs. We have seen numerous fancy varieties of the stamps of this country and of Panama, which were offered as proofs and essays by dealers.

Austria.—(VI. 6.) The *Monthly Journal* has received a 1 kr., of the current issue, imperforate.

Bermuda.—(VI. 6.) The green half penny that we listed some time ago is still among the things that are yet to come. Some one has evidently been erasing the Gibraltar surcharge, for the Bermuda officials know nothing of any change in the color.

Bulgaria.—(VI. 42.) We have received from Frank R. Hoyt and A. Lohmeyer the 30 stotinki stamp with the figures "15" surcharged in black over the original value. It was issued February 3d, we are informed.

15 on 30 stotinki, brown; black.

Cape Verde.—The 40 reis yellow has been met with imperforate, the Mozambique error being in the block of nine which is in the possession of S. C. Skipton.

Chamba.—(V. 209.) The 1 rupee, official stamp, is now found with another error, says the *Monthly Journal*.

1 rupee, gray; CHMABA.

Colombia.—(VI. 43.) There is another value of the new type of cubiertas.

20 centavos, black on yellow.

Central American Steamship Co.—We have received from A. W. Dunning a couple of stamps concerning which we desire information. They are oblong in shape, measuring 26x20 mm., and have in the center a steamship, with the name of the company

arched above. At the lower sides of the central picture is, "Newspapers 1 oz. 2 cts. Letters $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5 cts." The numeral of value is on a shield in the center, at the bottom, with the value in English at the left, and Spanish at the right.

The date 1886 is at the top, with "U.S." and "Mexico" in the upper corners. Perforate 11.

The values, etc., are 1 centavo green and 2 centavos carmine. The 1 centavo is cancelled and on part of the original wrapper, and is surcharged "Good for five cents. 5 Bueno por 5 Cinco centavos," in four lines, in red. A 10 and 50 centavos are supposed to exist. The company is not now in existence, Mr. Dunning is informed, having probably been absorbed by the Pacific Mail Co. Can any of our readers give us any light concerning these stamps?

Curacao.—(VI. 43.) From the *Postifjon* we learn that the unpaid letter stamps are now of the new type, with "cent" below the numerals of value.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, black and green.

5	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	"
25	"	"	"	"
30	"	"	"	"
40	"	"	"	"
50	"	"	"	"

The 50 cent of the new type, with head of the young queen, is in use.

50 cents, dark red.

Dutch Indies.—(VI. 43.) Two more values of the new type are announced.

25 cents, light violet.

50 " dark red.

Falkland Islands.—(V. 195.) *Le Timbre Poste* has received the 1 penny in a new color, with the watermark and perforation as before.

1 penny, brownish orange.

French Congo.—(VI. 7.) By a decree dated December 4, 1891, two thousand 25 centime stamps were ordered to be transformed into stamps of 5 centimes by means of the usual surcharge.

5 centimes on 25c., black on rose; *black*.

Guinea.—The 40 reis yellow exists with the Mozambique error in the sheet.

Holkar.—(IV. 295.) There are reports that the following values will soon be issued:

¼ anna, yellow.

1 " green.

2 " red.

Italy.—(VI. 7.) *Le Timbre Poste* states that the 30 on 2c. exists with reversed surcharge.

Mexico.—(VI. 43.) Two more values are reported of the watermarked set:

20 centavos, vermilion.

25 " "

Netherlands.—(VI. 43.) The 7½ cent of the new type is in use, it is reported, as well as the 3 cent which we spoke of last month.

3 cents, orange.

7½ " red brown.

New Caledonia.—(IV. 93.) Two more provisional stamps were authorized by a decree dated December 23, 1891. They are surcharged "N. C. E. 10 c." on the 40 c. stamps of the 1877 and 1881 sets.

10c. on 40c., vermilion; imperf.

10c. on 40c., " perf. 13½.

New Zealand.—(VI. 7.) The *Monthly Journal* has received the following values of the current issue, perforate 10; watermark N.Z. and star:

1 penny, rose.

2 " violet.

3 " yellow.

1 shilling, dull red.

Obock.—Following in the footsteps of Reunion, this far away colony of France has surcharged the current colonial stamps with its name, in a curve, above the numeral of value. The surcharge measures 13x4mm. Black surcharge.

1 centime, black on blue.

2 " brown on bistre.

4 " violet on blue.

5 " green on greenish.

10 " black on violet.

15 " blue on bluish.

25 " black on rose.

35 " black on orange.

40 " vermilion on bistre.

75 " carmine on rose.

1 franc, bronze on green.

For lists of errors, etc., see chronicles of the next few months.

Philippines.—(V. 229.) The *Philatelic Record* gives the following new colors for the stamps of the baby type:

1 mil. de peso, green.

2 " " "

5 " " "

½ cent. de peso, green.

2 " " violet.

5 " " green.

8 " " pale blue.

10 " " rose.

20 " " pale brown.

Puerto Rico.—(VI. 17.) The *American Journal of Philately* gives the following as the colors of the 1892 set, the design being the same as last year.

½ mil. de peso, olive green.

1 " " bright violet.

2 " " brown violet.

8 " " yellow green.

1 cent. de peso, red brown.

3 " " red.

5 " " blue green.

8 " " brown.

20 " " mauve.

80 " " orange.

Reunion.—(VI. 8.) Numerous errors have been turning up during the past few months, but we have been waiting to have a good grist of them before we inflicted them on our readers.

02c. on 20 cent; RUNION.

15c. on 20 " "

15c. on 20 " REUNIO.

15c. on 20 " PEUNION.

80 cents; REUNION. (no accent.)

80 " EUNION.

80 " REUNION.

And now the 20 cent. stamp has been surcharged "Reunion" and a figure 2 without the letter "c" as before. There are no less than three varieties of the figure known at date. There are also a few errors:

2 on 20 cent; red on green.

2 on 20 cent; RUENION.

2 on 20 cent; REUNOIN.

2 on 20 cent; REUNIO N.

2 on 20 cent; REUNI ON.

2 on 20 cent; REUNION. (no accent.)

Saint Lucia.—(V. 196.) Two provisional stamps were announced by the *Monthly Journal*, in January, which the editor was inclined to think were of a speculative nature. The surcharge is in three lines on the first, and two lines on the other.

One Half-Penny on 3p., lilac and green.

One Penny on 4p., brown.

Samoa.—(II. 171.) The *Post Office* chronicles a 2½ penny stamp, with head of King Malietoa Laupapa in the center, "Samoa Postage" above, and value below.

2½ penny, rose.

Sarawak.—(V. 196.) The same paper has also received the current 3 cent stamp with the surcharge "One Cent" in black.

1 cent on 3c., violet and blue.

Straits Settlements.—(VI. 8.) Two more surcharges are to be added to our already too long list from this colony. The 8 cents has been surcharged "One Cent," and the 32 cents with "Thirty Cents," each in two lines of capital letters.

1 cent on 8c., yellow.

30 " " 32c., orange.

Sungei Ujong.—(VI. 8.) The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 2 cent brown with "S.U."; watermark Crown C.C. This has been listed with a ? heretofore. Also the following, with the Star and Crescent surcharge. Watermark Crown C.A.

2 cents, brown.

8 cents, orange.

10 cents, lavender.

United States.—*Wells Fargo & Co.* (VI. 44.) We are indebted to H. B. Phillips for a full set of the newspaper stamps used by this company, the 1 cent of which we described in our last issue.

There are five values in the set, the three lower being of the same design as the 1 cent, while the two higher values are larger and have the name of the company in a sort of a fancy scroll, at the top, and large numerals of value at the left end. They also contain the schedule of charges.

1	cent,	black	on pink.
2	"	"	" green.
3	"	"	" fawn.
5	"	"	" yellow groundwork.
10	"	"	" gray

The error "tamp," that we noted last month, occurs in the 2 and 3 cent stamps, which Mr. Phillips sends us, but not in the 1 cent, showing that there are several varieties, and that the three lower values are evidently printed from the same forms.

Uruguay.—(VI. 8.) The 1 cent, green has been surcharged "Provisorio 1892" in two lines, in black, and the 7 cent, has also received the overprint of "Cinco Centesimos Provisorio 1892" in four lines, both surcharges being in red.

1	centesimo,	red	and green.
5	centesimo	on 7c.,	red and brown.

ENVELOPES.

Bahamas.—(V. 128.) The 4 penny envelope has again been surcharged to do duty as a 2½ penny. There are six bars across the old value, instead of eight, as in the previous issue. It is said that only 1000 of each color were printed.

2½	penny	on 4p.,	violet; black.
2½	"	4p.,	" red.

Bavaria.—(VI. 44.) One of our German contemporaries states that the example set by the imperial postal officials, in discontinuing the sale of stamped envelopes by the government, has been imitated here.

Brazil, U. S. of.—Just too late for last month's chronicle, we learned of the issue of a very fancy-looking envelope. In the center is a head of Liberty, wearing a Phrygian cap, and facing to the left. Above this in a curved label, in white letters, is "E. U. DO Brazil," and below in a straight label, "Reis 100 Reis." Embossed on white envelopes 151 x 88 mm.

100 reis, dark red.

British Central (or South) Africa.—(VI. 17.) You pay your money and take your choice as to the title, for the new envelope bears both names. We take the following description from the *Monthly Journal*: "On the flap of the envelopes is a stamp with the arms as depicted upon the adhesives, embossed in the center of a transverse oval band; the upper three quarters of this is inscribed 'The British South Africa Company,' the lower portion is severed by a straight label, lettered 'British Central Africa,' and below the oval is a scroll, bearing 'Registration Two Pence.' On the address side are the same inscriptions, etc., as upon the current envelopes of Great Britain, with 'British Central Africa Administration' added along the top."

2	pence,	ultramarine;	151 x 98 mm.
2	"	"	222 x 102 mm.

WRAPPERS.

Argentina.—(V. 57.) The ½ centavo wrapper is said to be now issued on white and whitish brown paper.

Cape of Good Hope.—The ¼ penny is now printed in brown, on white paper.
¼ penny, brown on white.

Russia.—(V. 10.) The *Stamp News* says that the wrappers now have three lines of instruction, instead of two.

1	kopec,	orange.
2	"	green.

New South Wales.—(IV. 150.) The *Monthly Journal* has received some wrappers that have been printed to order for the National Association of Sheepbreeders of Australasia, whose name appears above the stamp, which is of the current type. Size 223 x 140 mm.

1	penny,	violet	on deep rose.
1	"	"	" salmon.
1	"	"	" yellow.
1	"	"	" green.
1	"	"	" blue.

Queensland.—A manila wrapper, measuring 128 x 220 mm., and bearing a stamp of the same design as the ¼ penny adhesive, has been issued. There are five lines and a half of instructions.

¼ penny, green.

POST CARDS.

Austria.—(V. 212.) We are reminded that we have neglected to note the fact that some of the 2 x 2 kr. cards for the Polish provinces were inscribed Bohm on the reply half, and that this was altered before putting them on sale.

Bavaria.—(VI. 44.) We have received from A. Lohmeyer the 3 and 5 pfennig reply cards, dated '92, and on buff paper, instead of gray as heretofore. Vertical watermark.

3x3	pfennig,	brown;	'92.
5x5	"	green;	'92.

Bolivia.—(V. 197.) A new card, bearing the nine star stamp, is said to have been issued.

1 cent., blue on pale green.

Curacao.—(VI. 18.) The 5 cent cards now bear the stamp with the queen's head.

5	cents,	carmine.
5x5	"	"

Dutch Indies.—(IV. 287.) *Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 7½ cent card in a new color, the design remaining the same as before.

7½ cents, carmine.

Netherlands.—(V. 212.) The reply-paid 5 cent card now has the new type of stamp with the queen's portrait.

5 x 5 cents, blue on blue.

Philippine Islands.—(IV. 78.) There are two new cards with the baby stamp. The cards are found on both buff and yellow buff.

2	cent.	de peso,	brown.
2	"	"	green.

Roumania.—(V. 110.) The words "Carta Postala" now measure 52 mm., instead of 48½ mm., as before.

LETTER CARDS.

Helsingfors.—The card which has been so long in use in the town is now superseded by another bearing a stamp of the current type, the inscriptions on the card being unchanged, except that the type is different. Size of the card folded, 124 x 70 mm.

10 penni, blue, bistre and gold on white.

Italy.—(IV. 59.) Mr. Watson informs us that he has the 5 cent. card with the new type of stamp. The inscriptions on the stamp are now in colored letters, and the background is formed of horizontal lines.

5 centesimi, green on gray.

Mr. Watson is informed that the 20 cent. is also to be changed in a similar manner.

Tonga.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* illustrates an envelope letter for these islands. The stamp is oval, measuring 28 x 34 mm., and contains the royal arms in carmine red in the center, with an oval band around lettered, "Postage One Penny Tonga." The envelope is inscribed "Tongan Envelope Letter," with the information that "This envelope is intended for use within the kingdom only, and must not contain any enclosure."

1 penny, brick red and carmine.

TELEGRAPHS.

Hungary.—The telegraph letter card now bears a new stamp. It is now of the same design as the current envelope stamp, the numeral in the center being printed in blue and the rest of the stamp in brown. Size 156 x 98 mm.

31 kreuzer, brown and blue.

Spain.—(VI. 45.) There is another set of stamps which has replaced those used on the Andalusian Railway (Ferro Carris Andaluces) which we described last month. The design is the same as those, but the outside frame is composed of heavier lines.

10 cent. de peseta, blue.

1 peseta, red.

United States.—*Pacific Postal Telegraph Cable Co.* We have received from A. W. Dunning a set of four stamps which have been issued by this company, whether recently or not, we are not informed. They are oblong, measuring 44 x 22 mm. At the top, in two lines, is the name of the company, on a background showing the sun peeping over a range of hills, with a telegraph pole in the foreground. Below this is "This stamp will be accepted at any office of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Co. in payment for telegrams, Chas. R. Hosmer, Gen'l Manager." In the lower right corner is a circle, 11 mm. in diameter, containing the value in both words and figures. The perforation gauges 12, but none of the specimens sent us are perforated on all sides, and none of them on the ends.

10 cents, brown.

15 " black.

40 " light green.

50 " blue.

Can any of our readers inform us whether these stamps are still in use, and if so where the lines of the company are? There is a white label across the left end of the stamps, which we suppose is for the control number.

REVENUES.

United States.—(VI. 19.) W. A. Mac Cart sends us some additional information concerning the tobacco, etc., stamps, of which we spoke month before last. The 1883 series of Manf. Tobacco stamps are all surcharged "Act of October 1st, 1890," in red, the type used on the 1, 4 and 16 oz. being different from the others.

1 ounce, black on green; red.

2 " " " "

3 " " " "

4 " " " "

8 " " " "

16 " " " "

The 8 ounce has been seen with a double surcharge.

The Snuff and Tobacco stamps have probably all been treated in a similar manner, but our informant has only seen the following:

Tobacco, 4 pounds, black on green; red.

10 " " " "

Snuff, 1 ounce, " " " "

Of the Series of 1891 the following values have been seen by Mr. Mac Cart, with a few high values which he does not specify:

1 ounce, black on green.

2 " " " "

3 " " " "

4 " " " "

8 " " " "

16 " " " "

He has also seen two values of a set which, in addition to the words "Series of 1891," are inscribed "New Issue."

2 ounces, black on green.

4 " " " "

The work on them is very inferior, compared with previous issues.

Henry Gremmel has discovered a specimen of the \$1.00 black and green, third issue revenue stamp, with inverted center.

FORGERIES.

THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, }
LONDON, FEB. 24, 1892. }

Editor *American Philatelist*,

DEAR SIR: The Association hereby warn philatelists against the following new forgeries:

Borneo.—1863. 8 cents black and brown (Gibbons type 1631), with forged surcharge.

Japan.—1 sen, brown; no syllabic characters, and "branches crossed."

4 sen, rose; syllabic character, 1.

30 sen, grey; no syllabic character.

India.—First issue, 4 annas, with head inverted, the red portion of the stamp being forged.

Mauritius.—6d., green (Gibbons Type 1410), value altered to 1s., green, but with C. & C. C. watermark.

New South Wales, Victoria, and British Guiana.—Various early issues, poor copies of unperforated stamps—are cut close and falsely perforated.

Nova Scotia.—6d., green, 1st issue. A dangerous forgery.

Yours truly,
CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, Hon. Sec'y.

DIFFERENCES OF TYPE OF THE AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPER STAMPS,
ISSUE OF 1867.*From the French of "Le Timbre Poste."*

We noted some months ago, upon observations of M. P. Fabri, that there were two different types of the Austrian newspaper stamps of 1867 (head of Mercury). Looking over our stamps, we have found another variety. Following we will give the chief points of difference:

Type I. The lines of the outer rectangle are nearer together; the hair covers the forehead; the shading of the head is done in dots (stippled); the hat (or petasus) is not clearly defined on the back-ground; the white upper line of the circle touches the line of the inner rectangle.

Type II. The lines of the outer rectangle are wider than in Type I.; the head is thinner, especially at the chin; the hair does not reach into the forehead, the shading of the head is formed of dots, and of dots and dashes on the forehead; the hat stands out clearly from the back-ground; the upper circle, less wide, leaves the line of color intact; the first stroke of the Greek

border in the left upper corner is a trifle too long.

Type III. The lines of the outer rectangle, the narrow head and the arrangement of the hair resemble Type II.; the shading of the head consists of dots, except on the cheek; the hat is clearly defined on the back-ground; above the circle the colored line is broken, by which this type can be recognized at once.

The stamps are printed in the following colors:

Type I. Grayish-brown of a wide range of shades, from brown to pale gray; violet (shades) and reddish-violet (shades).

Type II. The last named color (shades); later in dark violet, and finally in mauve.

Type III. Mauve, varying to mauve-violet, gray and reddish-gray.

We cannot give the exact dates of issue of Types II. and III., but Type II. must have come into use about 1872 and Type III. about 1880 or 1881.

A BELGIAN NOVELTY.

Translated from the "Gazette Timbrologique," by Frank H. Burt.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to correct an error which exists in the minds of most collectors outside of Belgium.

It is generally believed that the 5 centime unpaid letter stamp of Belgium, that is, the 10 centime green unpaid, cut in two in the middle horizontally, has no official character; that it is a fancy and even a fraud of dealers or exchangers. The editors of albums likewise omit to mention this fragment or cutting of a stamp.

For the enlightenment of the members of our society, I beg of you to publish the annexed extract from the general instructions regulating the postal service of Belgium. It will convince, I suppose, the most incredulous; and at the same time the half 10c. green unpaid of Belgium will have the freedom of the city the same as its big brothers.

A. D. M.

PAYMENT OF CHARGES BEFORE DELIVERY—
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS (CHIFFRES-TAXE).

Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are delivered upon previous payment of the charge with which they are stamped.

Letters originating in the postal canton where they are to be distributed are not taxed by hand; they are provided, immediately after receipt at the office, with unpaid letter stamps for the amount of the tax at sight. These stamps, applied as much as possible on the side of the address, so as not to cover the writing, are immediately cancelled by means of the dating stamp. If the imprint obtained is not readily legible, it is repeated upon the address.

The unpaid letter stamps are of the value of 10 and 20 centimes. The *demi-decimes* are represented by the half of a 10 centime unpaid letter stamp, cut horizontally.

When letters subject to a tax at sight are collected by the rural carriers, in the course of their circuit, they will affix to them unpaid letter stamps, which they will cancel by means of their own obliterating stamp.

(Copy of Art. 233, Miscellaneous Provisions, section III, part 5, title II. of the Instruction Générale sur le Service des Postes.)

CUT STAMPS OF HOLSTEIN AND LAUENBURG.

Translated from the German of the "Milwaukee Herald."

It will be interesting to stamp collectors to learn that, as in Austria formerly paper money was used as small change, in the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg for a time, up to March 31, 1865, postage stamps were allowed to be cut and thus used for postage. Since the year 1861, in some of the postoffices of the duchies, letters were received for local delivery, the postage being $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, but as there were no such stamps, it was permissible, until the issue of stamps of that value, to use the Holstein-Lauenburg stamps of the value of $1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling in such a manner that each local

letter was prepaid by half a stamp (cut diagonally from corner to corner). When on Nov. 32, 1864, the ducal administration permitted the mailing and delivery of local letters at all offices of both duchies, the prepayment of local letters in that manner was generally authorized. The postal administration of Schleswig-Holstein, at Kiel, which took charge of the whole postal system of Schleswig-Holstein on Dec. 14, 1864, at once ordered the issue of a $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling stamp, but permitted the employment of the split stamps for local letters until the end of March, 1865.

AUCTION SALES.

We are indebted to P. M. Wolsieffer for a report of the Chicago Philatelic Society's sale of March 17th. There were 81 lots sold, the leading prices secured being as follows:

United States, 1851, 12 cents, uns. pair	\$2 70
" " 1861, 5 " yellow	2 65
" " 1868, 90 " blue, with grille	6 10
" " 1869, 24 " green and black	2 70
" " 1869, 24 " " " "	2 30
" " 1888, 90 cents, purple, block of 24	8 10

The first auction sale that has ever taken place on the Pacific Coast was held March 10th, under the auspices of W. Sellschopp & Co. The bidding was spirited, attracting extended comment in the morning papers of the following day. The entire sale amounted to \$730.30. The following are some of the prices obtained:

United States—	
1870, 10c., used, heavy grille	\$ 6 00
1870, 12c., " " "	12 05
1870, 30c., " " "	7 50
1875, (1869 re-issue) set	15 00
1865, newspaper stamp, 5c., perf.	5 00
1865, " " 10c., original	5 10
1865, " " 25c., " "	5 10
1873, Agriculture, set	5 80
1853, Envelope, 10c., white paper, die 4	16 50
1853, " ent., 10c., on buff, small label	6 05
Labuan, 1880-81, 12c.	5 25
Mexico, Guadalajara, 1867, 2r., pink wove p., on ent. orig. env.	6 00
Newfoundland, 1863, full sheet of 1 sh. (20)	6 80
St. Lucia, 1859, 6d., green	5 10

The S. B. Bradt Co.'s fifth sale occupied two evenings, March 23 and 24, and was the best they have ever offered. The aggregate sales amounted to \$1,139.10. A few of the best prices realized are appended:

United States—	
Providence, entire sheet of 12	\$51 00

1851, uns. p. of 5c.	11 55
1861, 24c., lilac, double perf. on each side	5 30
1868, 90c.	6 10
1869, 90c.	6 60
1870, 6c., uns. s. of 3	10 10
1875, 2c., vermilion, uns. imp. p.	11 05
Newspaper, \$6, orig. gum	8 10
" \$9, " "	10 00
" \$12, " "	12 50
" \$24, " "	18 25
" \$36, " "	24 25
" \$48, " "	25 50
" \$60, " "	31 00
Officially sealed, 1888, uns. imp. p.	14 10
1853, envelope, 3c., white, K corners	12 05
Confederate States, Petersburg, 5c., red, on orig. env.	10 25
Bamra, 1890, first type, yellow p., uns. p.	5 00
Brunswick, 1863, 1 sgr., yellow p., rose	12 75
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1d., red, wood block	9 25
" " 1861, 4d., blue, " "	5 05
Fiji, 1875, 2c. on 1d., blue, 2nd type	5 25
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red, blue p.	6 80
New Brunswick, 1851, 6d., yellow, and half of 3d., red, on piece of envelope	9 50
New South Wales, 1850, 1d., red, bluish p., plate 1, retouched	8 80
New South Wales, 1850, 2d., blue, plate 2	8 60

We have also received catalogues of the following sales, which we trust we shall be able to report in our next:

Scott Stamp and Coin Co., New York, 112th sale, March 30	520 lots
T. S. Clark, Belleville, Ont., 2d sale, April 12	348 "
Universal Stamp Co., St. Louis, April 13	125 "
Albrecht & Witt, New York, 1st sale, April 14	207 "
C. H. Holden, Port Dover, Ont., April 15	234 "
Bogert & Durbin Co., Philadelphia, 31st sale, April 19-20	844 "
S. B. Bradt Co., Chicago, 6th sale, April 20	436 "

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We trust that our members have before this time seen that the member of Congress from their own district has been urged to vote for Mr. Crosby's bill to put stamps on the free list. This should be attended to at once. We are informed that Representative Geo. Fred. Williams, of Massachusetts, will vote in favor of the bill, if it comes before the House. Let us hear from others.

SOME months since we called attention to the immense stock of postally (?) used Ecuador Stamps that were being offered for sale. We have before us a list of 28 varieties of these stamps, amounting in all to 40,000, which were offered to Frederic Noyes. The high values average about 100 each, and the others from 1,000 to 3,500 each. We are not informed of the price of these rarities, but presume it is about in the same proportion as the Seebeck issues are sold for. We think the latter are far preferable to such stuff as this "ex-private secretary of the President of the republic" offers so lavishly.

THE question of an index of philatelic literature is one that has engaged our attention before. The editor believes that it can be done, and what is more, that it will be done in the next few years. Librarians the country over acknowledge that Poole's index to periodical literature is a publication that they would be almost unable to get along without. Hundreds of valuable articles are made available by its use which would otherwise require a search of hours. Its well-thumbed pages in all large libraries testify to its constant use. The philatelist who can tell in just what volume of what paper there appeared an article on mounting uncut envelopes and post cards has a much better memory than most of us. If we had such an index, reference to the topic, "Envelopes and Post Cards, Mounting of," would show that articles on that topic had appeared in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, V. 105, *Quaker City Philatelist*, III. 81, *Post Card*, II. No. 38, 42, 54, III. 81, 115, etc., etc.

The Roman numerals refer to the volumes, and the Arabic to the pages or numbers, when the volume is not paged consecutively. It would not be necessary to index all of the 383 papers listed in Tiffany's catalogue, but only those which are of permanent value. There are scores of the papers that contain nothing of any value, except as current gossip, and the list could be easily weeded out so as to exclude those. It would not be best to try and include the foreign papers, as a separate index would be preferable, unless those printed in the English language might be included. An index of English stamp magazines from 1862 to 1889 has been running in the P. J. of Great Britain for several months, and will prove of great value to those who are lucky enough to own files of those papers.

Now how can the thing be done without putting too much on any one person? "Poole's Index is being supplemented each year by an annual supplement, prepared by the co-operation of scores of men and women throughout the country, who each prepare the index for certain periodicals, sending the cards on which they write the entries to the editor of the work, who arranges them in one alphabet and sees to the printing. Once in five years these annual supplements are consolidated into one volume.

Now why cannot we adopt the same system? The Chairman of the Literary Board is used to library work and is willing to do his share of indexing, etc. It can be so arranged that no one need have more than three or four papers to attend to, and a few months' work will be all that is necessary to get the work in the hands of the person who is to have charge of arranging it for the printer. Let us hear from our members on this subject, and let those who are willing to undertake the work send their names to the editor of this paper, so that we can try and get about it this summer.

THE following extract from the *Publisher's Weekly* will, we think, be of interest to our members, as its adoption would mean the retirement of the periodical stamps now in use.

"PUBLISHERS' CARDS FOR 'BULK-RATE MAIL MATTER.'—At a recent meeting of the postmasters in Washington the suggestion was made to issue a card or book, on which are printed numbers, representing pounds, which numbers may be punched out to correspond with the weight of second-class mail matter. This is designed for the use of publishers who mail their journals at the rates fixed for them, and renders the use of receipt blanks and stubs at the end of each quarter unnecessary. The scheme is similar to that in the use of railway companies who sell commutation tickets, only the stub is added. The stub is retained by the purchaser as his receipt after all the pound numbers are punched out, and the used slip is taken up by the postal clerk, and held by him to keep his accounts straight. The practicability of the suggestion will be tested at the Philadelphia office."

JUST too late to note them in our chronicle we learn from A. Lohmeyer that new cards and letter cards have been issued for the Vienna pneumatic post. We will give full descriptions of them in our next.

AMERICAN collectors ought to be grateful to V. Gurdji, of Galveston, through whom the Spaniard, Torres or Fernandez, was cut short in his swindling tour. That worthy is at present engaged in a suit brought by the government to recover the duty on the stamps he brought into the country. The stamps are valued, by the special appraisers appointed for that purpose, at \$7,723.10, and the duty would

amount to \$1,930.77. C. H. Mekeel and Henry Flachskamm were the appraisers. Torres' victims still continue to be heard from.

SPRINGFIELD is not quite as large as Chicago or Saint Louis, but she manages to get there just the same. We are to have one of the cancelling machines, recently ordered by the department, and it will probably be run by electricity. It will be the only office in the state, outside of Boston, that is supplied with one. Our city has only about 45,000 population, but manages to pay over to the government about \$75,000 a year net profit.

THE list of French colonies to be supplied with special stamps is growing. The latest additions are French Guinea, Ivory Coast and Gulf of Benin. Let us have separate issues for Saint Pierre, for Miquelon, for the west coast of Newfoundland, and each of the numerous South Sea islands.

WE are glad to announce that we have received from President Tiffany the manuscript of his list of philatelic papers published since the supplement to the "Library Companion" was issued. We shall print it in our next issue, and are sure it will be welcomed by all.

WE have received notice of the formation of a partnership between R. F. Albrecht and C. Witt, both of whom are well known to the stamp fraternity. Their office will be on Nassau St., at No. 90, which is close to several other stamp firms. The Board of Aldermen had better change the name of the street to Stamp St., or Philatelic Row.

WE have heard, from several sources, that the Officially Sealed label is found rouletted, and Charles H. Huberich has sent us one of them. The color is a light yellow bistre and well printed. They will no doubt be in general use before long, and can be had for the asking from most postoffices. We do not consider them as stamps, but merely as an official seal.

THE forgery gang are catching it in England. Messrs. Benjamin and Jeffries get six months each with hard labor, and Sarpy four months. Assmus received three years. The good work will not be allowed to lag with the P. P. A. running the machine. Great credit is due to Charles J. Phillips, the Secretary of the Association, for his untiring efforts in hunting down these scamps. But where was the great and only Palmer? W. C. S.

KEEP it up, Brother Davison! The movement for consolidation of the national societies is growing, and the *Post Office* is entitled to much credit for the stand it is taking. In the March number the editor calls for an expression of individual opinions on the subject. There seems to be no objection to such a consolidation, but on the contrary there is much to be gained thereby. We trust that every member of

the A. P. A. will take pains to send a postal to the editor of the *Post Office*, 80 Nassau street, New York City, saying that he is heartily in favor of consolidation. There is no reason why the convention next summer should not see the consummation of the much-to-be-desired result.

WE are glad to note the active interest in the A. P. A. that has been developed in Texas recently. An examination of the lists of new members for the past few months shows that the Lone Star State has come to the front nobly. All honor to Brother Heusinger and his collaborators who have been so active in bringing in new members. "Go thou and do likewise" is a lesson for the rest of us to take to heart. C. A. H.

IT was expected that Mr. Rechart would contribute to this number a circular on the subject of the exhibit to be made at the World's Fair. It was impossible for him to prepare this in season, but it may, perhaps, be found in the May number. Foreign societies and individual philatelists will in this way be informed about the matter, and given an opportunity to advance the good cause by furnishing contributions from their famous collections.

MR. A. R. ROGERS was in Chicago the fourth week of March. Pres. Tiffany came up from St. Louis, and matters philatelic have begun to stir as regards the exhibit to be made at the World's Fair. In due time full explanations will be made through the proper channels, and in the meantime none need fear that the matter is not receiving proper attention.

OUR esteemed friend, Dr. Alfred Dahlberg, sends us the following interesting item of information:

"There appear, according to *Tidning för Frimærksamlare*, in the 1891 issue, 2 oere orange, of Sweden, not less than three different types on each sheet of 100 stamps. There are 90 of the common type, 9 with a period before the word *Frimærke*, and one besides the period has the lower part or tail end of the 2 much thinner. This last mentioned stamp is No. 90 on the sheet; the others are Nos. 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 82, 86 and 88 respectively."

MR. A. BRANT, of Valparaiso, Chile, under date of Jan. 27, writes as follows:

"In Chile recently we ran short of postage stamps, of the 5 centavo denomination, as none arrived in time from the United States. So, for the third time, revenue stamps were allowed to do duty for postal purposes, but only the values of 1, 2 and 5 centavos, and these only in the interior and to Argentine and Bolivia by the land route. For points outside of Chile, by water, Argentine and Bolivia included, postage stamps only are permitted; all revenue stamps must be refused for this use, also under all circumstances, revenue stamps of higher value than 5 centavos. The decree follows:

Continued on page 68.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

The *Postal Card* seems to be gathering strength, for while the first number of the new series had twelve pages, the second contains twenty, only two being advertisements. Aside from the catalogue of cards, cards issued in 1891, and a very full chronicle, there are articles on the cards of Norway, Alsace, Germany and some forgeries of Paraguay. There are several shorter articles.

Alvah Davison is just booming consolidation in the *Post-Office*. The leading article in the March number is full of extracts from letters of persons favoring the union and from the editorial comments of the press. Keep it up!

The *Monthly Journal* for February contains some twenty odd pages of additional matter on the forgery cases. Dr. Assmus has been sentenced to three years penal servitude. M. P. Castle has an article dealing with the New South Wales laureated reprints, and the second instalment of Major Evans' article on the Confederate stamps is full of interest.

The *Philatelic Journal of America* is publishing a one-page almanac each month showing the various philatelic occurrences for each day. The illustrated account of the editor's Mexican trip is brought to a close, and there is the usual instalment of the translation of the Mexican catalogue. Mr. Mekeel's latest venture in the publishing line is to be a philatelic paper in Spanish for South American circulation. It will be called the "*Revista Filatelica*," and will be edited by Eduardo F. Cotilla, who has been connected with Mr. Mekeel in business for several years. The idea is a good one, and we are confident it will succeed.

There is hardly one of our exchanges that we enjoy more than we do the *Worcester County Philatelist*. Published by three collectors, who state that "This is a notion of ours and will be sent to all who care enough about it to send twelve one cent stamps for postage," it has already reached its sixth number, and is full of interesting articles and short spicy notes. We wish it a long life.

Stanton's *Philatelic Tribune* is hereafter to be issued as a semi-monthly. It is a pity that he does not use a little better quality of paper and improve the typographical appearance of the paper a little. The reading matter is always newswy.

Aside from two pages of foreign notes, the March *Quaker City Philatelist* contains little but society reports. The Philatelic Society of America, Western Philatelic Union and Pennsylvania Stamp Collectors' League are apparently doing well.

The *Essex County Philatelist* comes out with a double number for January and February, to catch up. The Saint John find that has been going the rounds of the papers recently is the leading article.

The *United Association Philatelist*, hailing from Washington, D. C., is the organ of the United Philatelic Association, which has a list of eleven officers and a total membership, as indicated by the membership numbers published this month, of 32, with nine applications. Dues only 25 cents a year.

The *Stamp News* for March contains a very interesting article by J. H. Anheiser on the varieties and peculiarities of certain German stamps and entires. There is a wide field for study in the stamps of the old German states, and this article is one that will

repay even the most advanced collector to read. The reports of the forgery trials fill nearly twenty pages.

The *Philatelic Record* for February contains a review of the work on the Caricatures of the Mulready Envelope, which has just been brought out in book form, after running as a serial in the *Monthly Journal* and being reprinted in two American papers. Moens' catalogue is also reviewed, and there is considerable society news. The Philatelic gains of 1891 are still continued, and the Chronicle is, as usual, full of interest.

The *Stamp Collectors' Journal* contains little of interest aside from the Brief History of the British Post Office.

Le *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* has a very interesting sketch of the Parisian postal packet stamps, with illustrations of all the types. The publisher, Arthur Maury, has opened a philatelic museum at 6 Boulevard Montmartre.

Le *Timbre* has found out that the "Fee" stamps of Trinidad are revenues, as we stated some time since. There is a column and a half of description of forgeries, and the usual full chronicle.

Articles on the Post in China, Corea and Shanghai, Postage stamp paper money, and notes on the first English postage stamps, form the contents of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* for February.

Le *Timbre Fiscal* continues E. D. Bacon's article on uncatalogued British colonial fiscals, and occupies two pages with the issues of Mauritius, Natal, Nevis, New Zealand, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Tasmania, Tobago, Transvaal and Sierra Leone.

Red and green are the colors presented by the February number of the *Gazette Timbrologique*. The leading article is one on Specialism. The Chronicle is as full as ever and contains a number of illustrations. The Russian alphabet is given, in the question department, with the equivalents of the letters.

That veteran philatelist Dr. Legrand, the Secretary of the Société Française de Timbrologie, has commenced a "Manuel de l'amateur de timbres" in the last number of *L'Union Postale*. There are also articles on the Vienna postal congress, the Swiss cantonals, and the various types of the Bordeaux issue of France. W. C. S.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—*American*: Phil. Era, Southern Phil., Worcester Co. Phil., Essex Co. Phil., United Ass'n Phil., Phil. Fraud Reporter, Stamp World, (February); Worcester Co. Phil., Scissors, Electric Phil., Cabinet and Album, Curiosity Collector, Missouri Phil., Chicago Stamp News, Metropolitan Phil., Phil. Jour. of Am., Quaker City Phil., Eagle Phil., Post Office, Eastern Phil., Dominion Phil., Canadian Phil., Postal Card, Southern Phil., Collector, Phil. Era, Plain Talk, (March); Phil. Tribune, Phil. Monthly and Phil. World, (April). *Foreign*: Phil. Record, Le Coll. de Timbres-Poste, El Correo del Caribe, Rivista Filatelica Internazionale, Monthly Journal, Boersen-Courier, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, London Phil., La Carte Postale, La Filatelia, Briefmarken Sammler, (February); Stamp Coll. Monthly, Le Timbre, Phil. Jour. of Grt. Britain, Stamp News, Boersen-Courier, Postwertzeichen-Kunde, Tidning f. Frimaerksamlare, L'Union des Timbrophiles, L'Union Postale, Stamp Coll. Jour., Briefmarken Sammler, (March).

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Branch of American Philatelic Association)—Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage. For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, P. O. Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

The 100th regular meeting, held March 16th, 1892, was called to order, at 8 o'clock, by the President, with the following members present: Messrs. August Dejonge, Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, Dr. G. Odendall and F. C. Vehslage.

There were present as guests, Messrs. Obert and Hesse.

Minutes of the last regular meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. Albrecht proposed for membership Mr. Gustav Beil, Paris, France.

Mr. E. T. Parker's application being returned with a favorable report, the gentleman was unanimously elected a member of this society.

Mr. Clotz, our Exchange Superintendent, *pro tem.*, makes his report in writing, which is as follows:

"With the present I submit my report of the Sales Department from Jan. 8th to March 1st, while our Superintendent, Mr. Albrecht, was absent on a trip to Europe.

I had eighteen circuits, which are all settled and returned. Some were turned over, with the cash settlements, to Mr. Albrecht, others returned and settled by me directly. Sales were as follows:

Circuit 107 from Bethlehem	.....sold\$	8 95
" 108 " Hamburg	.....	25 02
" 109 " National Society	.....	9 81
" 109 " London	.....	12 50
" 110 " Hamburg	.....	51 29
" 111 " Hamburg	.....	26 35
" 112 " New York	.....	24 54
" 113 " Italy	.....	37 00
" 114 " New York	.....	7 56
" 115 " New York	.....	23 39
" 116 " New York	.....	43 37
" 117 " Chicago	.....	67
" 118 " New York	.....	13 79
" 119 " Braunschweig	.....	18 10
" 120 " Leipzig	.....	9 40
" 121 " Bethlehem	.....	7 41
" 122 " New York	.....	17 21
" 123 " Hamburg	.....	5 88
" 124 " London	.....	16 21

Total,\$358 45

This is a very good result, and it shows that good stamps are *always* welcome to our members.

If prices are reasonable and specimens fine, I guarantee good sales to every one who will send sheets for circulation among us.

Thanking the members for their kind support, I am Yours truly,

HENRY CLOTZ, *Supt. pro tem.*"

A communication from the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company was read, correcting their former offer to send the *Weekly News* at half rate; it was only on condition that the society subscribe for all members. This being put to a vote, it was lost.

The society of Frankfort-on-Main sends us a val-

uable treatise on the Brunswick rouletted issue, in relation to a dispute among Thier, Reisse and Hanson, giving very valuable information concerning the rouletting of said stamp. The society returns thanks and hopes other societies will follow in their footsteps to relieve us of bogus cancellations and perforations.

Mr. C. A. Macy, 2nd, sent us two counterfeit stamps of Columbian Republic, which were accepted with the thanks of the Society.

The stamps of Greece were then discussed, and the collections of Dejonge and Clotz were displayed. Both are very fine, most complete, and arranged by the compilation of Mr. Glasewald, which we believe to be the most accurate one.

Mr. Clotz has in his possession several specimens which are uncatalogued by Glasewald.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. are working at present on the compilation of Greece for their advanced catalogue, and all these unknown specimens will duly appear. We look forward with great interest to its publication.

Greece is one of the hardest countries to arrange, and no doubt great thanks are due to Mr. Glasewald, not forgetting Mr. E. L. Schumann. They have indeed enlightened us very much.

Meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Next meeting April 20, 1892.

F. C. VEHSLAGE, *Secretary.*

SAN ANTONIO PHILATELIC CLUB, Organized March 1892. (Branch of the American Philatelic Association)—The first meeting, held March 18, 1892, was called to order by Edward W. Heusinger, at 10:10 P. M., with the following members in attendance: Messrs Charles H. Huberich, F. Hensel, Dr. J. Bouldin Breeding (proxy), Chas J. Rossy, Jr., Major C. E. Dutton, Albert Huth and Albert Steves (proxy).

Mr. Heusinger proposed Major C. E. Dutton for temporary chairman; seconded by Mr. Huberich, and in consequence thereto, he was elected unanimously.

Major Dutton proposed Mr. Heusinger as Secretary *pro tem.*; seconded by Mr. Hensel, and in consequence thereto, he was elected unanimously.

Upon motion of Mr. Heusinger, duly seconded by Mr. Hensel, and by an unanimous request, the Organization paper was read, as follows:

PREAMBLE.

"For the study and encouragement of Philately, for the detection and prevention of forgeries and frauds in connection therewith, for the cultivation of friendship among Philatelists, and for the exchange and sale of stamps among members, the undersigned, being members of the AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION, hereby agree to form themselves into a branch Society, adopting for its government the following

CONSTITUTION.

"ARTICLE I. *Name.* The name of this organization shall be the SAN ANTONIO PHILATELIC CLUB.

"ARTICLE II. *Membership.* Any person interested in Philately, and being a member of the American Philatelic Association is eligible for membership.

Candidates for membership must be proposed and seconded by members of the Club at any regular meeting, and their election must be by ballot, when three-fourths of those present must vote in the candidate's favor.

"ARTICLE III. *Officers.*—The officers of the Club shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and Treasurer combined, and an Exchange Superintendent.

They shall be elected by ballot, annually, at the last regular meeting held in each year, and shall hold office until their successors are elected.

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at the meetings of the Club.

The Secretary and Treasurer shall give notice of all meetings of the Club, keep the minutes of such meetings, attend to all the correspondence of the Club, receive and disburse all monies, and attend to such other duties as usually pertain to this office.

The Exchange Superintendent shall attend to his duties, subject to the rules, as are provided for, in the By-Laws of the American Philatelic Association.

"ARTICLE IV. *Meetings.*—The regular meetings of the Club shall be held on the last Wednesday evening of each month in the city of San Antonio, State of Texas.

Special meetings may be called, at the request of three members, by the President.

A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of five members.

"ARTICLE V. *Dues.*—All members shall pay in advance an annual due of one dollar. Members in arrears shall be notified of the fact, and if having failed to settle in one month, after notification, shall be dropped from the rolls.

"ARTICLE VI. *Amendments.*—This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting, provided that notice of the proposed amendment has been given at the last meeting."

Signed this eighteenth day of March, in the city of San Antonio, State of Texas.

EDWARD W. HEUSINGER,
CHARLES H. HUBERICH,
DR. J. BOULDIN BREEDING,
CHARLES J. ROSS, JR.,
ALBERT HUTH,
ALBERT STEVES,
MAJOR C. E. DUTTON,
F. HENSEL.

Moved by Mr. Huberich, and seconded by Mr. Huth, by a unanimous vote the Constitution was adopted.

Election of officers being next in order of business, the following were elected unanimously:

President, Major C. E. Dutton.
Vice-President, Dr. J. Bouldin Breeding.
Secretary and Treasurer, Edward W. Heusinger.
Exchange Superintendent, Charles H. Huberich.

After the election of same, business of minor importance was transacted; no other business being before the meeting, upon motion, duly seconded, by a unanimous vote it was adjourned at 10:50 P. M.

The next regular meeting will be held in the rooms of the Alamo City Philatelic Society, No. 113, Avenue D., on Wednesday, March the 30th, 1892, at 8:30 P. M.

EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, *Secretary and Treas.*,
No. 315, King William St., San Antonio, Tex.

THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 132nd regular meeting was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel on the evening of March 3rd, President Wolsieffer presiding, and ten members being present.

A complaint against a member was ordered to be investigated.

A local "World's Fair" committee will be appointed as soon as consistent.

The following were elected to membership: Geo. L. Toppan, Chicago; F. H. Knowlton, Freemont, Neb.; H. C. Bordewich, Duluth, Minn.; and C. W. Stutesman, Bunker Hill, Ind. Adjournment at 9:45 P. M.

The 133rd regular meeting was held March 17th, and attended by nineteen members, President Wolsieffer in the chair.

A discussion of "World's Fair" philatelic topics was followed by the President's endorsement of the views of A. R. Rogers, as set forth by him in an address to the Society.

Mr. Morgan H. Stafford, Marquette, Mich., was unanimously elected C. P. S. member 283.

The 24th advertised auction sale of 81 lots was then held, after which adjournment at 10:20 P. M.

C. E. SEVERN, *Secretary*,
448 Racine Ave.

BOSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Regular meeting March 9, 1892, held in President Vanderlip's office, was called to order at 7:50 P. M. Eighteen members present. Mr. P. S. Johnson, of Salem, admitted.

Voted to accept the kind invitation of Providence Society, details to be settled by correspondence.

Informal auction sale; H. E. Woodward, auctioneer. Fifty lots. Total \$88.60. Adjourned at 10 P. M.

The Society will probably visit Providence, as the guests of the Society there, on Tuesday, March 29, 1892.

C. W. H. STRONGMAN, *Secretary*,
P. O. Box 7, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 21st regular meeting, held March 18, 1892, came to order at 9 P. M., President Major C. E. Dutton in the chair and nine members in attendance.

Messrs. W. H. Patterson, H. Muenzenberger, B. Mackensen, Wallace Smith, D. Dewese, R. R. Bogert, Geo. H. Watson, Dr. Geo. F. Heath and S. H. Huston were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Roth proposed for corresponding membership Mr. Milby Porter, of College Station, Tex.

It was decided to levy an assessment on resident members, to meet the additional expense of renting a meeting room.

Meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH, *Secretary*,
P. O. Box 640, San Antonio, Tex.

TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY of Pittsburg, Pa.—The regular monthly meeting of the Twin City Philatelic Society was held at their room, 49 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., Wednesday evening, March 16th, 1892, President Rode in the chair.

Mr. R. C. Buchholz was elected resident member of the Society, and Messrs. A. Platz, W. R. Black, H. N. Duff, G. K. Farrall, T. C. Graham and Leyden Ford were proposed for resident membership. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Biddle, Stauffer and Kirk, was appointed to make arrangements for an auction sale to be held at the next meeting.

Messrs. Rode and Doebelin were appointed a committee to arrange for the celebration of our fourth anniversary, which will be in June.

Mr. Fred Sermin had his collection of U. S. and foreign postage stamps on exhibition, and those present had the pleasure of seeing some very nice specimens. The next meeting will be held at their room, 49 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., Wednesday evening, April 20th, 1892. For information in regard to the Society, address

C. VOWINKLE, JR.,
Potter St., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Organized Sept. 14, 1886. Incorporated Jan. 20, 1892.

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 120 Broadway, New York City.*International Sec'y*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23rd st., New York City.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, Port Washington, Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 104 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, Auburn, Cal.*Board of Trustees*, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.*Literary Board*, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LE- LAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MARCH, 1892.

Responses to the invitation to subscribe for stock in the Association have been received from a portion of our members. I hope all will respond as soon as possible. The shares are \$1.00 each, are *full paid*, and will probably never cost the members subscribing any more money. The fund created by the stock subscriptions will be kept separate from our regular funds, on deposit for whatever use the Association may designate hereafter. I trust that this appeal may meet with a ready response. I have not received from the President the certificate blanks, but shall, no doubt, receive them now in a short time, and all who have subscribed, or may do so, will receive one from me as soon as I am in possession of them.

The example set by the Alamo City Philatelic Society, San Antonio, Texas, might well be emulated by all our members in the large cities. I append a part of a letter received by me from E. W. Heusinger:

"If in the city of San Antonio, which has a population of 45,000 inhabitants, a Branch Society of the A. P. A. was organized with eight charter members, there is no reason why other large cities cannot come up to San Antonio.

"If every member of the A. P. A. would take as much interest in it as San Antonio members do, why then it would have 1000 members in a few months.

"The name of the club is The San Antonio Philatelic Club, and the numbers of its charter members are as follows:

- No. 1. Edward W. Heusinger.
2. Charles H. Huberich.
3. Dr. J. Bouldin Breeding.
4. Chas. J. Rossy, Jr.
5. Albert Huth.
6. Albert Steves.
7. Major C. E. Dutton.
8. F. Hensel.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

A. H. BARTLETT, 50 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
W. C. MICHAELS, A. T. and S. F. R. R. Freight Office, 14th and Hickory Sts., Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

Otto Behne, in list of new members, February re-

port, was duplicated in the list. Change name and address to

C. W. O. BEHNE, 510 Juliet St., Defiance, O.

Resignations received, which will be accepted in thirty days, as usual:

- 1160 J. DAHLFUSS.
898 G. C. F. HELM, JR.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

- 1069 LEDERMANN, C., JR.

NEW MEMBERS.

- 1173 HAUBOLD, W. A., Weimar, Germany.
1174 BORDEWICH, H. C., Box 843, Duluth, Minn.
1175 JERREMS, WM. G., JR., cor. 7th and Robert Sts., St. Paul, Minn.
1176 DOLLING, FRITZ, JR., Stockholm, Sweden.
1177 BOSQUE, PABLO LOPEZ, 42 Calle de Hidalgo, 2, Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico.
1178 PARK, JOHN M., 119 Carrington Ave., Woonsocket, R. I.

Change Chas. W. Grevning's number to 1172.

APPLICATIONS.

- HUBERICH, V. H., Saint Elmo, Texas.
References: Edward W. Heusinger, Chas. H. Huberich.
Guarantor: Arnold C. Klein, Bluff Springs, Texas.
CORCORAN, JAMES BREWER, 95 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.
References: Wm. C. Stone, Arthur C. Eddy.
Guarantor: Luke Corcoran, M. D.

Total membership, March 1, 1892.....498

Gain—New members..... 6

Loss—Resignation..... — 504

Loss—Resignation..... 1

Total membership April 1, 1892 503

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

MR. WOLSIEFFER kindly offers, in the absence of a Purchasing Agent for Chicago, to execute bids, at any sale held here, free of charge to A. P. A. members. His address is Drawer 707.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Continued from page 63.

"No. 114, Santiago, Jan. 19, 1892.

"The revenue stamps of the types of 1, 2 and 5 centavos may be used to prepay correspondence destined for the interior of the country, that destined for the Argentine republic by the land route (via the Cordillera), also that which comes from Arica and Tacna and is sent by land to Bolivia. Take notice and communicate. Montt. R. Barros Luco.

"There was published, on Jan. 25, a note to the effect that also revenue stamps of 5 and 10 centavos might be used for correspondence sent to foreign countries."

It will be of interest to our readers to know that Mr. Brant will probably furnish some articles on Chilean envelopes and stamps for the columns of this paper.

MR. FREDERIC NOYES, of Alice, Texas, writes as follows:

"I am very well satisfied with the results of my advertisement in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST; it has brought me many customers among the best class of collectors."

It is true that no paper reaches a better class of collectors. Others may reach more, but our steady mailing of 1200 copies is carefully placed.

THE close observer will notice a change in the publication office of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST from 93 Wabash Ave. to 132 Wabash Ave. The sale of the building at the old number made this change a necessity. In new and commodious quarters, fitly and tastefully furnished, the S. B. Bradt Co. will continue their stamp business and will make their circulating library, so long and favorably known as Cobb's Library, more attractive than ever. Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer has become a member of the company, and will devote himself especially to the department of sheet music. Mr. Bradt's place of business has always been attractive, but there will hereafter be an additional attraction there in the presence of our genial friend.

WE wish to call attention to the Albrecht Cable Code, in three languages, which will appear next autumn. The idea seems an excellent one, and it will, no doubt, prove a welcome help to those who require to employ the cable for foreign communication.

MEKEEL'S U. S. Postage Stamp Album is announced in the advertising columns. As it is an album well adapted to the use of the specialist, and is gotten up in excellent shape, it will prove a great help to the many who are now confining themselves to the collection of U. S. stamps. S. L.

*In preparation and will be ready for delivery about**October, 1892.*

THE ALBRECHT CODE

A Cable Code in Three Languages,

[ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH]

FOR THE PHILATELIC TRADE,

To Facilitate Telegraphic Communication.

—COMPILED BY—

R. F. ALBRECHT.

Subscription Price, Until Day of
Publication, \$5.00.

After that Date, the Price will be \$7.50.

It is very necessary, nowadays, for every advanced collector, and particularly for dealers, to use a special cable code for philatelic purposes.

This long felt want will be fully supplied by the above publication.

It will pay for itself by sending one message for auction bids, or if you see an advertisement, to secure any bargain that you may wish to acquire. The special feature of this code is that the person using it can send a message in his own language, and the one to whom he sends it will receive it in his.

PUBLISHED BY . . .

ALBRECHT & WITT,
STAMP DEALERS & PUBLISHERS,

No. 90 NASSAU ST., ROOM 52, NEW YORK CITY.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. VI.

CHICAGO, MAY 10, 1892.

No. 5.

AN EPITOME OF AMERICAN PHILATELIC AUCTION SALES.

AUGUST 1ST, 1890—AUGUST 1ST, 1891.

Compiled by H. C. Beardsley.

[CONTINUED.]

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1883, 2c. on 12c., blue.....	1.10; .45
4c. on 5c., blue, red sur.....	.40; *.70
8c. on 12c., blue.....	.75; .60
8c. on 12c., purple.....	*1.20; *1.20; .75; 1.00;
8 on 8c. on 12c., purple, *.80; *.80; *.80; .90;	.80; .80; .50
Revenue, used for postage, 3c.....	1.25; (2) .15
Pahang, 1888, 10c., uns. p.....	*7.50
Selangor, 1881, 2c., brown, red sur.....	*13.00

SWEDEN.

1855, 3s.....	2.28; 1.50; 2.55; *2.00; 2.05
6s.....	.65; uns. p. 2.10; (5) 3.00
24s.....	1.75; *1.75, 2.50; 2.60; 1.85
30s.....	*1.85
1872, 20s., the error, "Tretio".....	*10.25

SWITZERLAND.

Basle, 2½r.....	*2.00; *7.50; †13.00; *12.75; 6.25;
.....	(reprint) *2.00
Geneva, 1843, 10c., slightly damaged, 20.60; ½ of	10c.; 5.25; 5.25
1845, 5c., on green, 1.15; 1.10; 1.90; 1.50;	1.50; 2.50; 2.50; 1.95
1847, 5c., on yellow green, 1.30; 1.30; uns.	..p. *6.10; 1.80; 1.90; 1.80; 1.25; 2.00
5c., on dark green, 2.00; 3.50; 2.50;	2.00
Envelope, 5c., green, *1.90; 1.05; *3.05; *4.00; *2.00;	sq. *2.00; 2.00
Neuchâtel, 5c.....	1.80; 4.00; 4.30; 4.60
Vaud, 5c.....	3.10; 1.90; 1.50; 3.60; 3.00; 2.50; 2.00
Winterthur, 2½r.....	3.25; 4.30
Zurich, 4 r., vertical lines.....	24.50
6 r., vertical lines.....	1.30; 1.30; 1.60, 1.40
.....	4.00; 3.00; 3.00; 1.80
6 r., horizontal lines, 1.25; 1.25; 1.40; 3.00;	2.75; 3.00; 3.15; 3.10; 3.10; 3.25; 3.50
1850, 2½c., red and black.....	*1.00
5 r., red and blue, no frame.....	*1.30; 1.00
1854, 40 r.....	(200) 4.75; (205) 5.20
1 fr. (10) 3.50; (18) 5.40; (150) 53.25. (300)	99.00; (50) 5.00
1862, 5 c., s. 3, center stamp printed twice.....	.90;
.....	(2) one printed twice, .50

1863, 60c., bronze.....	(35) 4.38
Telegraph, 3 f., red and gold.....	*.10
20 f., carmine and pink.....	*.25

TASMANIA.

1853, 1 d., blue, †7.25; 3.75; 5.05; 6.40; 8.50; 10.50	
4 d., orange, 3.50; 1.30; 1.25; *2.10; 1.50;	2.60; 1.50; 1.80; 2.10; 1.90; 1.75
1855, 1 d., carmine.....	3.00; uns. p. 9.50
2 d., green.....	1.25
4 d., green, b. 6.....	3.00; (7) 2.10
1857, 1 d., carmine.....	2.10; 4.25; 3.50; 1.85
2 d., green.....	5.25
1858, 1 d., red, serrated perf.....	1.00
1 d., red, pin perf.....	.25; 1.00
1 d., red.....	(104) 1.56
4 d., blue, oblique parallel perf.....	4.25
4 d., blue.....	(9) .50
1864, 1 d., red.....	(148) 1.11
2 d., green, pelure paper.....	*.40
1870, 2 d., green, wmk. "2".....	.20
2 d., green, wmk. "TAS," b. 12.....	*.48
4 d., blue.....	*3.50; 3.75; 6.25
5 sh., violet.....	1.25
Revenue used for postage, 2 sh. 6 d., imp.....	.40
2 sh. 6 d., perf.....	1.20

TOBAGO.

1881, 5 sh.....	*1.40; *1.25; *1.15
1887, 5 sh.....	.60; *1.00

TONGA.

Complete, 4 var.....	.48; .30
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TRINIDAD.

1851, (4 d.) violet, †4.00; 4.50; uns. p. *6.00; *3.75;	
(6 d.) blue, uns. p. 10.00; 2.60; 2.35; 3.25;	uns. p. 6.00; *2.00; uns. p. *6.20; 1.60
(1 sh.) brown.....	2.70; uns. p. *7.00; 2.50
1854, (1 d.) red.....	*.60; (3) .75
(4 d.) dull violet, 2.50; 2.55; 2.30; *3.50;	uns. p. *6.20
(1 sh.) black.....	2.60
1856, (6 d.) blue, †3.75; uns. p. *10.25; slight tear,	6.50; 5.10
1858, (1 d.) red.....	10.25

- 1858, (6 d.) blue..... 3.10; 5.50; 7.75; 8.75; 7.25
 (1 sh.) gray..... 7.75; 7.75; 6.25; uns. p. 15.60
 1859, 4 d., lilac, uns. p. *6.60; uns. p. *1.00; 10.00;
 6 d., green..... 10.25
 1 sh., blue black, 3.00; *3.00; uns. p. *6.00;
 uns. p. *6.00; 10.00; 6.75
 1863, 6 d., green, double perf..... 90
 1 sh., blue black..... 2.10
 1869, 5 sh., maroon..... *1.35; 1.25; .91; *1.60
 1882, Provisional sur. 1 d. in red ink..... *25
 Wrapper, 1885, ½ d. on 1 d., 1.25; *1.00; 2.10; 2.00;
 1.05

TUNIS.

- 1888, 1st type, 5 fr..... *1.50

TURKEY.

- 1863, Set on thin paper, 4 var..... *50
 20 pa., yellow, tête bêche p..... *50; do. .65
 1 pi., violet, tête bêche p..... 50
 2 pi., blue, tête bêche p..... *55
 1865, 25 pi..... *60; 1.00; *45
 1867, 25 pi..... *70; 2.00
 1869, 25 pi., red, *1.20; *80; *2.00; *2.00; *1.00;
 2.25
 10 pa., lilac, imp. uns. p..... 1.12
 1876, ½ pre on 20 pa., green, unsevered pair, one
 sur. inv., *50
 25 pi., claret and pink..... .65; 1.25; .60; 85
 1887, 10 pa. on ½ of 20 pa., figure only, uns. p. *50
 1888, 25 pi., red and yellow..... 1.00; .90; 75; 55
 Stamps for printed matter, 10 pa., sur. inv..... *1.05
 10 pa..... *25; *20
 20 pa..... *30
 2 pi..... *60
 5 pi., sur. inv..... 50
 5 pi..... *95
 Cheir, (in red) in black circle on 1 p..... 20
 Unpaid, 1865, 25 pi..... *60; *70; *60; *35
 1869, 25 pi..... 2 25

TURKS ISLAND.

- 1881, ½ on 1 sh., violet..... *1.10
 ½ on 1 sh., slate..... *1.20
 2½ on 1 d., red, *1.40; *1.10; *1.90; uns. p.
 *11.00
 2½ on 6 d., gray..... *1.10
 2½ on 1 sh., slate..... *2.30; *4.10
 2½ on 1 sh., violet, *3.25; *3.15; *5.00; *5.00;
 *4.00; *4.00; *4.55
 4 d., (short numeral) on 1 d., red, *3.10; 6.25;
 *3.25; 3.25; 5.00
 4 d., (long numeral) on 1 d., vermilion, *4.30;
 4.00
 4 d., (short numeral) on 6 d., gray, 1.50; *1.05;
 *1.50; 1.25
 4 d., (long numeral) on 6 d., sur. inv..... 4.00
 4 d., on 1 sh., mauve..... *5.00; *5.50; 5.25

TUSCANY.

- 1851, 1 s., yellow..... 2.10; 3.20
 2 s., brick red..... 10.50
 2c., blue..... *25; (3) *1.00; *80
 4c., green..... *50
 6c., blue..... *45
 9c., violet..... (30) 2.85
 1852, 1q..... 95
 60c., brick red..... 16.00
 1853, 1 s., yellow..... 1.10
 2c., blue..... *40
 4c., green..... *50
 6c., blue..... *40

- 1853, 9c., violet, b. g, white unwmk. paper proofs,
 *1.00
 9c., violet, reprint..... *25
 9c., violet..... 5.25; 5.50
 1860, 1c..... (4) *1.20
 5c..... (2) *80
 10c..... (4) *1.80
 20c..... (2) *80
 40c..... *1.00
 80c..... *3.50

TWO SICILIES.

- Naples, 1858, ½g..... *45
 10g..... *75; *65
 20g..... *70; *80
 50g..... *2.20
 1860, ½t., blue, Savoy Cross..... 14.50
 Naples-Sicily, 1861, 5g., *1.15; *1.20; .50; *50; *55
 1g., black and 5g., lilac..... *1.10

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Provisional Issues.

- New Haven, 1845, 5c. red, reprint, signed.... *22.00
 New York, 1843, 3c., blue wove paper..... 31.00
 3c., blue glazed paper, 6.75; 6.50;
 *11.25; slight tear, 7.50; 12.00;
 8.00; 7.50; *9.00; 8.00
 3c., green, slightly damaged, 7.50
 1845, 5c., black, 2.40; *2.75; 2.50; *4.00;
 *4.00; *3.25; *3.25; *5.00; uns. p.
 (one rare variety) *21.50; 4.00;
 3 85; *4.75; uns. p. (one rare
 variety) 17.00; s. 3. 11.40; 5.10;
 rare variety, slightly damaged,
 7.00; 3 86; 3.50; 2.00; 2.50;
 3.25; 3.40; 3.40
 5c., black, on very thin paper, *2.60
 reprint..... *1.10
 Providence, entire sheet of 12, 11 five cent and one
 10 cent..... *57.00; *60.00
 5c., period after cents, *2.75; *3.35
 *3.30; *10.50; *3.70; *3.90; *4.25;
 *3.00; *3.50; *3.50
 5c., no period after cents, *2.50; *2.50;
 3.00; 3.25
 10c., black..... *12.50
 St. Louis, 5c., black, Die A..... 55.00
 5c., black, Die B..... 70.00
 10c., black, Die B..... 42.00

Regular Issue.

- 1847, 5c., *45; *1.00; (6) *1.86; *2.24; (3) .85;
 (2) *1.00
 10c., *1.30; 1.15; uns. p. *2.50; .80; uns. p.
 3.00; 1.05; *1.25
 5 and 10c., .90; .85; 1.60; 1.20; *1.30; 1.20;
 1.50; 1.20; 1.00; 1.40; 1.10; 1.25
 1851, 1c., blue, (5) 3.06; (300) 16.50; s. 3, *4.45
 3c., red..... (368) 1.05; (2,000) 8.00
 5c., brown, *3.00; 3.00; 2.85; 4.00; *3.00;
 4.05; 3.55; *7.50; 3.55; 2.75; 3.25; 2.20
 5c., pale red brown..... *2.00
 5c., deep rich brown..... 2.40
 10c., green, 45; s. 4, *1.55; s. 3, 90; (5) 1.55;
 (18) 3.96; (15) 3.60; *40; s. 4, *80
 12c., black, s. 8, 8.00; 62; uns. p. 2.00;
 uns. p. 1.50
 1857, 1c., blue..... (300) 9.30; b. 3. .35
 1c., blue (retouched) (10) 1.70; (14) 2.24;
 *75; b. 3, .80
 3c., red (49) *1.35; (379) 1.10; (1200) 4.00;
 sheet of 100, *1.25; do. *1.25
 3c., red, outer line (10) .50; b. 3, .75; uns. p.
 75; *85

- 1857, 5c., brown, 2.15; 1.55; 1.85; .95; 1.75; †.80; 1.60; 1.50; 1.90; 1.80; †1.30; uns. p. †2.90; 1.30; *2.30; *3.50; *3.25; *3.00; 2.05; †.90; 1.20; 1.21; s. 3, 1.80; 1.10; 1.25; 1.55; 1.50; uns. p. *1.00; 1.35; 2.10; uns. p. 10.00; 1.65; 1.65; 1.60; 1.60; 1.50;1.45; 1.40; 1.35; 1.40; 1.35; 2.25
5c., deep brown,1.75; 1.45; 2.00
5c., red brown, 5.25; 3.75; 2.25; 3.00; 3.00; uns. p. 7.20; 4.00; 4.50; 2.50; 2.60; uns. p. 4.25; 3.00; 2.15; 4.05; 3.55; 3.50; 3.55; 3.55
5c., brown, projections cut off, s. 3, 1.40; (3)*1.50; *1.00; *90; (3) *2.40
10c., green, (42) 4.20; (150) 16.50; †.45;b. 3, 40
12c., black, uns. p. 40; b. 4, 1.75; *40;uns. p. *80
1860, 24c., lilac, uns. p. *85; uns. p. *70; 77;*70; 80
30c., orange,*90; *1.00
90c., blue, *3.25; *3.10; *3.50; *3.00; per. clipped, 4.50; *3.50; *3.01; *3.00; *3.05;*3.01
1861, 1c., blue,(24) *90; (450) 4.50
5c., brown, (60) 8.40; (26) 3.90; (2) 24;uns. p. †.38; b. 3, 60; (2) 40
5c., yellow brown, 2.10; 2.00; 1.80; 3.00;2.10; 2.20; 2.05; †2.15
5c., yellow, 2.55; *4.25; 4.50; 3.30; 4.10;†3.25; †3.10; 2.50; 3.20
10c., green,(396) 6.25
12c., black,(8) 1.20; (20) 2.85
24c., lilac,(24) 3.84; (11) 1.05
30c., orange, (50) 8.00; (4) 1.20; (18) 3.70;(7) 1.60
30c., orange, reprint,*1.05
90c., blue, 90; 90; 70; 80; *3.50; 1.20; b. 4, 2.65; 1.05; 1.10; (2) 1.68; 1.00; .88;87; 87; *1.80; b. 4, 3.75
1862, 5c., chocolate, †.65; †.85; †.82; uns. p. 1.60
1863, 2c., black,(750) 12.00
3c., rose,(400) 1.55
15c., black,(14) 2.10; (11) 2.25
24c., mauve,(7) 1.47
1868, 1c., blue,(15) 2.25; (19) 2.28
2c., black,(50) 2.75; (50) 2.50; (100) 4.50
3c., rose,(460) 1.90; (600) 2.60
3c., rose, grill 13x16, 2.00; 1.45; 2.00; 2.75; 50
3c., rose, grilled all over, 7.50; slightly discolored, 5.00; †5.10; †5.30; 4.00; 5.25
5c., brown, (6) 3.90; (7) 4.55; (8) 5.68; *1.20;1.10; 71; 80; (2) 1.35
10c., green, (14) 2.38; (20) 2.80; (100) 13.00;†.26; s. 3, *1.50
12c., black, (51) 6.89; (23) 4.14; (20) 3.20;28; (6) 1.00
15c., black,(20) 3.20; (20) 2.80; (20) 2.70;(20) 2.80; (28) 3.64
24c., lilac, *1.60; *1.80; 1.05; *1.75; b. 4,2.20; *1.50; .90; *2.25
30c., orange, .55; .75; 1.00; *1.50; .90; 55
90c., blue, 2.80; 3.00; 4.50; slight tear, 4.00;do., 3.75; 3.60; 3.30; 4.25; *4.51
1869, 1c., buff (13) *1.17; (13) 1.82; (25) 2.25;(90) 8.10
2c., brown (300) 4.25; (377) 4.75; b. 9, *90
3c., blue (14) *77; (20) *1.10; (414) 2.50;(2,000) 12.20; (1,000) 5.55; (1,000) 5.50;(1,000) 5.25; (1,000) 5.35
6c., blue (24) 3.00; (15) 2.63; (2) *75; (8) 1.35
10c., yellow (10) 2.30; (26) 5.72; (2) *62;(10) 2.00
- 1869, 12c., green,(30) 6.90; (11) 2.50; (2) *75
15c., brown and blue, no diamond, *1.30; (2) 1.94; (3) 2.70; (4) 4.80; *1.30; 1.30; *2.30;1.10; .70; 1.40; (2) 2.15
15c., brown and blue, .25; (60) 33.00; (5) 1.60
15c., brown and blue, both var.1.10; 2.10
24c., green and black, *1.75; 1.30; 1.45; 1.70;*2.00; *2.10; 1.50; 1.40; *1.60
30c., blue and carmine, .88; *1.75; *1.70;*1.70; 1.05
30c., blue and carmine, reprint, *90; *1.50
90c. black and carmine, 3.75; 4.05; *4.50; *5.30; *5.76; 4.00; 5.35; 4.00; 5.00; *5.70; 5.00;4.50; 5.65; *5.01; *5.60
90c., black and carmine, reprint, *3.55; *3.50;*3.50; *4.25; *4.00; 4.00; *4.50; 4.00
Set, including both var. of 15c.6.05
1870, 3c., green,(17) 51
6c., pink, *2.20; b. 3, 10.00; 1.17; 1.15; 1.60;1.35; b. 3, 12.00
7c., vermilion, b. 6, *1.74; *1.75; (6) 4.80;1.40; 1.40; .76; 1.15; 1.10
10c., brown,2.05; 4.08; 2.30; 2.50
12c., purple,10.50; 9.50
15c., orange,2.30; 3.50; 2.50
24c., purple, slight tear, 7.00; do., 7.00; do.,7.00; 6.80
30c., black,5.10; 3.50; 5.50
90c., carmine,1.50; 1.25; 3.05; 1.80; 2.30
1872, 1c., blue,(975) 1.05; (1500) 2.05
2c., brown,(561) 1.90
3c., green,(5300) 2.00
6c., pink,(872) 3.50
7c., vermilion, (50) 7.50; b. 4, *1.16; (26) 4.94;(50) 8.00; (75) 11.63; (50) 7.50; (25) 3.87;(350) 50.75; (13) 2.50
10c., brown,(910) 2.15; (3000) 7.95
12c., purple, (34) 2.72; (35) 2.45; (100) 6.00;(150) 8.25; (100) 5.25; (700) 42.00; (14) 1.00
15c., orange, (211) 2.05; (350) 4.00; (350) 2.75;(350) 2.50
24c., purple, uns. p. .45; *65; *85; *1.05; *1.85; *1.85; (4) 80; (12) 2.88; (12) 3.12;(90) 18.45; *2.00; *1.25; *2.50
30c., black, (146) 3.65; (200) 7.00; *40; *55
90c., carmine, (42) 4.62; .90; (20) 1.70; *1.25;(52) 4.16; (50) 2.25; (50) 4.00; (50) 4.13; (100) 4.00; (200) 13.00; (100) 6.25; (100) 6.50;(100) 6.25; *1.25; *1.25; (15) 1.11
Set complete,*3.12
1875, 2c., vermilion,(1497) 1.75
5c., blue,(813) 4.25
1882, 5c., brown,(1281) 3.50
1883, 4c., green,(1085) 3.20
1888, 30c., brown, s. 5, *2.00; b. 5, *1.75; (13) 1.45
90c., purple,(12) 3.60; b. 4, *4.00; (6) 1.65
1890, 90c., orange,(6) .60; (6) .63
1c. to 90c., uns. p. of each,*4.30
- For Delivery by Carriers.*
- 1849, 1c., on rose,†6.15; 2.00; 5.50; 7.50
1c., on yellow, †5.00; †4.00; 4.55; †6.10; †6.50;†5.59
1c., on buff, 3.75; 2.25; slight damage, *6.25;†6.00
1851, 1c., red,6.00; †11.00; *10.00; 7.25
1c., black, 3.25; †4.10; †4.00; †3.10; 4.00;†5.00; 5.50; 2.25; 1.75; 2.25; 2.10; 2.00;*2.00; 2.25
1 sent, black, slightly damaged:6.25
Blue and pink, (Franklin)†6.00
1c., blue, (Eagle), †.90; †.80; †1.10; †1.30;†2.00

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AN ADDENDUM TO THE "STAMP COLLECTOR'S LIBRARY COMPANION."

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY.

Comprising all Papers Issued between January 1890 and January 1892.

Additional numbers issued by journals in existence at time last addendum was published:

NAME.	ALTERATIONS.	No. Issued.	NUMBER.	DATE.
60. Philatelic Monthly	Change to.....	200	17 vols., 204 nos.	Feb. '75 to Dec. '91.
117. Philatelic World.....	"	108	9 vols., 108 nos.	June '80 to Dec. '91.
143. California Philatelist.....	"	6	11 vols., 29 nos.	June '83 to — '91.
146. Independent Philatelist.....	"	27	3 vols., 27 nos.	Oct. '83 to Feb. '91.
150. Monthly Circular.....	"	9	2 vols., 9 nos.	June '84 to Feb. '90.
154. Philatelic Gazette.....	"	65	6 vols., 65 nos.	June '84 to Jan. '90.
174. Philatelic Journal of America.....	"	85	7 vols., 84 nos.	Mar. '85 to Dec. '91.
177. Plain Talk.....	"	76	10 vols., 76 nos.	April '85 to Dec. '91.
188. Philatelic Tribune.....	"	66	11 vols., 66 nos.	Oct. '85 to Dec. '91.
202. Quaker City Philatelist.....	"	72	6 vols., 72 nos.	Jan. '86 to Dec. '91.
218. Curiosity Shop.....	"	37	9 vols., 55 nos.	June '86 to Dec. '90.
221. Curiosity World or Stamp World.....	"	48	4 vols., 48 nos.	Sept. '86 to Feb. '90.
228. Buckeye State Philatelist.....	"	3	1 vol., 3 nos.	Dec. '86 to July '91.
229. American Philatelist.....	"	53	5 vols., 53 nos.	Jan. '87 to Dec. '91.
241. Stamp Collector (Figaro).....	"	32	5 vols., 34 nos.	Mar. '87 to Feb. '91.
252. Philatelic Journal of Ohio.....	"	10	4 vols., 17 nos.	Oct. '87 to Dec. '91.
255. Eastern Philatelist.....	"	46	8 vols., 46 nos.	Dec. '87 to Dec. '91.
258. One Dime.....	"	49	5 vols., 49 nos.	Dec. '87 to Dec. '91.
262. American Journal of Philately.....	"	48	4 vols., 48 nos.	Feb. '88 to Dec. '91.
265. Philatelic News.....	"	15	3 vols., 16 nos.	Feb. '88 to Aug. '90.
271. Bulletin.....	"	10	1 vol., 10 nos.	June '88 to Feb. '91.
275. Eureka Philatelist.....	"	17	5 vols., 18 nos.	Sept. '88 to Feb. '90.
280. Philatelic Beacon.....	"	31	3 vols., 31 nos.	Oct. '88 to April '91.
284. Curiosity Collector.....	"	24	2 vols., 24 nos.	Oct. '88 to Nov. '91.
285. Fitchburg Philatelist.....	"	24	2 vols., 25 nos.	Dec. '88 to Jan. '91.
288. Post Card.....	"	90	3 vols., 90 nos.	Jan. '89 to Dec. '90.
290. Rhode Island Philatelist.....	"	32	3 vols., 32 nos.	Jan. '89 to Aug. '91.
291. American Stamp.....	"	2	2 vols., 2 nos.	Jan. '89 to Oct. '90.
293. Stamp Advertiser.....	"	13	2 vols., 15 nos.	Feb. '89 to Sept. '90.
294. Curio.....	"	35	7 vols., 35 nos.	Feb. '89 to Dec. '91.

295.	Philately.....	"	9	1 vol., 9 nos.	Mar. '89	to	Mar. '90.
296.	New Jersey Philatelist.....	"	3	1 vol., 4 nos.	Mar. '89	to	Feb. '90.
300.	Nebraska Philatelist.....	"	9	1 vol., 9 nos.	May '89	to	April '90.
301.	Philatelic Express.....	"	13	1 vol., 13 nos.	May '89	to	Jan. '90.
302.	New York Philatelist.....	"	13	2 vols., 13 nos.	June '89	to	July '90.
303.	Western Philatelist.....	"	13	2 vols., 13 nos.	June '89	to	Sept. '90.
304.	Philatelic Era.....	"	28	5 vols., 28 nos.	Sept. '89	to	Dec. '91.
305.	Essex County Philatelist.....	"	27	3 vols., 27 nos.	Sept. '89	to	Dec. '91.
306.	Southern Philatelist.....	"	27	3 vols., 27 nos.	Oct. '89	to	Dec. '91.
307.	Yankee Philatelist.....	"	11	2 vols., 11 nos.	Oct. '89	to	Nov. '90.
<i>Insert—</i>							
310.	Plainfield Collector.....	Rice & Giberga, Plainfield, N.J.	.....	1 vol., 1 no.	Oct. '89.		
<i>Change following numbers by adding one to each:</i>							
311.	American Stamp Journal.....		10	1 vol., 10 nos.	Nov. '89	to	Mar. '91.
312.	Philatelic Non Pareil.....		3	1 vol., 3 nos.	Nov. '89	to	Jan. '90.
315.	Universal Collector.....		7	1 vol., 7 nos.	Nov. '89	to	June '90.
317.	Philatelic News.....		2	1 vol., 2 nos.	Nov. '89	to	Dec. '89.
318.	Buffalo Philatelic Press.....		3	1 vol., 3 nos.	Dec. '89	to	Feb. '90.
319.	Nebraska Stamp News.....		9	1 vol., 9 nos.	Dec. '89	to	Aug. '90.

NEW JOURNALS ISSUED IN 1890 AND 1891.

NAME.	No. Issued.	PUBLISHER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	NUMBER.	DATE.
320. Stamp Crank (see 292).....	1	Manning, C. J.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	2 vols., 1 no..	Jan. '90.
321. Empire State Stamp Journal.....	16	Rappleye, L.....	Trumansburg, N. Y.	2 vols., 16 nos..	Jan. '90 to Dec. '91.
322. Stamp Collectors' Journal.....	12	Quinby, H. C.....	Lake Village, N. H.	1 vol., 12 nos..	Jan. '90 to Dec. '90.
323. C. P. S. Bulletin.....	2	Chicago Phil. Soc.	Chicago, Ill.....	1 vol., 2 nos..	Jan. '90 to Feb. '90.
324. Progressive Philatelist.....	1	Stamp & Coin Exchange.....	Merrimack, Wis...	1 vol., 1 no..	Jan. '90.
325. Orange City Philatelist.....	2	Bower, W. L.....	Orange, N. J.....	1 vol., 2 nos..	Jan. '90 to Feb. '90.
326. American Collector (see 341)....	6	(Miller, R. M.)....	New Chester, Pa..	1 vol., 6 nos..	Jan. '90 to June '90.
327. New Jersey Collector.....	3	Rice, W. H.....	Plainfield, N. J....	1 vol., 3 nos..	Jan. '90 to Mar. '90.
328. Central Philatelist.....	12	Central P. Pub. Co.	Belvidere, Ill.....	1 vol., 12 nos..	Feb. '90 to Dec. '90.
329. Philatelic Fraud Reporter.....	2	Green & Steele....	Crete, Neb.....	1 vol., 2 nos..	Feb. '90 to Mar. '90.
330. Tennessee Philatelist.....	2	McLain, C. J.....	Laurel Gap, Tenn.	1 vol., 2 nos..	Feb. '90 to May '90.
TT Indiana Philatelist.....	*	Babcock & Seaton.	Indianapolis, Ind..	Announced for	Mar. '90; but not issued.
331. Wide Awake Philatelist.....	1	Davis, F. S.....	Fitchburg, Mass...	1 vol., 1 no..	Mar. '90.

NEW JOURNALS ISSUED IN 1890 AND 1891—Continued.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

NAME.	No. Issued.	PUBLISHER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	NUMBER.	DATE.
332. Universal Philatelic Advertiser...	1	Frankford Stamp & Pub. Co....	Philadelphia, Pa..	1 vol., 1 no..	Mar. '90.
333. Hubbard's Magazine (see 221)...	2	Hubbard, J. M....	Lake Village, N. H.	7 vols., 2 nos..	Mar. '90 to April '90.
VV. Advertiser & Exchange	*	Stewart, Guy....	Lake View, Mich..	Announced for	Mar. '90; but not issued.
334. Philatelist's Friend	1	Trissel, Wm. Jr..	Dixon, Ill.....	1 vol., 1 no..	Mar. '90.
335. Stamp Item.....	4	Prutzmann, P. W..	Memphis, Tenn...	1 vol., 4 nos..	April '90 to July '90.
336. Philatelic News.....	8	Phil. News Pub.Co.	Utica, N. Y.....	1 vol., 8 nos..	April '90 to Nov. '90.
337. Metropolitan Philatelist.....	21	Scott, J. W.....	New York, N. Y..	2 vols., 21 nos..	April '90 to Dec. '91.
338. U. S. Phil. Soc. Bulletin	1	Kantner, H. F...	Reading, Pa.....	1 vol., 1 no..	May '90.
339. U. S. Philatelist.....	4	Rice, W. H.....	Plainfield, N. J..	1 vol., 4 nos..	May '90 to Aug. '90.
340. U. S. Corresponding Philatelist } or Philatelic Reporter. }	10	Colby & Larsen...	New York and } Chicago	1 vol., 10 nos..	June '90 to May '91.
VV. Record	*	Stewart, Guy....	Lake View, Mich..	Announced for	June '90; but not issued.
341. Collector (see 326).....	13	(Miller, R. M.)....	New Chester, Pa..	2 vols., 13 nos..	July '90 to Dec. '91.
WW. Northern Philatelist.....	*			Announced for	July '90; but not issued.
XX. Keystone St. Advertiser	*			Announced for	July '90; but not issued.
342. Orange County Philatelist.....	1	Orange Co. P. } Pub. Co..... }	Middletown, N. Y..	1 vol., 1 no..	Aug. '90.
343. International Stamp Journal.....	3	Speed, J. Jr.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1 vol., 3 nos..	Sept. '90 to Nov. '90.
344. Philatelic Fraud Specialist.....	1	Green Bros	Stromsburg, Neb..	1 vol., 1 no..	Oct. '90.
345. Record and Review	4	Rogers, A.....	New York, N. Y...	1 vol., 4 nos..	Oct. '90 to Nov. '91.
346. Northwestern Philatelist.....	1	Davis & Achard ..	Madison, Wis.....	1 vol., 1 no..	Nov. '90.
347. Philatelic Fraud Reporter.....	12	Green Bros	Stromsburg, Neb..	1 vol., 12 nos..	Nov. '90 to Dec. '91.
348. Buckeye Philatelist	2	Somer, F. J.....	Cleveland, O.....	1 vol., 1 no..	Nov. '90 to Dec. '90.
349. North American Philatelist.....	7	Smith & Kantner..	Oak Park, Ill.....	1 vol., 7 nos..	Dec. '90 to Aug. '91.
350. Wamsutta Stamp News.....	3	Wam. St.N. Pub.Co.	N. Attleboro, Mass.	1 vol., 3 nos..	Dec. '90 to Feb. '91.
351. Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News ..	52	Mekeel St.&Pub.Co	St. Louis, Mo.....	1 vol., 52 nos..	Jan. '91 to Dec. '91.
352. Standard Philatelist.....	9	Standard Stamp Co	St. Louis, Mo.....	1 vol., 9 nos..	Jan. '91 to Sept. '91.
353. Virginia Philatelist.....	2?	Virginia St. & } Pub. Co..... }	Staunton, Va.....	1 vol., 2 nos..	Jan. '91 to Feb. (?) '91.
354. New Hampshire Philatelist.....	11	Gilman & Simpson	Lake Village, N. H.	1 vol., 11 nos..	Feb. '91 to Dec. '91.
355. Philatelic Globe	1	Globe Pub. Co....	Efingham, Ill.....	1 vol., 1 no..	Feb. '91.
356. Philatelic Review.....	2?	Phil. Rev. Pub. Co.	Hot Springs, Ark..	1 vol., 2 nos..	Feb. '91 to Mar. '91.
357. Stamp Critic.....	1	Stamp Critic Co..	Washington, D. C.	1 vol., 1 no..	Feb. '91.
358. Cream City Philatelist.....	1	Taylor, C. T.....	Milwaukee, Wis...	1 vol., 1 no..	Feb. '91.

359.	Atlantic Philatelic Advertiser....	2	Deglin, R. A.....	New York, N. Y....	1 vol., 2 nos..	Mar. '91 to April '91.
360.	Western Philatelic Empire.....	3	Omaha Pub. Co....	Omaha, Neb.....	1 vol., 3 nos..	Mar. '91 to May '91.
361.	Stamp Collector's Journal.....	6	Belnap St. Co....	Lake Village, N. H.	1 vol., 6 nos..	April '91 to Nov. '91.
362.	American Philatelist and Collector	9	Estabrook & Co...	Marlboro, Mass...	1 vol., 9 nos..	April '91 to Dec. '91.
363.	Post Office.....	9	Post Office Pub.Co.	New York, N. Y....	1 vol., 9 nos.	April '91 to Dec. '91.
364.	Western Collector.....	2	South, C. F.....	Burlington, Kan...	1 vol., 2 nos..	April '91 to May '91.
365.	Hoosier Stamp.....	3	Babcock & Seaton.	Indianapolis, Ind..	1 vol., 3 nos..	May '91 to July '91.
366.	Stamp Chronicle.....	1	Clements Bros....	Nashville, Tenn...	1 vol., 1 no..	May '91.
367.	Philatelic Exchange.....	6	Holt, J.....	Philadelphia, Pa...	1 vol., 6 nos..	May '91 to Dec. '91.
368.	New York Philatelist..	2	Smith & Lane....	New York, N. Y....	1 vol., 2 nos..	May '91 to June '91.
YY.	Philatelic Courier.....	*	Benton & Elliot...	Providence, R. I...	Announced for	May '91; but not issued.
369.	Brooklyn Philatelist (see 321)...	6	Ashcroft & Dahlfuss	Brooklyn, N. Y..	1 vol., 6 nos..	June '91 to Nov. '91.
370.	Eagle Philatelist.....	6	Swanbeck, M. A..	Kansas City, Kan..	1 vol., 6 nos..	July '91 to Dec. '91.
371.	Ohio Philatelist.....	3	Kreis, H. A. & Co.	Cardington, O....	1 vol., 3 nos..	Aug. '91 to Oct. '91.
ZZ.	Illustrated Bulletin.....	*	Bay St. Stamp Co.	Plainville, Mass...	Announced for	Sept. '91; but not issued.
AAA	Internat. Philatelic Monthly....	*	Benton & Elliot...	Taunton, Mass....	Announced for	Sept. '91; but not issued.
372.	Philatelic Visitor.....	1	Gregory, W. F....	New York, N. Y....	1 vol., 1 no..	Sept. '91
BBB	Collector's Review.....	*	Quinby, H. C.....	Lake Village, N. H.	Announced for	Sept. '91; but not issued.
373.	Worcester County Philatelist....	3	Brown, Dickin- son & Co.....	Worcester, Mass...	1 vol., 3 nos..	Oct. '91 to Dec. '91.
374.	Missouri Philatelist.....	3	Conrath Pub. Co..	St. Louis, Mo.....	1 vol., 3 nos..	Oct. '91 to Dec. '91.
375.	Stamp Collector's Companion...	3	St. Col. Pub. Co..	St. Louis, Mo.....	1 vol., 3 nos..	Oct. '91 to Dec. '91.
376.	Stamp World.....	3	Stanley, C. L.....	Indianola, Ia.....	1 vol., 3 nos..	Oct. '91 to Dec. '91.
CCC	Philatelic Express.....	*	.....	Philadelphia, Pa...	Announced for	Oct. '91.
377.	Salt City Philatelist..	3	Salt City St. & Pub. Co.....	Syracuse, N. Y....	1 vol., 3 nos..	Oct. '91 to Dec. '91.
378.	Postage Stamp or Stamp World..	3	Standard Print- ing Co.....	Pennington, N. J..	1 vol., 3 nos..	Oct. '91 to Dec. '91.
379.	Chicago Stamp News.....	2	Bradt, S. B. Co...	Chicago, Ill.....	1 vol., 2 nos..	Nov. '91 to Dec. '91.
380.	Philatelic Hustler.....	1	Van Valkenburg..	Manchester, Mich	1 vol., 1 no..	Nov. '91.
381.	United Association Philatelist...	1	Barker, F.....	Washington, D. C.	1 vol., 1 no..	Dec. '91.
382.	Weekly Oologist and Philatelist..	3	Corless, F. T.....	Lebanon, O.....	1 vol., 3 nos..	Dec. '91 to Dec. '91.
383.	Pennsylvania Philatelist.....	1	Kantner, H. F....	Reading, Pa.....	1 vol., 1 no..	Dec. '91.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

ADHESIVES.

Bangkok.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 5 cents, brown violet, with the surcharge "B" in black, but does not mention the watermark. We have had this stamp with Crown C. C. watermark in our collection for a couple of years, at least, and it is listed in the Scott Co.'s catalogue.

Barbados.—(II. 206.) New stamps are to be issued in July, according to the *Stamp News*, which is informed that the values will be as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6, 8, 10 pence and 2s. 6d.

Belgium.—(VI. 42.) M. Moens has received a 1c. yellow green stamp which does not bear the word "centimes."

British North Borneo.—(VI. 42.) We have omitted to mention that the recently chronicled 6c. on 10c. provisional can be found on both varieties of the 10c. stamp, that is, with and without the "Postage and Revenue" inscription.

Costa Rica.—(V. 108.) The *Monthly Journal* has received a new set of stamps for this republic, which are reported to be very fine specimens of engraving. The national arms are engraved in the center of each value, but the frame, etc., differs for each stamp. All are inscribed "Costa Rica," "Correos y Telegrafos," and "UPU" in a monogram. Perforate 15.

- 1 centavo, chalky blue.
- 2 " orange.
- 5 " violet.
- 10 " green.
- 20 " red.
- 50 " ultramarine.
- 1 peso, bronze green on pale yellow.
- 2 " dull red on pale gray.
- 5 " deep blue on pale blue.
- 10 " brown on buff.

These stamps are the work of Waterlow & Sons, we understand.

Grenada.—(VI. 43.) The $2\frac{1}{2}$ on 8 penny exists in two types, the difference being in the size of the numerals.

Guatemala.—(IV. 189.) The *London Philatelist* has seen a 10 cent., of the current issue, which is engraved instead of lithographed, as heretofore.

Holkar.—(VI. 57.) The stamps listed last month were issued in February, according to a letter in the *London Philatelist*, the two higher values on the 7th, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on the 9th. The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna is now printed in what the *Monthly Journal* calls a violet shade of brown, instead of a brown shade of violet. The stamps are perforate $14\frac{1}{2}$ and are manufactured by Waterlow & Sons.

Jeypore.—(V. 195.) The following letter from the British Resident at Jeypore will be of interest to our readers. We take it from the *Stamp News*:

"There are no Raj Service stamps. The Engineering Department last year had these words overprinted on the British postal labels for the purpose of keeping a check on those used in the service of the Durbar, but on the representation of the Postal authorities this practice has been discontinued." The

above is dated February 17, 1892, and is signed by Colonel H. P. Peacock, Official Resident.

Labuan.—(V. 210.) The 6c. on 8c. exists with reversed, double and reversed double surcharge, according to the *London Philatelist*.

Luxemburg.—(V. 210.) *Le Timbre Poste* is informed that the stamps with the head of the Grand Duke have arrived and will soon replace the set with the coat of arms, now in use.

New South Wales.—(V. 210.) The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 20 sh with the "O. S." surcharge. Watermark 8/-, perforate 10.
20 shillings, blue; black.

Obock.—(VI. 57.) And now they say that the unpaid letter stamps have received the same surcharge as that noted last month. M. Moens gives the following:

- 5 centimes, black; black.
- 10 " " "
- 30 " " "
- 60 " " "

Three provisionals are chronicled by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*. The surcharge consists of the name "Obock" in large letters, in a horizontal line, in black, with a large numeral in red, or black, over the old value.

- 1 on 25c., black on rose; black and red.
- 2 on 15c., blue; " " "
- 4 on 15c., blue; black.

Panama.—(III. 247.) The *Stamp News* is informed that the stock of the present (map?) issue is nearly exhausted, and that the new issue was expected to arrive from New York on the steamer due at Panama, Feb. 27.

Perak.—(VI. 8.) *Der Philatelist* reports a new value of the "tiger" set.
8 cents, orange.

Portugal.—(V. 109.) We learn from *Le Timbre* that the new stamps are nearly ready for issue. They will bear a portrait of King Carlos, in an oval, with the value above, "Portugal" at left, "Correios" at right, "Continente" at the bottom. The values, etc., are to be as follows:

- 2 reis, gray.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ " black.
- 5 " bistre.
- 10 " violet on red.
- 15 " violet on blue.
- 20 " dark green.
- 25 " dark blue.
- 50 " bright blue.
- 75 " sepia.
- 80 " bright green.
- 100 " lilac.
- 150 " carmine.
- 200 " blue.
- 300 " red.
- 500 " black.
- 1000 " blue.

Some of the higher values will be printed either in two colors, or on colored paper. The stamps for the Azores will have the word "Continente" replaced by "Angra," "Harta," and "Ponta Delgada," the names of the districts into which the islands are divided. We judge from the wording of the para-

graph that there is to be a set for each district, with a possibility of another, inscribed "Funchal," for Madeira.

Puerto Rico.—(VI. 57.) The following are the remaining values of the set noted last month:

- 4 mil. de peso, ultramarine.
- 6 " " rose.
- 2 cent. de peso, bistre.
- 10 " " bright rose,
- 40 " " ?

Roumania.—(V. 109.) The 50 bani unpaid stamp was issued in green, on the 16th of February.

Russia.—(VI. 17.) *Le Timbre Poste* reports the discovery of a 14 kopek with reversed eagle and post horns.

Saint Lucia.—(VI. 57.) Another surcharged provisional is reported. The 6 penny, lilac and blue, has been cut in half vertically, and each half surcharged "½d." in black. Nine thousand six hundred were issued.

½ on half of 6d., blue and lilac; black.

Of the provisionals noted last month the following quantities were issued:

- ½ on 3 pence; 4,300.
- 1 on 4 " 6,700.

Saint Thomas and Prince.—(IV. 150.) The *London Philatelist* is informed that the 40 reis stamp was surcharged "Rs.50" in large type in a frame, sometime in August or September last, on account of a temporary shortage of that value in Prince Island, there being no time to send to Saint Thomas before the Lisbon steamer sailed. Only 180 were issued, and 80 of these were used for that particular mail. Who got the rest?

50 reis on 40 r., brown; black.

Shanghai.—(IV. 286.) We have not noted the fact that the current stamps were issued, January 7, with the surcharge "Postage Due" in large, gothic type, because we have been expecting to receive further information concerning them from our correspondent at that place. We will not delay longer, however, but give the list, which is as follows:

- 2 cents, brown; black.
- 5 " rose; "
- 10 " black; "
- 15 " blue; "
- 20 " lilac; "

The perforation on the 2 cent is 12, while on the other values it is 15. The 2, 10 and 20 cents are watermarked.

Straits Settlements.—(VI. 57.) The 6 cents is the latest to suffer from the surcharge fever. It has been overprinted "ONE CENT" in black, in two lines, the old value being erased with a bar.

1 cent on 6c., lilac; black.

Two high value stamps, of the Seychelles type, are announced by Senf Brothers in their paper. Watermark Crown C.A., perforate 14.

- 25 cents, brown and green.
- 50 " olive and carmine.

Tasmania.—(V. 211.) We learn from the *London Philatelist* that the permanent 2½ and 5 penny stamps are of the same general design as the Leeward Islands. Watermark TAS, perforate 14.

- 2½ penny, dull reddish mauve.
- 5 " pale blue and brown.

Tonga.—(I. 3.) The *Philatelic Record* is authority for the statement that the one penny stamp has been surcharged "Four Pence," in two lines of thick capitals, and that the two penny value has been similarly outraged with "Eight Pence." The date of issue was November 23, 1891. A change of rates is probably the cause.

- 4 pence on 1d., rose; black.
- 8 " on 2d., violet, "

The exact date of issue of the first stamps is said to have been September 1, 1886.

Turkey.—(VI. 8.) The new stamps are now in use. They are much larger than the previous issues, being about the size of the first issue. They have the arms in a circle, in the center, with Turkish inscriptions above and below, in small labels; the value is expressed in both Turkish and French. The unpaid stamps are of the same design and are all printed in black. The date of issue was March 13 (March 1 old style), that being the commencement of the financial year. Perforate 13½.

- 10 paras, dull green.
- 20 " rose.
- 1 piaster, gray.
- 2 " bistre.
- 5 " dull lilac.
- Unpaid, 20 paras, black.
- 1 piaster, black.
- 2 " "

Uruguay.—(VI. 58.) Four new stamps for this republic are chronicled by the *Monthly Journal*. They are said to be narrower than usual, and the arms form the most prominent part of the design, the accessories being different for each value. The stamps are the work of Waterlow & Sons, of London, and are perforate 15.

- 1 centesimo, green.
- 2 " carmine.
- 5 " blue.
- 10 " orange.

ENVELOPES.

New South Wales.—(VI. 18.) The surcharged registration envelope has been replaced by the permanent issue. The design is the same as that of the four penny.

3 pence, red on white.

We are not aware how many sizes are in use.

Queensland.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles three one penny envelopes, but fails to give the design of the stamp. We suppose, however, that it is the same as the adhesive.

- 1 penny, red on white, laid; 137x78 mm.
- 1 " " on blue, " 137x78 mm.
- 1 " " on buff, wove; 142x78 mm.

It seems quite probable that these are all of the printed-to-order variety. Two different ornaments are found on the flaps of the blue envelopes.

Tonga.—A registration envelope has been issued which is simply gorgeous. The stamp on the flap consists of the arms of the country and includes fishes, crowns, stars, crosses, ship and flags. The value is placed at each side of the arms, and "Tonga Registration" is curved above. The face of the envelope is inscribed like the British colonials, with the addition of the name.

- 6 pence, red on bluish.
- 6 " " white.

According to the *Stamp News* the first of the above was issued October 1, 1891, and replaced by the other on January 1, 1892.

The size of the first is 117x81 mm., while the second exists in two sizes, 151x98 mm. and 225x101 mm.

The frank stamp, chronicled in 1887, which is inscribed "Tonga Government Frank," in a double circle, with a crown, *a la* stovepipe hat, between two laurel branches, in the center, has been printed on white wove envelopes, 221x120 mm. The impression is in black, and the envelope is inscribed, "On his Majesty's Service," in the right upper corner, and "Tonga 189. . .", in the lower left.

WRAPPERS.

New South Wales.—(VI. 58.) *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* says that "A wrapper has been issued with the current surcharged "Halfpenny" stamp, in the same color as the adhesive, printed on the band watermarked "One Penny." The *Philatelic Record* interprets this to mean that the old 1 penny wrappers have been surcharged with the new value. We think, however, that it will be found that the stamp referred to is the provisional (?) $\frac{1}{2}$ penny formed by printing the 1 p. die in gray and then surcharging. We await confirmation before listing.

Queensland.—(VI. 58.) *Le Timbre Poste* also chronicles a 1d. band, on white paper, 280x112 mm., without giving the design.

1 penny, red.

POST CARDS.

Barbados.—(VI. 44.) The *Stamp News* has the information that the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny was issued March 9th, with the same surcharge as that recently reported on the double card.

1 penny on $\frac{1}{4}$ d., brown; violet.

Bavaria.—(VI. 58.) The 5 pfennig is now dated 92. Watermark vertical undulations.

5 pfennig, green; 92.

Cyprus.—Three double cards have been issued, according to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*. They are of the same type as the single ones.

$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ piaster, green on white.
1 x 1 piaster, carmine on light buff.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ piaster, brown on dark buff.

Great Britain.—(VI. 44.) Messrs. Gardner, Hinton and McMillan have our thanks for specimens of the new 1 penny cards. The inscriptions are in four lines, and are as follows: "Union Postale Universelle—Post Card—Great Britain and Ireland—(Grande Bretagne et Irlande.)—The address only to be written on this side." The stamp is the same as that on the obsolete 3d., with the value altered.

1 penny, red.
1x1 " "

Hong Kong.—There is a double 3 cent card, similar in design to the single one.

3 x 3 cents, brown.

Jamaica.—(V. 94.) The 1 penny card is now 140 x 89 mm. The stamp is of the old type, and the inscriptions are somewhat changed.

1 penny, blue.

Montenegro.—(IV. 296.) Again these cards have been slightly changed. The arms and inscriptions

are now in black, the stamps in yellow or green, and the borders are omitted.

2 novics, yellow and black.

2x2 " " " "

3 " green " "

3x3 " " " "

The reply cards are said to have the inscription "La carte ci-jointe," etc., on the wrong half of the card. The *London Philatelist* has seen the 2 x 2 novics with no stamp on the first half and also with none on the reply half.

Netherlands.—(VI. 58.) T. Francis Kohler sends us a card, with the new stamp in the right hand corner, and says that it was issued April 7th. The rest of the design is unchanged, the arms of course being in the left corner.

5 cents, blue on blue.

Newfoundland.—(V. 57.) We have received a double 2 cent card from A. Lohmeyer. It is of the same size as the other colonial Postal Union Cards, and has a stamp similar to that on the $\frac{1}{4}$ d., Cape of Good Hope.

2 x 2 cents, red.

Philippines.—(VI. 58.)—M. Moena chronicles a 5 cent. card with the "baby" stamp. Other papers give the value as 3 cents.

5 (?) cent. de peso, orange on brownish buff.

5 " " " yellow buff.

The card in green, which was listed last month, is a 3 cent., and not a 2 cent., as stated. We gave it on the authority of a German paper.

Servia.—(V. 230.) Another change in the cards took place the first of March. The general design is the same, but the top inscription is now 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 mm., while the first dotted line is much shorter than before and has a script "T" before it. The notice at the bottom is in the left corner, instead of the center.

5 paras, green.

5x5 " " T. 3.

We are indebted to Mr. Lohmeyer for a sight of the above.

Straits Settlements.—(VI. 19.) We understand that the two cent cards are now in use, and that they are similar to the 1 cent.

2 cents, carmine.

2x2 " "

Seychelles.—(IV. 191.) These islands are keeping up with the rest of the procession. Two new cards, of the usual design, have just been issued.

4x4 cents, carmine.

8x8 " brown.

Turkey.—(V. 11.) There are two cards with the new stamp. White card, 132x88 mm.

20 paras, dull red.

20x20 " " "

TELEGRAPHS.

Austria.—(V. 210.) We mentioned in our editorial notes last month the fact that we had received from Mr. Lohmeyer some new cards, etc., for the pneumatic post, but were not able to describe them on account of lack of time. There are two post cards, single and double, a letter card and an envelope. All bear the same stamp as the previous issue (head in arch), and all bear, in addition to the other inscriptions, two lines stating that the

boxes are cleared every 20 minutes from 7 a. m. to 8½ p. m.

Cards, 10 kr., blue on blue.

10x10 " " " "

Letter Card, 15 kr., red violet on rose.

Envelope, 15 " " " "

U. S. REVENUE NOTES.

Spencer Cosby writes us that having seen a statement recently in the daily press that revenue stamps could be redeemed at their face value he wrote the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and was informed that by the Act of March 1, 1879, the redemption of stamps and stamped checks was limited, as stated in the accompanying circular, which we think is worth reproducing *in toto*:

CIRCULAR NO. 215.

Concerning the Limitations Imposed by the Act of March 1, 1879, upon the Redemption of or Allowance for, Internal Revenue Stamps.

1879. Department No. 111, Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1879.

Section 17 of the Act of Congress approved March 1, 1879, provides:

"That claims for allowance on account of stamps arising under section thirty-four hundred and twenty-six of the Revised Statutes as restricted by 'An Act relative to the redemption of unused stamps,' ap-

proved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, may be allowed, if presented within three years after the purchase of the said stamps from the Government, or a Government agent for the sale of stamps, and not otherwise; *Provided*, That no existing claim for the redemption of or allowance for any internal revenue stamps other than the two cent documentary stamps shall be allowed, unless presented within one year from the date of the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That from and after June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, no allowance shall be made, in any manner, for documentary stamps other than those of the denomination of two cents."

The First Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that in all claims arising under Section 3426 R. S., evidence must be furnished as to the date on which the stamps for which an allowance is asked were purchased from the Government, or a Government agent for the sale of stamps, and if it shall appear that the same were not purchased within three years from the date of their presentation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the claim can not be allowed.

It will also be observed that this Office is prohibited by the terms of the act from making any allowance, from and after June 30, 1879, for documentary stamps except those of the denomination of two cents. It will, therefore, be useless to forward such stamps to this Office.

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

The first auction sale of Messrs. Albrecht & Witt took place on the 14th inst., in the rooms of the Philatelic Society of New York. Notwithstanding the rain, thirty-six philatelists were present. The sale consisted entirely of United States stamps, and the specimens being picked, the prices realized, in many instances, were over catalogue figures, so that the result of the sale must have been very satisfactory to the owner. A successful career in this department of their business may safely be predicted for the firm. They will hold another fine sale of United States stamps during May, for particulars of which see our advertising columns. The following are the most notable prices realized:

All stamps used unless otherwise stated.

1847, 10c., pair	\$ 6 40
5c., (25) all possible shades	12 50
1851, 5c.	5 00
5c., unused	8 25
1857, 5c., unused, with projections	5 25
5c., red brown (3)	12 20
1860, 90c.	8 00
90c.	6 00
1861, 5c., yellow	4 60
1866, 3c., scarlet	12 00
1868, 3c., grilled all over	8 50
3c., grilled all over, grille reversed	13 00
90c.	7 10
90c.	7 50
1869, complete set of 10	14 50
complete set of 10	14 00
complete set of 10	14 50
1c., unused, double grille	4 25
90c.	8 00
90c.	7 00
24c., inverted medallion	63 00
1870, 7c., double grille	6 00
10c.	5 70

12c.	20 00
24c., fine	25 00
24c., not quite so fine	18 50
30c.	7 00
30c.	8 50
90c.	3 25
1872, 1c., blue, lilac laid paper	3 50
2c., vermilion, laid paper	3 50
3c., green, laid paper	3 60
5c., blue, laid paper	4 60
1851, Franklin carrier, damaged	15 50
1865, 5c., newspaper, blue border	5 00
1879, 1,2,10c., postage due, unperf., \$4.50 each	13 50
1873, Executive, set, 10c. unused	15 00
Justice, set	13 50
Navy, set, unused	7 81
Navy, set	7 81
State, set	7 15
State, 3c., imperf	4 00
State, \$2	4 50
State, \$20	12 00

Total for 267 lots. \$1003 90

The sixth auction sale of the S. B. Bradt Co., held on the evening of April 20th, at Cobb's Library, was one of the quickest on record. The 436 lots were disposed of in just one hour and a half. The total amount realized was \$664.25. The sale was made up from the collections of Messrs. W. H. Nienstedt, of St. Louis, Mo., and S. B. Bradford, Ottawa, Ill. Some of the best prices realized were as follows:

New York, 5c., blue, glazed paper	\$ 8 00
Proprietary, 6c., fine	8 25
Chicago Match Co., 3c., black	10 25
W. E. Doolittle, 1c., blue, fine	8 00
Ziseman, 1c., green, unused pair, mended	8 00
Canada, 1870 1c., brown red, laid paper	8 00
Tuscany, 1852, 60c., brick-red, trimmed	10 25

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In regard to the stamps of the Central American Steamship Co., which we chronicled a month ago, Mr. A. W. Dunning sends us the following letter that he has received from the secretary of the company:

"Sr. Alvarez purchased of me all the remaining stamps of the C. A. S. S. Co., in December last. As the books are no longer in my possession, I cannot say just when the stamps were issued, but it was in May, or June, of 1886, I am quite sure. The denominations were 1, 2, 10 and 50 cents; although no one-cent stamp was ordered, the intention being to issue a five-cent, there being no one-cent rate; to remedy this, we hand-stamped all the one-cent stamps then on hand with a five-cent value, the ones never being sold to the public, although I believe a few were used by some of the company's officers.

"I cannot say how many were printed of each kind, but about twice as many of the low values as of the high ones would be the proportion.

"The stamps were lithographed by a Boston party, the stone being delivered to the company with the first printing of stamps, and on the company going out of business, it was cleaned and sold to a printer in the City of Mexico. We took the precaution to clean it, as we had to redeem all the stamps that were out at that time.

The stamps franked letters only on our steamers, and if the letters were intended for interior cities, they had to have the government stamp on them as well."

This statement seems to authenticate the stamps, and we are a little surprised that they have been so long unknown.

OUR remarks on the subject of an index to philatelic literature seem to meet with general approval. The editor has received numerous offers of assistance, and in all probability the work will soon be under way. Some thirty papers are already practically arranged for, and the others will be attended to as fast as the names of volunteer indexers are received. Send in your names to the editor as soon as possible, with a list of the papers of which you have complete files, so that we may know what papers to assign to each. Instructions for doing the work will be sent each when the assignment of the papers is made.

THE spring crop of philatelic papers bids fair to be as large as ever, and the death rate will probably keep even with the increase. There are too many papers issued now, and collectors ought to support those which are now in existence, not start new ones. There are two classes that deserve our especial support. First, the scientific papers, so to speak, or those which devote most of their space to philatelic research and the publication of instructive articles; the other class is what we may call the *newspaper*,

which is mostly filled with items of interest to collectors, but which contains but little solid matter. Of the first class the number is not large. The young collector does not appreciate the solid articles, but prefers the light spicy bits of news that are furnished by the second class. Too many of the second class are devoted to taffy and mud slinging to be of any real value to philately. News is all right, but the continual abuse of persons and papers is not going to impress the serious collector very favorably. The newspapers are well enough, when properly conducted, but the solid papers are those that will be preserved and referred to.

WE want reports of the auction sales held in the different cities. Will not some of our members see that we are furnished with them regularly? The S. B. Bradt Co. send the editor a priced catalogue of each of their sales, and we have just received one from Albrecht & Witt of their first sale. It is impossible for us to give reports, unless we take them from other papers and then they are rather stale.

THE introduction of photographic reproductions of sheets of stamps is getting to be quite a common thing now, but M. Moens in the supplement to his new catalogue, has far eclipsed any previous attempts in this line. There are no less than 83 pages of plates represented in the first part, which goes as far as Guyane Anglaise. The troublesome issues of Bhopal are represented by 31 plates, and the Afghan tiger grins at us from a dozen. The Antioquia provisionals, Bamra, Bolivia, French colonial issues, Providence, St. Louis, Fredericksburg, Nashville, Tellico Plains, and other stamps are fully shown up in entire or fractional sheets.

And while we are on the subject of photography, we wish to acknowledge the receipt from H. B. Phillips of a blue print of some rare California locals in his collection. We are also informed that the Worcester Society have had a photograph of the Milbury stamp made, but we have not seen one. It is a good idea to get up these photographs, and we hope to hear of more of them.

Our chronicle had already been mailed, when we received from A. Lohmeyer a number of Bavarian cards that have not yet been noted. They will be listed next month. Post card collecting is on the increase, and with G. H. Watson at the helm of the Post card society, its members may be assured that they will get their money's worth. W. C. S.

In the *Long Island Philatelist* for April, "Area" seems to have a rather singular idea of perspective, as applied to philatelic literature. At the same time, he is frank and quite welcome to express his opinion. He does not seem to have noticed, however, that Mr. Stone prepares the same chronicle for the *American*

Philatelist, the *Metropolitan Philatelist* and the *Dominion Philatelist*. It would not be amiss for him to notice in which of these journals the chronicle appears earliest each month.

IN no way does the April number of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* show the need of a firm editorial hand more than in the department of reviews. While flattery does not constitute real criticism, no more does censoriousness. There are times, to be sure, when severity is just and timely, but none of the journals mentioned, in our humble opinion, deserve the scathing meted out to them, however much they may be susceptible of improvement. Nothing

(Continued on page 85.)

will have a surer tendency to make the *Metropolitan* one of those "affairs" so rudely handled, than the continuance of such wholesale denunciation. We think we recognize the reviewer's hand as a familiar one, but not as that of the quondam editor. The publisher might well have warned the reviewer that the *Stamp Collector's Companion* is one of the dead now. He might also have warned his proof reader to see that in the paragraph in which the *London Philatelist* is criticized for permitting five typographical errors, there should not be allowed to escape his notice a sentence which certainly does not fulfill the requirements of good English. S. L.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

The *London Philatelist* is without question the finest philatelic magazine that has yet appeared. The fact that it is the organ of the Philatelic Society of London is in itself a sufficient guarantee that its contents will always be well worth perusing. With E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, Douglas Garth, F. A. Philbrick and other well known writers as contributors, its readers will surely get their money's worth. The March number contains more notes on the Cape of Good Hope stamps, an article on the type-set Tolimas, by E. D. Bacon and F. de Coppet, with a heliographic plate of the various sheets, a visit to a native Indian postoffice, and more notes on Australian stamps, by M. P. Castle.

The *Philatelic Journal of America* comes to hand some three weeks late. Torres, the Mexican catalogue, and a reprint of the article on the Cape of Good Hope stamps in the *London Philatelist* are the leading articles.

The *Stamp News* again presents a large dose of the Benjamin Sarpy and Jeffries case. A portrait and sketch of Henry Clotz, taken from Plain Talk, is the leading article.

The *Philatelic Record* is publishing more solid articles than formerly. The first of a series of articles on the stamps of France, an appendix to the Stamps of Tasmania, and the conclusion of the philatelic gains of 1891 are among the leading papers in the March number.

The *Monthly Journal* for March presents a reprint of C. B. Corwin's exhaustive treatise on the Stamps of Trinidad, Gilbert Lockyer's paper on South Australian perforations, Stanley Gibbons' Philatelic Impressions and another big instalment of the report of the forgery trial.

L'Union Postale Universelle for April proposes an international exposition of postage stamps at Paris. Dr. LeGrande presents the second instalment of his "Manuel de l'Amateur de Timbres," and Max Fischer writes concerning some forgeries of the Egyptian 5 pi. unpaid.

Le Timbre pays its respects to Mr. Seebeck's price list and has several short articles, in addition to the concluding part of the article on the stamps, etc., of the Dutch Indies.

We are glad to welcome, after an absence of some ten months, the *Revue Philatelique*. The question as to whether we should collect cut envelopes, etc.,

or not, is the subject of the leading article. The Stamps of Colombia, and a continuation of the article on "Varieties" are the other noteworthy things contained in the March number.

The article on the Stamps of France, in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, treats of the journal stamps, in the March number. Brief notes on the arms of Germany, Prussia, Hamburg, Bergedorf and Bremen are among the other contents.

The *Post Office* celebrated the commencement of its second volume by donning a brilliant orange red cover. Consolidation is again the theme of the leading article, and the opinions of many prominent philatelists and papers are given. Portraits of Messrs. Gremmel and Davison smile on us from the eighth and ninth pages, and the auction sale reports are unusually full.

The *Postal Card* contains the result of the recent election in the Post Card society. Geo. H. Watson was elected President, and A. Lohmeyer, Secretary. The *Postal Card* is to be the official organ. Thirty-two out of the thirty-four members sent in their ballots.

The numerous varieties of the registered letter envelopes of Great Britain are very clearly shown up in the three colored plates which accompany the March number of the *American Journal of Philately*. The post card catalogue has progressed as far as Spain, and the other features of the paper are as interesting as ever.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* commences its third volume with no editor, as far as we can learn from a perusal of the paper. President Tiffany contributes a paper, giving the differences in the various dies of the Reay and Plimpton envelopes, that will be of great service to the average collector. There has long been a need of just such a list that can be obtained at a low price. The list of members of the Philatelic Society, New York, is given in full, as required by the statutes.

A paper on the stamps of New Brunswick and a list of the Nevada state revenue stamps are the most important features in the last number of the *Quaker City Philatelist*.

Nearly four pages of "Alleged Frauds" are given in the March *Philatelic Fraud Reporter*. We hope that the announcement of the birth of a daughter to

F. G. A. Rice is not to be classed under this head also.

The *New York Stamp* is the latest venture in philatelic literature which hails from Gotham. It starts out well and contains several readable articles. Ralph P. Spooner is the editor.

The *Eagle Philatelist* presents us with a portrait and sketch of S. B. Bradt as the first article in its April number. A list of the 42 members of the Iowa Philatelic Association is given, and H. C. Beardsley commences a review of the past year, giving all the noteworthy happenings in the stamp world during each month.

The March number of the *Record Review and Auction Advertiser* contains nothing but the catalogue of the J. W. Scott Company's sale, which is to be held May 3rd.

A. H. Crittenden has just issued the first number of the *Detroit Philatelist*, which contains, among other articles, one on Philatelic Ethics, by Geo. F. Heath. There is also a list of the 48 members of the Michigan Philatelic Association.

W. C. S.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—*American*: Essex Co. Phil., Phil. Era, Phil. Fraud Reporter, Am. Phil. and Coll., (March); Eastern Phil., Missouri Phil., Quaker City Phil., New York Stamp, Electric Phil., Scissors, Curiosity Collector, Phil. Tribune, Eagle Phil., Detroit Phil., Monthly Visitor, Post Office, Our Calendar, Chicago Stamp News, Phil. Jour. of Am., Dominion Phil., Canadian Phil., Pennsylvania Phil., Long Island Phil., Southern Phil., Metropolitan Phil., Postal Card, (April); Phil. Tribune, (May). *Foreign*: London Phil., Monthly Jour., Phil. Record, Vindin's Phil. Monthly, Stamp Collector, Le Coll. de Timbres-Poste, Revue Philatologique, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Gazette Timbrologique, La Carte Postale, Boersen Courier, Il Collezionista, La Filatelia, (March); Stamp News, Stamp Coll. Monthly, Phil. Jour. of Grt. Britain, Stamp Collector, Le Timbre, L'Union des Timbrophiles, L'Union Postale Universelle, Boersen Courier, Postwertzeichen-Kunde, Welt-Post, Briefmarken Sammler, (April); *Auction Catalogues*: Record, Review and Auction Advertiser, May 3; Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 113th sale, May 4 and 5; Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 114th sale, May 18 and 19; D. S. Wylie, 3rd sale, May 24.

POSTAL NOTES.

IMPROVING THE POSTAL SYSTEM.

The Postmaster-General says there are four things which he would do at once for the betterment of the postal system if he had the power.

First and foremost, he would make contracts with the telegraph companies for the transmission at reduced rates of messages between the five hundred cities of the country which have a free delivery service. Were his idea carried out a Chicagoan who wished to telegraph New York, but was in no special haste about the delivery of the message or the receipt of a reply, would write his message, put it in an envelope marked "postal telegraph," and drop it in a letter box. It would be taken up at the next collection, the message telegraphed to New York, put in an envelope there and delivered at the first delivery. The convenience of this system would commend it to those who were in no special haste, and the cheapness of the proposed rate—10 cents—would lead to a greatly increased amount of telegraphing.

It is the opinion of the Postmaster-General that the telegraph companies could afford to make contracts on reasonable terms, because their business would be so much increased and because they would save the expense of delivery, which is no small part of the total cost of a message. Mr. Wanamaker denies that his plan would call for the employment of many more people or the expenditure of much money. He says the sole expense would be for the salaries of a few clerks to take charge of the accounts which would have to be kept with the telegraph companies.

His second idea is to make contracts with the telephone lines which radiate from the large cities, and to have a combination of 10-cent telegraph and 5 cent or 3-cent telephone messages, so that all the residents of the little suburban towns of the country may be brought into rapid and cheap communication with one another.

His third idea is a free rural delivery such as obtains in England. The last Congress appropriated \$10,000 to experiment with, and a trial has been made in forty eight communities ranging from 300 to 3,000 in population. The results have been satisfactory,

the increased business exceeding the expenditure by about \$4,000. Therefore the Postmaster-General is in favor of appropriating a large amount of money—which he believes would be repaid speedily—for the extension of the free delivery system in villages and farming communities. He admits that free delivery cannot be made universal for a long time to come, many sections being too sparsely settled to admit of it, but if he had his way nearly all the farmers of Illinois would have their letters and papers delivered at their houses free of charge.

His fourth idea is to have letter boxes which can be utilized for the collection as well as the delivery of mail. It is agreed that the general use of delivery-boxes would save a quarter of the time of the carriers, but many householders are unwilling to go to the expense—even though it be small—of getting letter-boxes because they are for the convenience of the carrier rather than that of the occupant of the house. The Postmaster-General believes that if the same boxes were used for collection as well as delivery purposes, the householders would put them up, because they would be freed from the bother of sending their letters to the mail-boxes.

It is not likely that the present House of Representatives will pay any attention to the recommendations the Postmaster-General may make. The projects mentioned above, with the exception of the last one, will have to be reserved for future consideration.

DIRECTING LETTERS IN TWO LANGUAGES.

The manner in which the Chinese mail is handled in this city is a matter which is little discussed and much less understood. It is generally supposed, however, that a Chinese interpreter is employed in the Chicago post office for the sole purpose of taking care of the Chinese mail matter. But such is not the case. The government has never seen the necessity of employing an interpreter, for a letter addressed in Chinese hieroglyphics has also a duplicate address written in the English language, thus avoiding any

misunderstanding and putting the Chinese letter on the same footing as a domestic one.

When a Chinaman wants to send a letter to his native country he first secures the services of one of his countrymen who is conversant with the English language. In his own handwriting he places the address on the envelope, and then the services of the interpreter come into play. This individual writes in English on the back of the envelope the same address that is written on the opposite side, thus enabling the mail carriers and post-office clerks to handle the letter from the Chinese point of view as though it was for domestic delivery. The letter, duly stamped, speeds its way across the continent to San Francisco and from there is put on one of the mail ships bound for China. When the letter reaches its destination, it goes into the post office and is delivered in the same way an ordinary letter would be handled in this country. With the Chinese language on one side of the envelope and an English translation on the other it will easily be seen that no difficulty whatever is occasioned the post-office authorities in either country in its transmission. Thus what at first sight seems a difficult matter is, indeed, quite simple.

The reverse process is employed by Americans in China who desire to communicate with friends in this country. Instead of having the Chinese translated into the English they hire an Americanized Chinaman and have him write the address in the Chinese language in order that it may pass safely and surely through both post offices.

The Chinese are poor correspondents and only write a letter under the most urgent circumstances. Out of the vast Chinese population in Chicago the post-office clerks say that not more than a dozen letters pass through their hands in a day, and these are written chiefly by business Chinamen on business matters. They observe the minutest details in letter writing, however, and make the closest inquiry as to how each letter should be sent. Probably more money is sent through the mails by Chinamen in proportion to their numbers than by any other foreign element of their class. Hardly a day passes but that three or four Chinamen get money orders at the post office in amounts ranging from \$10 to \$100.

MAIL THROUGH PNEUMATIC TUBES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—[Special]—Postmaster-General Wanamaker will probably ask Congress to appropriate something for experimenting with the pneumatic tubes for mail service in the large cities. The department has no money available for such a purpose. Inquiries, however, have been made into the possibilities of the system. It is said that the pneumatic tubes work better in Berlin than in the other European cities. There the system costs \$700,000 and it has proved profitable. It has also increased the telegraph receipts, and as the government controls the telegraph, that has been a gain. Some investigations have been made in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and St. Louis as to the feasibility of postal pneumatics. A proposition has also been made to use the system in connection with the Brooklyn bridge. As far as the department knows, nothing has been done in Chicago to show what facilities the city has for such a system. Two years ago, when the Clarkson commission was there, a hearing was given on the subject, but no experiments were made nor has any information since been given as to the facilities in the shape of conduits or elevated roads which Chicago may have in a few years. In New York the idea was to run a series of pneumatic

tubes along the elevated roads, while St. Louis has a conduit system which is thought to answer the purpose.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE IS IMPROVING.

Capt. James E. White, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, arrived in Chicago recently from Minneapolis and St. Paul, where he had been on a tour of inspection. While there he arranged for a system of suburban service similar to that of Chicago. The general condition of the railway mail service, he said, was better than it had ever been before.

"The character of the work for the first five months of the present fiscal year," he went on to say, "shows an improvement generally over that of last year. So far this year this district has handled from thirty to forty million more pieces than it did during the same period last year, and there has been a wonderful decrease in the number of errors. From the outlook our record for this year promises to be the best the department has ever made."

"Since July 1 we have put three hundred and fifty new men on the railway mail service. All the employees in this department have to report for examination as to the routes for letters and pouches at certain periods. We have a case in which 'test cards must be thrown,' and then the clerks are examined orally as to by what routes they would send letters to make the best time for certain points. Fifteen thousand of these examinations have taken place so far this fiscal year, and the grade has been 92½ out of a possible 100."

POSTAL EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

Capt. M. J. McGrath, Superintendent of the city delivery system of the Chicago post-office, has returned from Washington, where he attended the conference of postmasters called by Postmaster-General Wanamaker. Great interest was manifested by the members of the conference in the World's Fair, and the New York representatives offered a resolution calling on Congress to make a liberal appropriation in aid of the postal exhibit. It passed unanimously. It is not improbable that the pneumatic tube system will be adopted by the Post office Department for use at the World's Fair. The only obstacle in the way of its establishment will be a sufficient appropriation, and that, it is hoped, can be procured. Mr. Wanamaker is enthusiastically in favor of the pneumatic tube system, and he will urge its adoption.

FOR OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., the postal reformer, has just made an important offer to Mr. Goschen, which, if accepted, will institute an ocean penny postage. Mr. Heaton, with two friends, an Australian millionaire and an English capitalist, has offered to guarantee the British Government against all loss if a penny postage be established between the English-speaking people of the British Empire and the United States of America. The probable loss was estimated by Mr. Goschen himself at £75,000 (\$375,000) per annum, but Heaton maintains that the loss would not extend over more than three years, and that after that ocean penny postage would make a profit, as has been the case with the inland penny postage. Mr. Goschen has just communicated his reply to Mr. Heaton's offer, in which he says that for a variety of reasons the government cannot see its way to accept the offer. Mr. Heaton will bring the matter before Parliament in a short time.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Branch of American Philatelic Association)—Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage. For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, P. O. Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

The 110th regular meeting, held April 20, 1892, was called to order at 8 o'clock, by the President, with the following members present: Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, C. Witt, R. F. Albrecht, R. S. Lehman, A. Schindler and F. C. Vehslage. Mr. H. Obert was present as a guest.

Minutes of the last regular meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. Albrecht proposed for membership Mr. Henry Obert and Mr. Chas. Grevning. Mr. Dejonge proposed Mr. Henry Knoll. F. C. Vehslage proposed Chas. Beamish, Jr., and Newton Turnbull.

The Executive Committee returning a favorable report on the application of Mr. Gustav Beil, the gentleman was unanimously elected a member.

A communication was read, in which R. M. Spencer, of Nordoff, Cal., refuses to pay his regular dues. Upon motion, Mr. Spencer's name was dropped from the roll.

Mr. Chas. Keutgen sent his photograph for the album. Accepted with thanks.

Mr. Geo. H. Watson sent a copy of "The Postal Card" for this month, which was received with thanks, and the society hope to see it regularly.

Messrs. Obert and Vehslage presented numerous counterfeits, for the society's album, which were received with thanks.

Nominations for officers for the year of 1892-93 being in order, the following nominations were made:

For President, Mr. August Dejonge.

For Vice President, Dr. G. Odendall.

For Secretary, F. C. Vehslage.

For Treasurer, Mr. Henry Clotz.

For Exch. Supt., R. F. Albrecht.

Executive Committee, Messrs. Oscar Dejonge, R. H. Benary and C. Witt.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

The next regular and ANNUAL meeting will be held on May 18th, 1892.

F. C. VEHSLAGE, *Secretary*.

THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 134th regular meeting was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on the evening of April 7th, President Wolsieffer presiding, and thirteen members present. The Auctioneer made a brief oral report on auction affairs, and stated that no sale will be held in May.

Mr. E. Doeblin, Allegheny City, Pa., was elected to membership.

After the exhibition of specimens and informal talks by members, adjournment was moved at 9:45 P. M.

The 135th regular meeting was held April 21st, and attended by six members, Vice-President Janssen

in the chair.

The small attendance was due to unfavorable weather.

The resignation of Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, as President of the Society was read and accepted.

The delicacy and consistency of Mr. Wolsieffer in resigning the presidency, in consequence of his becoming a dealer, are thoroughly appreciated, and it is probable that the resignation would not have been accepted, had it not been known that it was his sincere wish to have it so. The Secretary was requested to notify Mr. Wolsieffer that his services in advancing society interests are gratefully remembered.

After an hour of conversation, the meeting was adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

C. E. SEVERN, *Secretary*,
448 Racine Ave.

BOSTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The April meeting was held at President Van Derlip's office, No. 3 Pemberton Square, April 13th. There were eighteen members present.

W. E. White, Alvin Smith, Geo. W. Crocker, R. C. Sturbridge, and W. F. Morgan, Jr., were duly elected to membership.

It was voted that the heartiest thanks of the society be extended to the society at Providence, R. I., for the very cordial reception and entertainment accorded our members upon their recent visit there.

An informal auction of 160 lots realized a total of \$281.20.

C. W. H. STRONGMAN, *Sec'y.*,
P. O. Box 7, Boston, Mass.

GARFIELD PERRY STAMP CLUB, of Cleveland, Ohio. Meetings held third Wednesday of every month, at 8 P. M., at the office of The Harkness Block, corner Euclid and Willson Aves. The 19th meeting was called to order March 23, with President Schneider in the chair, the following members being present: G. J. Bailey, Chas. Kress, W. J. Brodie, W. W. MacLaren, F. G. Putz, Lawrence Hitchcock, Robt. Crowell, and C. and W. Stockwell. A letter from Mr. T. L. Johnson, U. S. Representative for this district, was read, in which he stated, in reply to the petition sent him signed by the Club, that he was in favor of the removal of the duty on imported postage stamps. After examining the collection of Mr. Kress, the usual auction sale was held before adjournment.

The 20th meeting was held April 20th, with President Schneider in the chair, the following being present: F. G. Putz, A. W. Hoffman, Robt. Crowell, G. J. Bailey, W. W. MacLaren, and C. and W. Stockwell. Mr. W. H. Barnum, of this city, was elected member No. 27.

Mr. F. G. Putz donated several stamps towards starting the Club's counterfeit collection.

One of the local exchanges was examined by the members, and after holding the auction sale, the Club adjourned.

C. W. STOCKWELL, *Secretary*.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

*Organized Sept. 14, 1886. Incorporated Jan. 20, 1892.**President*, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 58 Cedar St., New York City.*International Sec'y*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 12 East 23rd st., New York City.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, Port Washington, Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, HENRY COLLIN, 12 East 23d St., New York City.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 104 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, Auburn, Cal.*Board of Trustees*, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.*Literary Board*, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LE-LAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

APRIL, 1892.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

CHARLES GREGORY, 58 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, Box 597, San Antonio, Texas.

JOHN N. LUFF, 513 Taylor St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. W. RALL, 21 Wayne Ave., Paterson, N. J.

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED.

1110 REV. HARTLEY CARMICHAEL.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

1160 J. DAHLFUSS.

898 G. C. F. HELM, JR.

NEW MEMBERS.

1179 HUBERICH, V. H., Saint Elmo, Texas.

1180 CORCORAN, JAMES BREWER, 95 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.

APPLICATIONS

PATTISON, ARTHUR E., 24 Pearl St., Newton, Mass. References: Frank H. Burt, Millard F. Walton

CUNO, FRITZ, Leipzig, Germany.

References: Joseph Rechert, Henry Clotz.

Total membership, April 1, 1892.....503

Gain—New members.....2

Loss—Resignation.....5

Total membership May 1, 1892.....503

MILLARD F. WALTON, *Secretary*.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Continued from page 81.

THE time for the annual election is not far off, and nominations for the various offices should be sent in to the editor as soon as possible, in order that members may have time to consider the list carefully.

THE A. P. A. library still continues to occupy the attention of several of our contemporaries. By all means keep up the agitation, and see if something cannot be done this summer at the convention. It is no easy thing to complete a file of a stamp journal that is more than two or three years old. The foreign papers are particularly hard to secure, especially the German ones. *W. C. S.*

THE *addendum* to President Tiffany's *Stamp Collector's Library Companion*, which appears in our number, will be also published as a pamphlet uniform with the previous *addendum*, and can be obtained at the same price, either of the Literary Board, or the

Western Phil. Pub. Co., whose advertisement of the "Library Companion" and "Addendum, No. 1" will be found in our columns.

WHILE Mr. Alvah Davison has been explicit in his statements on the subject of amalgamation, he has evidently been misunderstood by some, who seem to think that he asks for a union of all societies, local and national. The Chicago society, the New York societies, etc., are not national, even if they include among their members men in all parts of the country. Mr. Davison states that he had special reference to the A. P. A., W. P. U., and P. S. of A. There may be others which could find some gain in joining one large body. All would be welcome. Discussion is needed, but it should be along the right lines not on those never dreamed of by advocates of the movement. *S. L.*

Please mention **THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST** in answering Advertisements.

****THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy.**

OFFICIAL NOTE HEADS OF THE American Philatelic Association,

With the names and addresses of members printed thereon, can be procured from the Secretary of the Association at the following prices, which include postage: 240 sheets for \$1.25, 120 sheets for \$1.75. Address, **MILLARD F. WALTON,** Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Penn.

Sales Department.

Members having duplicates to dispose of should avail themselves of all the privileges of this Department.

Sheets and covers will be promptly placed on circuit and returns made soon as books and boxes are returned to the department.

Members of the A. P. A. only can participate in this department, and they can procure the following by remitting cash with order:

Exchange sheets, each.....	5c
Small covers, each.....	5c
Large covers, each.....	5c
Large mailing envelopes, patent fasteners, each..	2c
Paper hinges, good quality and cut to the required size, per 1,000.....	10c

Any of the above will be mailed postage paid.

H. L. CALMAN, Exchange Supt.,
12 East 23d Street, New York, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, each insertion	\$1.00
Two inches, each insertion	1.75
Four inches, each insertion.....	3.00
Half page, or one column, each insertion.....	5.50
One page, each insertion.....	10.00

To members of the American Philatelic Association ONLY:

One inch, each insertion.....	\$0.80
Two inches, each insertion	1.40
Four inches, each insertion.....	2.40
Half page, or one column, each insertion.	4.40
One page, each insertion.....	8.00

In case of cash payment *in advance*, or *contract*, a reduction of 10 per cent. will be allowed on advertisements running six months, of 15 per cent. on those running one year.

Address,

SAMUEL LELAND,
Drawer 651. Chicago, Ill.

ALBRECHT & WITT, Stamp - Dealers - and - Publishers,

90 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

SECOND AUCTION SALE

OF

UNITED STATES STAMPS,

TO BE HELD ON

MONDAY, MAY 31ST, 1892,

at 7:30 p. m., at No. 25 Ann St., New York City.

The stamps offered at this sale form *part* of the celebrated collection of

MR. HENRY CLOTZ, OF NEW YORK.

They will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Mr. Clotz's collection is well known; he selected only the finest specimens he was able to find. Each stamp is therefore in fine condition, unless otherwise stated. The sale contains a great many rarities, not often met with at auctions. There are even some among the lot which were never before offered at public sale without reserve price. A few of the gems we may mention here:

A beautiful unused 3c. New York, on wove paper.

Unused 10c. St. Louis, in splendid condition.

Unused 1866. 3c., scarlet.

The 1870 Grilled issue, nearly complete.

The "Periodicals" nearly complete; originals.

All Departments unused and complete, including the high values, State Department.

For the collector of less means will be found a full set of Periodicals and high values, State Department, on perforated proof paper. These sets will be a fine substitute. They were in Mr. Clotz's collection for years without being detected as not being originals.

In Revenues will be found nearly all the unperforated stamps, with full margins, and a full set of the perforated ones, including all the rare \$200

and a beauty of a \$500 stamp.

The Cut Envelopes deserve special praise, being all unused, with fine margins. They contain all high values of Reay's and Plimpton's, mostly in more than one copy, a full set of the rare War Department, on white paper, as well as the rare 1c. on amber, and the high values on cream paper. But the following numbers deserve special mention:

7c. Plimpton on white paper,
1c. and 2c. Plimpton, Die A, on cream paper,
and last, but not least, *originals* of the
1857, 6c., red, on white paper, and
10c., green, on white paper.

Please write for catalogue and study it well. Prices are bound to go higher next year; there is a good chance for investment.

ALBRECHT & WITT,

90 Nassau St., New York.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. VI.

CHICAGO, JUNE 10, 1892.

No. 6.

AN EPITOME OF AMERICAN PHILATELIC AUCTION SALES.

AUGUST 1ST, 1890—AUGUST 1ST, 1891.

Compiled by H. C. Beardsley.

[CONTINUED.]

UNITED STATES.

Newspaper Stamps.

1865, 5c., blue, *3.35; 4.30; .50; 4.60; *4.50; *3.55;	
25c., red, reprint.....	*1.45
1875, 10c.....	(7) *.95
12c.....	b. 3, 1.05
60c.....	.76
72c.....	*1.50; 1.51
84c.....	*1.90; 1.75
96c.....	1.30; *2.05; 1.70; 1.63
\$1 and 92c.....	1.75; 2.40; *2.60; *2.75
\$1 and 92c., sur. specimen.....	*1.10
\$3, 2.75; 2.05; *4.10; *3.75; 3.20; *3.65; 3.06;	
.....	2.25; 2.55
\$3, sur. specimen.....	*80
\$6.....	*6.00; 3.50; *6.25; *6.25; *5.05; 1.10
\$6, sur. specimen.....	*1.30
\$9.....	5.50; *7.10; *9.50; *7.55; 3.00
\$9, sur. specimen.....	*2.10; *2.00
\$12.....	*8.40; *10.50
\$12, sur. specimen.....	*3.10; *3.00
\$24.....	8.00; *17.10; *18.50; *12.00
\$24, sur. specimen.....	*3.25; *3.00
\$36.....	*22.00; *20.00; *20.50
\$36, sur. specimen.....	*5.25; *4.00
\$48.....	10.00; *26.00; *25.00; perf. clipped,
.....	*19.00
\$48, sur. specimen.....	*8.25; *7.00
\$60.....	10.00; *30.00; *40.00; *28.00
\$60, sur. specimen.....	*12.25

Unpaid Stamps.

1c.....	(40) *.20; (56) *.56; (523) 1.50; (500) 2.10
3c.....	.....(60) *1.20
Set complete.....	.....21; .28

Entire Envelopes.

H—Horner.	
1853, 3c., red, white paper, H. 1/4.....	9.00
3c., red, white paper, H. 1 1/2.....	3.50
3c., red, white paper, H. 4.....	3.25; 3.25
3c., red, buff paper, H. 5.....	10.00, 10.00
3c., red, white paper, H. 6.....	(30) 1.65; 37; .40
3c., red, buff paper, H. 7.....	(79) 1.78
3c., red, buff paper, H. 9.....	3.25; 2.25; 1.50;
.....	(3) 1.80; 2.60; 1.50; 1.30; 1.30; 1.00
3c., red, white paper, H. 10.....	1.25; 2.90; .55;
.....	.55; .55; .55

1853, 3c., red, buff paper, H. 11.....	1.00; (3) 1.80; .55;
.....	.55; .60; .55; .50; (3) 2.00
3c., red, white paper, H. 12.....	(100) 1.25; (112)
.....	1.40
3c., red, buff paper, H. 13.....	(187) 2.34; (900)
.....	9.00
3c., red, buff paper, H. 17.....	1.00; (6) 1.02
6c., green, white paper, H. 20.....	2.00
10c., green, buff paper, H. 23.....	1.50; 1.00
10c., green, white paper, H. 24.....	2.10; 1.50
10c., green, buff paper, H. 25.....	1.40; 1.60;
.....	1.00; 1.00; .75; .75
1857-60, 3c., red, white paper, H. 32.....	*.45
3c., red, white paper, H. 34.....	(16) .96
3c., red, buff paper, H. 34 1/2.....	(11) .77
3c., red, white paper, H. 35.....	(9) .99
3c., red, buff paper, H. 35 1/2.....	*1.80; *1.80;
.....	(5) .70
4c., blue and red, buff paper, H. 41.....	*6.50;
.....	*6.25
6c., red, white paper, H. 46.....	*19.00
1c., blue, buff paper, unwmk., H. 48.....	*1.50
1c., blue, buff paper, stamp 3/4 in. from	
upper edge of wrapper.....	*2.00
1c., blue, manila paper, H. 49.....	*85
1861-63, 3c., pink, white paper, H. 51.....	*.75
3c., pink, white paper, H. 53.....	*.55; (25) 1.38
3c., pink, buff paper, H. 54.....	(31) 1.40
2c., black, buff paper, H. 55.....	(9) 3.33; .75;
.....	.75; *.70
3c., pink, buff paper, H. 60.....	(21) *1.15;
.....	(216) 6.48
3c., pink, white paper, H. 65.....	(17) 1.87
3c., pink, buff paper, H. 66.....	(12) 1.32
10c., green, white paper, H. 75.....	*1.25
12c., bronze and red, buff paper, H. 77,	
.....	*1.80; *2.10; *1.50
20c., blue and red, buff paper, H. 78, *2.50;	
.....	*2.50; *2.50; *2.75
24c., green and red, buff paper, H. 79,	
.....	*2.70; *3.05; *2.75
40c., red and black, buff paper, H. 81.....	*3.25
3c., pink, blue paper, H. 84.....	*.60; *.60
2c., black, manila paper, H. 86.....	*2.50;
.....	*2.00
1864, 3c., pink, white paper, H. 88.....	(100) 1.00
3c., pink, white paper, H. 95.....	(138) 1.72;
.....	(180) 2.70
3c., pink, buff paper, H. 96.....	(292) 7.30;
.....	(300) 6.00
6c., pink, buff paper, H. 103.....	*.20

- 1864, 6c., purple, buff paper, H. 110 * 25
 9c., yellow, buff paper, H. 115 * 80
 24c., blue, buff paper, H. 119 * 1.05
 1870, 3c., green, white paper, H. 122 (53) 1.06;
 (32) 1.04; (44) .88
 3c., green, white paper, H. 135 (99) .99;
 (160) 1.60
 3c., green, amber paper, H. 136 (122) 1.52;
 (222) 2.78
 3c., green, amber paper, H. 137 (50) 1.00;
 (66) .99
 3c., green, cream paper, H. 138 (60) 1.95;
 (100) 2.50; (100) 2.25
 3c., green, white paper, H. 150 (200) 2.00
 3c., green, amber paper, H. 152 (128) 1.00
 3c., green, cream paper, H. 153 (100) 2.25;
 (167) 3.34
 3c., green, white paper, H. 154 2.40; 2.40;
 (2) 4.40; (3) 6.00
 3c., green, amber paper, H. 155 1.60; 1.60
 (2) 2.80; (2) 3.00; (3) 3.75; (3) 3.35
 7c., vermilion, amber paper, H. 164 * .35
 3c., green, white paper, H. 169 (104) 1.04;
 (178) 1.78
 3c., green, white paper, H. 169½, 17.50;
 slight tear 11.00
 3c., green, amber paper, H. 170, (50) 63; (102)
 1.02
 12c., violet, white paper, H. 190, specimen
 in center of envelope, * 1.00; no sur., * 1.70
 12c., plum, amber paper, H. 191 * 1.60
 15c., orange, white paper, H. 193, specimen
 in center of envelope, * 1.20; no sur., * 2.15
 15c., orange, amber paper, H. 194 * 2.30
 24c., purple, white paper, H. 196 * 2.00
 24c., purple, amber paper, H. 197 * 2.70; * 2.30
 30c., black, white paper, H. 199 * 2.10
 90c., carmine, white paper, H. 202 * 2.50
 90c., carmine, amber paper, H. 203 * 2.60
 90c., carmine, cream paper, H. 204 * 2.80
 6c., carmine, cream paper, H. 206, specimen
 in center of envelope * .70
 12c., plum, white paper, H. 207 * 2.25
 12c., violet, cream paper, H. 208, "specimen"
 (see H. 206) * 2.15
 15c., orange, white paper, H. 209 * 2.00
 15c., orange, cream paper, H. 210, "speci-
 men" (see H. 206) * 3.25
 24c., purple, white paper, H. 211 * 3.50
 24c., purple, cream paper, H. 212, "speci-
 men" (see H. 206) * 2.75
 30c., black, white paper, H. 213, * 2.60;
 "specimen" * 1.30
 30c., black, cream paper, H. 214, "specimen"
 (see H. 206) * 3.25
 90c., carmine, white paper, H. 215, * 3.50;
 "specimen" * 1.50
 90c., carmine, cream paper, H. 216, "speci-
 men" (see H. 206) * 3.60
 1874, 3c., green, white paper, H. 258 3.00
 1c., blue, amber paper, H. 261 * 1.50
 3c., green, white paper, H. 276 3.00
 3c., green, amber paper, H. 281, (23) * 2.30;
 (127) 5.08
 3c., green, white paper, H. 286 (261) .25
 3c., green, white paper, H. 287, (4) 1.72; (11)
 1.65; (12) 1.86; (12) 1.92
 6c., pink, white paper, H. 295 * .25
 3c., green, white paper, H. 321, (6) 1.44; (12)
 1.80; (12) 1.92; (22) 3.30
 3c., green, white paper, H. 338, (6) 1.44; (9)
 1.35; (10) 1.80
 12c., plum, white paper, H. 363 * .75
 90c., carmine, white paper, H. 375 * 2.25
 1874, 15c., orange, white paper, H. 383 * 1.50
 24c., purple, white paper, H. 385, * 3.50; * 3.30;
 (2) * 6.50
 30c., black, white paper, H. 387 * 1.25
 1876, 3c., green, H. 542½ (6) 1.50
 3c., green, H. 543 (34) 2.38; (16) 1.12
 3c., green, H. 544 (100) 5.00; (149) 6.70
 3c., red, H. 545 (9) .72
 3c., red, H. 545½ (20) 1.60
 1878, 3c., green, fawn paper, H. 555200
 3c., green, blue paper, H. 563, (5) * 2.00; (5)
 * 1.30; (10) * 2.70; (30) * 3.90; (6) .78
 5c., brown, blue paper, H. 643 * 3.00
 3c., green, amber paper, H. 664 1.90
 15c., orange, white paper, H. 67850
 1882-83, 2c., vermilion, blue paper, H. 749, (5) * 1.10;
 (30) * 6.30
 30c., black, white paper, H. 779, * 1.20; * .60
 1883-84, 2c., red, fawn paper, H. 865 * .55
 2c., red, blue paper, H. 910 * 8.50
 2c., red, manilla paper, H. 930 * 8.50
 1886, 4c., green, blue paper, size 5, '82 wmk.,
 "specimen" * .75
 4c., green, buff paper, size 5, '82 wmk.,
 "specimen" * .75
 5c., brown, blue paper, size 4½, '82 wmk.,
 "specimen" * 1.30
 5c., brown, buff paper, size 4½, '82 wmk.,
 "specimen" * 1.30
 30c., black, buff paper, size 8, '82 wmk.,
 "specimen" * 2.00
 30c., black, amber manilla paper, size 8, "P.
 O. D." wmk., "specimen" * 1.85
 90c., red, blue paper, size 8, '82 wmk.,
 "specimen" * 2.30
 90c., red, amber paper, size 8, '82 wmk.,
 "specimen" * 1.00
 90c., red, manilla paper, size 8, "P. O. D."
 wmk., "specimen" * 1.50
 2c., H. 933 * 1.75
 2c., H. 973 * 5.00
 1887, 2c., green, white paper, H. 1054, (5) * .60; (10) .35
 2c., green, buff paper, H. 1056, * 1.50; * 4.50;
 * 4.00; 2.00; * 2.05; * 2.75; * 4.55
 2c., green, manilla paper, H. 1058 20.25
 2c., green, amber manilla paper, H. 1059,
 19.00; 18.00; 12.00
 2c., green, blue paper, H. 1086, * 15.00; stamp
 in center of envelope 20.00

Envelopes, Cut Square.

1853, 3c., red on buff, narrow label, 1.15; .40; .75; .80
 3c., red on white, die 5 1.50; 7.50; 6.00
 3c., red on white, die 3 11.60
 3c., red on buff, die 4 * .60; .85
 3c., red on buff, die 5 7.25; 2.00
 3c., red on buff, die 3 2.00; 1.75; 1.75
 3c., red on white, die 4 70; 1.25
 6c., red on white * 1.75; * 1.10
 6c., red on buff * 1.65; 1.00
 6c., green on buff * 2.00; * 1.05
 6c., green on white * 2.30
 10c., green on white, die 4 1.00
 10c., green on buff, die 4 1.30; * 2.00; 1.50;
 1.15; 1.00
 10c., green on buff, die 560; 1.65; 1.65;
 * 1.80; .80; .90; 1.05; 1.00
 10c., green on white, die 5, reprint * 2.10
 1857-60, 1c., blue on buff, no period * 3.25; 1.90
 1c., blue on buff * .40
 4c., red and blue on buff, * 4.25; * 5.00; * 7.25;
 * 7.00; * 5.00; * 4.50; * 3.00; * 5.05
 4c., red and blue on white, * 8.70; * 6.50;
 * 4.00; * 6.05; * 5.50

1857-60, 6c., red on white, reprint, *2.00; do., *3.20;
 6c., red on buff, reprint, *2.10; do., *3.10;
 10c., green on white, reprint, *2.20; do., *3.10; *2.00

10c., green on buff, reprint, 4.30; 8.00; *2.00
 1861-63, 2c., black on buff, die 150; .30
 2c., black on manila, die 22.50
 3c., pink on buff.(40) 1.60
 3c., pink on blue.*.65
 (TO BE CONTINUED.)

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the past two or three years philatelic societies have multiplied rapidly in our country. In order to bring together as far as possible brief statistics of such societies I sent out during the latter part of April the following circular letter:

DEAR SIR:—

I have seen your name as Secretary of

I am preparing an article for the AMERICAN PHILATELIST on Philatelic Societies in the United States, and I shall be obliged to you if you will send me information about your society in the following details:

- I. Name of society.
- II. Scope—whether national or local. If local, limits of membership.
- III. Date of organization. If incorporated, date of incorporation and under laws of what state?
- IV. Actual membership April 1st, 1892. If more than one class of members, number in each class.
- V. Name and address of Secretary.
- VI. Principal features of the society, and any other matters of interest.

An early reply is earnestly requested.

Very truly yours,
 CHAS. A. HOBBS.

In the following list, which has been compiled from the replies received, the societies are arranged alphabetically, and the answers to the questions are numbered as in the circular.

- I. (1.) Alamo City Philatelic Society.
 (2.) We accept members anywhere.
 (3.) April 30th, 1891.
 (4.) 25 active, 21 corresponding, 3 honorary members.
 (5.) Charles H. Huberich, P. O. Box 640, San Antonio, Texas.
 (6.) Official organ, American Journal of Philately. Both an exchange and a sales department. Very good library.
- II. (1.) American Philatelic Association.
 (2.) National.
 (3.) 1886. Incorporated 1891 at Wheeling, West Virginia.
 (4.) 503.
 (5.) Millard F. Walton, P. O. Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.
 (6.) The leading and largest society in the United States.
- III. (1.) American Stamp and Coin Club.
 (2.) National.
 (3.) May 1st, 1892.
 (4.) 2.
 (5.) Milton E. Marsh, Sterling, N. Y.
 (6.) The sale and exchange of stamps, coins and philatelic papers.
- IV. (1.) Boston Philatelic Society.
 (2.) Local—anywhere in the vicinity of Boston.

- (3.) 1891.
 (4.) 68.
 (5.) C. W. H. Strongman, P. O. Box 7, Boston, Mass.
 (6.) Practical stamp collecting. Informal auctions monthly. Stamp sale circuit.
- V. (1.) Brooklyn Philatelic Club.
 (2.) Local.
 (3.) Jan. 10th, 1888. Incorporated June 11th, 1889 in New York.
 (4.) 60.
 (5.) W. S. Scott, 163 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.
- VI. (1.) Central Philatelic Association.
 (2.) Local.
 (3.) Nov., 1891.
 (4.) 65.
 (5.) T. J. Sanders, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
- VII. (1.) Chicago Philatelic Society.
 (2.) Fundamentally a local society. No limitation on membership, therefore international.
 (3.) Oct. 8th, 1886.
 (4.) 34 active, 125 passive, 5 honorary members.
 (5.) C. E. Severn, 448 Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 (6.) Exchange department, auction department and good library.
- VIII. (1.) Columbian Philatelic Society.
 (2.) National.
 (3.) Dec., 1891.
 (4.) 30.
 (5.) F. H. Ritter, 1523 S St., Washington, D. C.
 (6.) Large library, official organ and exchange department.
- IX. (1.) Consolidated Stamp Society.
 (2.) Local and national.
 (3.) Oct. 15th, 1891.
 (4.) 12 local, 53 national members.
 (5.) Albert Schiff, 462 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.
 (6.) Official journal, Essex County Philatelist. Library, sales and exchange departments are leading features.
- X. (1.) Detroit Philatelic Society.
 (2.) Local.
 (3.) Nov. 23rd, 1891.
 (4.) 23.
 (5.) Edwin B. Hill, 432 4th Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 (6.) Local branch of Michigan Philatelic Association.
- XI. (1.) Elgin Philatelic Society.
 (2.) Local.
 (4.) 10.
 (5.) Frank S. Lombard, Box 1905, Elgin, Kane Co., Ill.
- XII. (1.) Galveston Philatelic Association.
 (2.) International.

- (3.) June 6th, 1891.
 (4.) 29 active, 4 passive, 2 honorary members.
 (5.) W. E. Grover, 1520 East Ave. D, Galveston, Texas.
- XIII. (1.) Iowa Philatelic Association.
 (2.) Local, members from Iowa only.
 (3.) April, 1892.
 (4.) 42.
 (5.) Clarence Jackson, Harper, Iowa.
- XIV. (1.) Michigan Philatelic Association.
 (2.) No limit to membership.
 (3.) Dec. 3rd, 1891.
 (4.) 48.
 (5.) A. H. Crittenden, 169 12th St., Detroit, Mich.
 (6.) Official organ, Detroit Philatelist.
- XV. (1.) National Philatelic Society.
 (2.) Local.
 (3.) Oct. 17th, 1874. Incorporated Jan. 11th, 1892 in New York.
 (4.) 86 active, 112 corresponding, 6 honorary members.
 (5.) Max Meyenberg, 502 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
 (6.) Exchanging duplicate stamps, post cards, and philatelic matters. Essays on philatelic subjects. Procuring accurate and definite knowledge of interesting subjects in the philatelic science and if important the publishing of the same.
- XVI. (1.) National Stamp Dealers' Association.
 (2.) International.
 (3.) Aug. 15th, 1888.
 (4.) 18.
 (5.) J. W. Scott, 163 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.
 (6.) An association of the largest dealers in the United States and foreign countries for mutual protection.
- XVII. (1.) New Jersey Philatelic Association.
 (2.) National.
 (3.) Oct. 7th, 1890.
 (4.) 22 active, 1 corresponding, 1 honorary member.
 (5.) Edward W. Tuthill, 636 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.
 (6.) The encouragement of the collection of stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and other objects relating to philately, and the procuring, dissemination and preservation of knowledge in relation thereto. The exchange, sale and purchase of duplicates among its members.
- XVIII. (1.) New York State Philatelic Association.
 (2.) National.
 (3.) May 27th, 1891.
 (4.) 43.
 (5.) E. S. Luther, 504 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
 (6.) Official organ, Eagle Philatelist.
- XIX. (1.) Omaha Philatelic Society.
 (2.) Local.
 (3.) Sept., 1890.
 (4.) 21.
 (5.) E. L. Platz, Omaha, Neb.
- XX. (1.) The Philatelic Society of Jacksonville.
 (2.) Local.
 (3.) Dec. 31st, 1891.
 (4.) 10 first class, 26 second class members.
- (5.) L. E. Milligan, 149 Caldwell St., Jacksonville, Ill.
- XXI. (1.) The Philatelic Society, New York.
 (2.) National.
 (3.) Jan. 23rd, 1891. Incorporated Feb. 1st, 1892 in New York.
 (4.) 67.
 (5.) F. A. Nast, 186 Keep St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 (6.) Reading of papers on different countries and the examination of the stamps in the various collections during the reading. Club room where members can go at any time.
- XXII. (1.) Postal Card Society of America.
 (2.) National.
 (3.) 1891.
 (4.) 38 active, 7 corresponding members.
 (5.) Adolph Lohmeyer, 922 N. Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.
 (6.) The encouragement and collection of postal cards.
- XXIII. (1.) Rock City Philatelic Society.
 (2.) Local.
 (3.) Feb. 11th, 1892.
 (4.) 12.
 (5.) A. F. Weidenbacker, 168 N. Cherry St., Nashville, Tenn.
- XXIV. (1.) St. Paul Philatelic Society.
 (2.) Local.
 (3.) April 4th, 1891.
 (4.) 17 active, 2 honorary members.
 (5.) J. Casper Sauer, 521 Dayton Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
 (6.) Procuring approval sheets from which the members enlarge their collections.
- XXV. (1.) San Antonio Philatelic Club.
 (2.) Local.
 (3.) March 18th, 1892.
 (4.) 8.
 (5.) Edward W. Heusinger, P. O. Box 597, San Antonio, Texas.
 (6.) Branch of the American Philatelic Association.
- XXVI. (1.) Sons of Philatelia.
 (2.) International.
 (3.) Jan. 1st, 1891.
 (4.) 213.
 (5.) R. M. Miller, New Chester, Adams Co., Pa.
 (6.) Exchange and auction departments, collecting bureau, philatelic library and low dues.
- XXVII. (1.) Southern Philatelic Society.
 (2.) National.
 (3.) Jan. 1st, 1891.
 (4.) 14.
 (5.) Guy Reynolds, Welaka, Fla.
- XXVIII. (1.) Southern Philatelic Union.
 (2.) National and local.
 (3.) Has not yet been organized.
 (5.) G. M. Schiller, Hamburg, S. C.
- XXIX. (1.) Stamp Collectors' Union.
 (2.) National.
 (3.) Nov. 2nd, 1891.
 (4.) 9 regular, 1 honorary member.
 (5.) Arthur H. Brett, 115½ Jefferson St., Albany, N. Y.
 (6.) Official organ, The Philatelic Sun.
- XXX. (1.) The Staten Island Philatelic Society.
 (2.) Local.

- (3.) March 19th, 1884.
- (4.) 44 active, 20 corresponding, 4 honorary members.
- (5.) F. C. Vehslage, Box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y.
- (6.) Good sales department and sociable meetings.

- XXXI. (1.) The Twin City Philatelic Society.
 (2.) Local.
 (3.) June 21st, 1888.
 (4.) 23 active, 3 corresponding, 1 honorary member.
 (5.) C. Vowinkle, Jr., Potter St., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.
 (6.) Fine library and good exchange department.

- XXXII. (1.) United Society of Collectors.
 (2.) National.
 (3.) 1890.
 (4.) About 50.
 (5.) Edward C. Brown, Chatham, N. Y.
 (6.) Consists of eight local societies and associate members not attached to local societies. Members collect not only stamps but anything else that may interest them.

- XXXIII. (1.) The Western Philatelic Union.
 (2.) National.

- (3.) April 15th, 1889.

- (4.) 116.
- (5.) A. P. Hosmer, 168 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
- (6.) Exchange department, purchasing agency and library. Branches have been formed in Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Portland, Oregon; St. Paul, Minn.; and San Francisco, Cal.

- XXXIV. (1.) Wisconsin Philatelic Society.
 (2.) National.
 (3.) March 12th, 1892.
 (4.) 14.
 (5.) W. F. Schad, 150 Reed St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The list is far from complete, and I shall hope to receive reports from other societies and thus in a supplement fill in what is here omitted.

CHAS. A. HOBBS.

- XXXV. (1.) The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club.
 (2.) Local.
 (3.) June, 1890.
 (4.) 18 active, 3 honorary members.
 (5.) Carl N. Stockwell, 645 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 (6.) Local exchange department and auction sales.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—(Branch of American Philatelic Association)—Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage. For information address the Secretary, box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, P. O. box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

The 111th regular meeting, held May 18th, 1892, was called to order at 8:40 P. M., by the President, with the following members present: August Dejonge, Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, Albert Schindler, Dr. R. Roehre, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. G. Odendall, Hugo Kessler and R. H. Benary.

In absence of Mr. F. C. Vehslage, R. H. Benary acted as secretary pro tem.

Minutes of the 110th regular meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht proposed for membership Dr. Henry F. Koester, of N. Y., T. S. Clark, of Belleville, Ont., and Jos. A. Kuntz, of N. Y. Mr. Henry Clotz proposed Alfred L. Holman, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. F. C. Vehslage proposed Mr. Luther W. Mott, of Oswego, N. Y., and Mr. Allen R. Hughes, of Oakland, Cal. These proposals were referred to the Executive Committee.

The following gentlemen were balloted for and unanimously elected: Henry Obert, Charles Grevning, Henry Knoll, Charles Beamish, Jr., and Newton Turnbull.

The Treasurer excused himself for not making his report at this meeting and the excuse was accepted.

The Exchange Manager made his report for the year, which shows total sales of \$2,111.60, with eight

circuits to be heard from. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. R. F. Albrecht for the very able manner in which he conducted the exchange department.

The Society received the following presents, which were accepted with thanks. The Postal Card No. 93; new catalogue of the Scott, Stamp & Coin Co., handsomely bound; a Mandat Postal de Roumanie, from Mr. C. Witt; a 15 centimes, new issue of France, on quadrille paper, from Mr. Jules Bernichon; and two fine counterfeits from Mr. Wm. Thorne.

Election of officers being in order, Mr. August Dejonge handed the gavel to Dr. S. Odendall, who took the chair. The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. August Dejonge; Vice-President, Dr. G. Odendall; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Clotz; Secretary, Mr. F. C. Vehslage; Superintendent of Sales, Mr. R. F. Albrecht. Executive Committee: Mr. Oscar Dejonge, Mr. R. H. Benary, and Mr. C. Witt.

The President, Mr. August Dejonge, made a few appropriate remarks, calling attention to the principles and rules advocated by the founders of the Society, who were all present.

He also requested all members to assist him in furthering the interests of the Society, and to lend all their aid to the exchange department by sending in their duplicates. He also spoke with pride of the success and harmony of our institution, and hoped for a continuance in the future as in the past.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 to view the wonderful collection of United States stamps of Mr. Henry Clotz, which for its beauty and completeness can hardly be equalled in the United States.

ROBERT H. BENARY,
 Secretary, pro tem.

THE CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society was not held on the evening of May 5th, no room having been reserved at the hotel for the Society's use.

The 136th regular meeting was held at the office of Mr. J. A. Pierce, 191 South Clark Street, on the evening of May 19th, having been called to order in the presence of eight members.

A communication from W. A. Withrow was posted, and a report from Ex Superintendent of Exchange Bradt, was submitted.

Mr. W. Janssen was unanimously selected as President of the Society, and to fill the office of Vice-President, made vacant by Mr. Janssen's advancement, the Governing Board selected Mr. G. L. Toppan.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Janssen thanked the Society for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Thos. Scallan, Winton Place, O., was elected to membership.

After discourse on subjects pertinent to the Society's welfare, meeting adjourned at 10:20 P. M.

The office of J. A. Pierce will be the temporary meeting place and headquarters of the C. P. S., 191 South Clark Street, Room 7, Chicago, Ill.

C. E. SEVERN, *Secretary*,
448 Racine Ave.

THE ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 22nd regular meeting, held April 1, 1892, came to order at 9 P. M.

Vice-President Heusinger in the chair, and five members in attendance.

After some discussion on various topics, meeting adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

The 23d regular meeting, held April 15th, 1892, came to order at 8:45 P. M.

President Major C. E. Dutton in the chair, and eight members in attendance.

Resignation of Mr. Allen Huth was accepted with regret.

Resignations of Max E. Jesse, Frank Bosshardt, and K. M. Kramel, were also accepted.

Albert Gabriel, and R. C. H. Vivian were dropped for non-payment of dues.

Mr. I. N. Fitzpatrick was chosen Treasurer *vice* Albert Huth, resigned.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 P. M.

Special meeting, held April 30th, 1892, came to order at 8:30 P. M.

President Major C. E. Dutton in the chair, and five members and two visitors in attendance.

Mr. Melby Porter, of College Station, Tex., was unanimously elected a corresponding member.

Mr. Heusinger proposed for corresponding membership Mr. I. A. Zug, of Kansas City, Mo.

The President made a short address, and Mr. Heusinger read a history of the Society.

Mr. Huberich read an article on some proposed United States stamps.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 P. M.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH, *Secretary*,
P. O. box 640, San Antonio, Tex.

THE GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB, of Cleveland, Ohio. Meeting held third Wednesday of every month, at 8 P. M., at the office of the Harkness Block, corner of Euclid and William Avenues.

The 21st regular meeting, held May 18th, was called to order with Vice-President Bailey in the chair, the following members being present: Chas. Kress, W. J. Brodie, F. G. Putz, R. Crowell, H. W. Wilcox, Lawrence Hitchcock, O. L. Hart, and C. and N. Stockwell; one visitor.

Mr. W. B. Treat, of Painesville, Ohio, was elected member No. 29.

Mr. O. L. Hart disposed of some fine United States stamps from his collection.

Several of the members reported that they had a number of counterfeit 1890 grilles and perforated proofs of the United States departments, which had been sold them by a stranger passing through the city. He sold about \$70 here and also in Akron.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

CARL N. STOCKWELL, *Secretary*.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—*Americans*: Collector, Phil. Fraud Reporter, Worcester Co. Phil., Our Calendar, Am. Jour. of Phil., Phil. Era, (April); Phil. Monthly and Phil. World, Metropolitan Phil., New York Stamp, Printers' Ink, Hoosier Stamp, Eastern Phil., Postal Card, Phil. Tribune, Curiosity Coll., Detroit Phil., Penn. Phil., Quaker City Phil., Post Office, Revista Filatelica, Washington Phil., Chicago Stamp News, Eagle Phil., Phil. Jour. of Am., Canadian Phil., Phil. Era, Electric Phil., Collector, Southern Phil., Dominion Phil., Long Island Phil., Plain Talk, Monthly Visitor, Missouri Phil., Malden Phil., (May); Phil. Tribune, Printers' Ink, Phil. Monthly and Phil. World, Metropolitan Phil., (June.) *Foreign*: La Voz, L'Annonce Timbrologique, Rivista Filatelica, Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, (March); Phil. Chronicle and Advertiser, Monthly Jour., Phil. Record, London Phil., Stamp Collectors' Journal, Boersen Courier, La Carte Postale, Le Col. de Timbres-Poste, L'Annonce Timbrologique, Gazette Timbrologique, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Revue Philatelique, L'Union des Timbrophiles, Tidning f. Frimaerksamlare, Corriere Filatelico Italiano, La Filatelia, La Voz, El Correo del Caribe, (April); Stamp Coll. Monthly, Stamp News, Phil. Chronicle and Advertiser, Phil. Jour. of Grt. Brit., Briefmarken Sammler, Boersen-Courier, Tidning f. Frim-

aerksamlare, Le Timbre, L'Union des Timbrophiles Gazette Timbrologique, (May.)

Dr. Dahlberg sends just in time for insertion some authoritative information about the proposed new Swedish stamps. S. L.

Sweden—New stamps of the denomination of 1, 2, 3 and 4 oere, are to be issued in this country, and from the Royal Post General Director's proclamation, in the official newspaper, dated May 5th, 1892, the work of preparing and printing the same has already commenced; but the stamps will only be supplied to the public, as the old issues of the same values are exhausted. The stamps are to be typographed and printed in two colors on white paper, watermarked a crown on each stamp.

The value is in white figures in the middle of stamp, on a base of (guillocherad) *netted* (?) groundwork, surrounded by a colored oval, on which, is the word "Sverige" above; below, the word "Frimaerke" in white letters. The oval on both sides opposite the middle figure, is divided by a white band, in which, in the same color as the oval, is the word "Oere." Outside the oval is a field with finely engraved base, and a five pointed star in each of the four corners, the whole inclosed in a divided frame.

IS PHILATELY A SCIENCE?

WILLIAM HIRSH, A. P. A. 1085.

There is one problem, which, ever since I began to take an interest in philately, has occupied my mind; namely, whether philately is really a science, and if it is not, what would be the most suitable and best means to attain this end.

I deem it necessary to state a fact, which, although disagreeable to some, is, nevertheless true; that is, that anyone critically studying the present state of affairs, and not afraid to express his opinion, will admit that the majority of stamp collectors in this country are very little inspired by scientific motives in their pursuit, but rather mostly by a certain fancy, which in many cases develops into a passion.

The number of such collectors who know how many stamps were printed in a sheet of the Providence Locals, is much smaller in proportion to those well posted on their price, according to Scott's Catalogue.

I have recently read in a pamphlet, that about forty out of every one hundred collectors, try their luck at some time as dealers, and I fully believe this to be the case. Now, is this not the best proof that the commercial side of our hobby attracts the interest of a larger number than the endeavor to make a scientific study of philately?

The term "scientific" can certainly not be applied to the knowledge of the market value of the objects we collect, but only to the systematic study of the history of every stamp, comprising its issue and career, as well as all other details incidental thereto.

Of course, many consider a thorough knowledge of the market value of stamps a science in itself, but such knowledge is surely nothing but a certain mercantile ability, just like that required for any other kind of trade.

A great deal has been done already towards the firm establishment of philately as a science. Take for instance, Mr. Tiffany's work on the history of the stamps of the United States, containing many historical notes on so highly interesting a subject.

There is little doubt that if a man, in no way concerned in philately, reads this book, he will be so favorably impressed by its contents, that he will not deny a scientific side to our pursuit.

Again, present to the very same man one of those so-called philatelic magazines, published partly out of a desire for notoriety, partly out of speculation, in which half the space is taken up by advertising matter, and he will come to the conclusion that most of the collecting is done out of a mere rage, to swap and trade, and he is certainly not to be blamed in this case, for not considering philately a science. For this reason I think collectors, who have the real interest of philately at heart, should refrain from supporting small speculative publications, and thereby enforce a certain centralization of refined knowledge and genius into the foremost acknowledged publications. The effect of this movement would certainly be a step further toward success.

THE SHORT ROULETTE OF THE ISSUE OF 1864 OF BRUNSWICK.

Translated from the German of "Der Philatelist."

For a long while even the most distinguished philatelists were of the opinion that the *short* roulette of the 1 sgr. stamp, black on yellow, of Brunswick, 1864, must be of private origin, and such specimens were looked upon with easily explained suspicion.

But quite lately through the kindness of Mr. C. Pfaff in Hanover we have been favored with an opportunity to examine a letter, stamped Sept. 8, 1864, sent by the Ducal municipal court of Brunswick and sealed with its seal, which bears two splendid specimens of the 1 sgr., black on yellow *with short roulette*. We must accord-

ingly state it as our opinion that, although we have heretofore not come across undoubtedly genuine specimens, those on the letter submitted to us admit of no doubt and that the short roulette must be considered *official*.

There are 18 perforations, not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, in a space of 2 cm. The owner is willing to sell the letter, which would certainly be an ornament for the greatest collection.

Especially noteworthy is the fact that, as Mr. Beilicke of section Leipzig has heretofore stated, the stamps rouletted in straight lines are always smaller than those rouletted

en arc, i. e., the stamps are nearer together on the sheet of the former than of the latter. This can plainly be seen on the specimens referred to, for they are only 2 mm. distant from each other, while those rouletted *en arc* and the imperforate stamps are

separated by a space of $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.—both measurements made from outer black line to outer black line. The stamps rouletted *en ligne* must therefore have been printed from forms in which the *cliches* were placed closer together than in those of the others.

FORGERIES.

NEW FORGERIES OF BADEN, 18KR.

From the German of Theodor Haas in "Ill. Bfm. Journal."

One of the finest counterfeits produced within the last few years is one lately discovered of the green 18 kr. stamp of Baden. Besides having been sent to Senf Bros. by two different parties, it has already been mentioned in an American journal, so that it seems to have been circulated in various countries with surprising rapidity.

Fortunately, despite the excellent workmanship of the forger, there are several minute differences between it and the genuine, small in themselves, but sufficient, taken together, to protect collectors from this dangerous production.

It must be remarked that one of the best means of recognizing a counterfeit, the *perforation*, in this case fails, as the perforation of the forgery is exactly identical with that of the original. But they differ in size, for the forgery is too low by about the thickness of the heavy outer line. The two inclined lines of the *K* in "FREIMARKE" and "KREUZER" on the original hardly touch the vertical line of that letter—if at all, only in a fine point, while the forgery here shows a wide joint.

The dots of the armorial shield on the original are rather heavy and, with one or two exceptions, of the same size; on the forgery those on the left side of the diagonal bar are thin and indistinct, while those on the right are much heavier and resemble those of the original. The legs of the left supporter on the original are very heavily shaded; on the forgery they are much lighter.

Two other differences can best be told by comparison with a genuine specimen. The corner ornaments of the counterfeit are much more finely drawn than those of the original; the right-hand extremity of the *R*

in "KREUZER" is too long and almost reaches the border line.

The color of the forgery is a dark green; that of the original a light yellowish green.

As the 18 kr. is so rare, it may be difficult to obtain a genuine specimen for comparison. But luckily every value of that issue, even the commonest, the 3 kr., will do the same service. With the exception of the color, all the tests just given will equally well apply to the stamps of 1, 9 and 30 kr.

BOLIVIA.

The 50c. blue stamp of 1867 is being offered to the trade from Valparaiso, singly and in sheets, admirably counterfeited. The forgery is really excellent. It seems to have been executed by heliogravure (photograph etched on copper) and the whole sheet with its varieties of type has been imitated. The lines of shading on the body of the bird do not quite coincide with those of the original, presumably on account of the heliogravure having been retouched. The chief distinctive mark is the very dark slate blue color, which is very heavily printed, so that the stamp appears almost *en relief*; the gum is yellowish and the paper has a bluish tinge.—*Translated from the German of the "Ill. Bfm. Ztg."*

URUGUAY.

Of the 60c. blue of the issue of 1856 a very good forgery is in circulation. Chief distinctions are: the word "CENTAVOS" on the genuine specimen is 10 mm. in length, on the counterfeit 11 mm., the word "DILIGENCIA" also is too long on the forgery; all letters and the figures of value are too tall. The mouth of the head on the original is formed of two curves, but not on the forgery; the paper is too thin and looks new.—*Translated from the German of the "Ill. Bfm. Ztg."*

PHILATELIC INFORMATION NEEDED.

FELLOW PHILATELISTS: I suppose I haven't any right to call myself a philatelist. I collect postage stamps, when I can find any to collect, but I do not possess a single reconstructed sheet of Laureated New South Wales, not even one of Van Dyck's "remainders," and would be entirely at a loss to distinguish between the various genuine and counterfeit types of the first issue of the Dominican Republic. I have never made any philatelic discoveries, except a few uncatalogued perforations of the Dutch Indies, a feat which requires a half dozen stamps from that country, a perforation gauge and a sharp eye. Even in the performance of that feat I slipped up, for the expert to whom I submitted my researches, counted the perforations in a different way from that I had supposed to be accurate.

Moreover, I see no prospect of owning any very rare stamps. My little collection of less than three thousand varieties, contains but one specimen catalogued as high as five dollars, and will not contain more until five dollar bills are thicker in my pocket-book than they are now, or until I strike bonanzas in a way with which I am as yet entirely unacquainted.

I have another disability. I do not personally know a single individual who can properly be called a philatelist. I have several boy friends who have the "stamp fever," but the attack is of that evanescent character which the disease so often assumes. They have been very convenient to me in the way of exchanging common duplicates, but they have not taught me a great deal about stamps.

I succeeded in getting into the A. P. A. by the grace of two people who never saw me, and I ever since have wondered what good it was doing me or any one else. I really don't believe I have had my money's worth. I enjoy the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, but I could get that without becoming a member of the Association. My membership hasn't paid.

Don't think, I beg of you, that I have written all this stuff as a means of explaining a very insignificant resignation. I have no intention of resigning. I have remitted my dollar like a little man, and am, I presume, duly and properly enrolled as a stockholder in the American Philatelic Association, Limited. I have a very definite purpose. I am

"An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light."

I want to remind some of you good people that know more than I do that the majority, or at least a very large proportion of the A. P. A. members, are in somewhat the same situation that I am. Few are quite as densely ignorant as I, but very few are experts. You don't need to write an article that will give new information to men like M. P. Castle, or our own learned President. Just write up and put in type some of the things you have known so long that they seem like alphabetical simplicity to you. I wish some one would write a series of articles on stamps easily mistaken for each other. I have stamps mounted in my album without being at all sure that they are where they ought to be. I have discovered only after long and painful study, by a mere accident, the difference between the two types of the one penny Cape of Good Hope stamps, with and without the outer line. That seems ridiculous to many of you, no doubt, but it is a real difficulty that such a series as I suggest would easily solve. I remember looking into a Hebrew grammar once, and just after the set of hen-tracks that passed for an alphabet, the writer of the book called attention to the differences between certain characters likely to be mistaken for each other. I don't suppose he ever referred to the table himself, but it served a useful purpose, for all that. Simple tests for distinguishing between the various processes by which stamps are produced would be helpful. Write up the various kinds of paper used in making stamps. Tell how obscure watermarks can be detected. Write as if you wanted to make philately attractive to those who know nothing about it in its scientific aspect. A series of articles on these plain topics, repeated at frequent intervals, would have great value in making philatelists out of stamp collectors.

I have one more matter to talk about. Nearly every issue of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST contains a fervent exhortation to all the members of the organization which it represents to work for the strengthening of the Association. I believe it ought to be done. What I want to know is, What can I do? If any of you have any light to give, throw it on this screen, and I shall see it, for I always read the AMERICAN PHILATELIST.
One of the Greenest.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

ADHESIVES.

Antioquia.—(VI. 50.) Three new stamps are announced for this department. The general design is that of the current Santander stamps, but the lettering is larger and the angles, etc., are filled in with ornamental work; the numeral of value is in a small rectangle instead of an oval. The ornaments in the angles are different in each value. Perforate 13.

- 1 centavo, brown on brownish.
- 2½ " violet " lilac.
- 5 " black " gray.

Austria.—(VI. 50.) It is rumored that there will soon be a change in the currency, a decimal basis being probable, with the franc as the unit of value. This will of course necessitate a new deal in the stamp line, including probably Hungary and Bosnia. So says *Le Timbre Poste*.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(V. 209.) One of our exchanges announces the issue of a new value of the "constellation" type.

1000 reis, bistre.

Cook Islands Federation. The *Monthly Journal* has been informed that this group of islands have had stamps prepared at the government printing office in Wellington, New Zealand. They are said to be type-set, with seven stars in the center, "Postage" "Cook Islands" in two straight lines above, "Federation" and value in words below; the border is similar to that of the New Zealand officials. They are perforate 13, and the number issued is given in brackets.

- 1 penny, black (2760).
- 1½ " mauve (2580).
- 2½ " blue (2820).
- 10 " carmine (480).

The Cook Islands are situated in the Southern Pacific Ocean, midway between the Navigator (Samoa) and Society (Tahiti) groups. Raratonga, the principal island, is one of the most successful mission stations in Polynesia. The population of the group is largely Christian. Raratonga, Atiou, Harvey and Mangeia are the principal islands. The group is sometimes called the Harvey Archipelago. They are independent, we believe.

France.—(VI. 43.) We have received from Joseph Rechert a specimen of the new 15 centimes. It is printed on paper covered with a faint quadrille pattern that is almost unnoticeable.

15 centimes, blue; quadrille groundwork.

French Congo.—(VI. 57.) The 25 centimes has been surcharged "Congo francais 10c." in two lines, like the 5 cent. on the same stamp, recently issued. Only 1,500 were issued, according to the decree authorizing this and the 5 cent. stamp mentioned above. There were 2,000 of the 5 cent. issued.

10c. on 25 cent., black on rose; black

For some unknown reason the surcharge is reversed on all the specimens seen.

French Guiana.—(II. 170.) Too impatient to await quietly the issue of the special stamps for each colony, the officials in Cayenne have authorized by a decree dated February 8, 1892, the surcharging of all the current stamps with the word "GUYANE." It is applied slantingly from the left lower to the right upper corner.

- 1 centime, black on blue.
- 2 " brown on bistre.
- 4 " violet on blue.
- 5 " green on greenish.
- 10 " black on violet.
- 15 " blue on bluish.
- 20 " red on green.
- 25 " black on rose.
- 30 " brown.
- 35 " black on orange.
- 40 " vermilion on bistre.
- 75 " carmine on rose.
- 1 franc, bronze on green.

Not content with the above long list, the same surcharge was also applied to the 30 cent., head of Liberty, and the 30, 40, 75c. and 1 fr. of the 1877 9 type.

- 30 centimes, brown; (Head).
- 35 " black on yellow; (1877-9).
- 40 " vermilion on straw; "
- 75 " carmine on rose; "
- 1 franc, bronze on green; "

All of the above are surcharged in black.

Great Britain.—(VI. 43.) The 1 pound stamp, with the crown watermark, was issued March 9th with the "I. R. Official" surcharge.

1 pound, green; black.

Haiti.—(V. 92.) According to M. Roussillon, the current set, with the exception of the 2 cent, exists perforate 16 as well as 13½.

Liberia.—(III. 178.) We are indebted to S. C. Skipton for the information that a new set has been prepared for use. It is the work of Waterlow & Sons, and is one of the handsomest series issued. The 1, 21 and 24 cents and the 2 dollars have a star in the center, and the 4 cents an elephant, the 6 cents a palm tree, the 8 cents and the 5 dollars a portrait of Ex-President Johnson (1884-1892), the 12 cents a native woman in full evening dress, the 16 and 32 cents the ship, plough, etc., forming the arms of the country; the 1 dollar has a hippopotamus and together with the 4 cents is oblong. All are perforate 15 and watermarked with a sort of quatrefoil. The vignettes in the 4 and 8 cents and the 5 dollars are in black.

- 1 cent, vermilion.
- 2 " blue.
- 4 " black and green.
- 6 " green.
- 8 " black and brown.
- 12 " carmine.
- 16 " lilac.
- 24 " green on yellow.
- 32 " blue green.
- 1 dollar, black and ultramarine.
- 2 " brown on yellow.
- 5 " black and carmine.

Mexico.—(VI. 57.) The *Revue Philatelique* is informed that a set of unpaid letter stamps of the values of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20 cent. have been issued for use in the State of Morelia. The design is quite similar to those already described for Vera Cruz, etc. We do not take much stock in these labels as they are probably private ventures of the postal officials in the town where they hail from. We shall wait more definite information as to their official origin before listing them. Morelia, by the way, is not a state,

but a city of some 24,000 inhabitants, and the capital of the State of Michoacan.

Nabha.—(IV. 212.) The 1 anna 6 pies is the latest victim of the surcharge.
1 anna 6 pies, bistre; black.

New South Wales.—(VI. 76.) Mr. George Callf, the well known English dealer, has discovered a copy of the 2 penny imperforate, of the 1856 issue (diademed head), with a double lined "8" for watermark. Its genuineness is established beyond doubt, the *London Philatelist* states.

1856, 2 pence, blue; wmk. 8.

Two parcel stamps for use on the government railways are illustrated in the last *Timbre Poste*. Large numerals of value in center, with "Government Railways New South Wales" around, "Parcels Stamp" in upper corner; perforate 10. Size 40mm. square.

3 pence, dark blue.
6 " brick red.

The sixpenny has the value in small circles in the lower corners.

Portugal.—(VI. 76.) We are indebted to Mr. E. T. Barrows for the new 25 reis stamp. It is similar to the description given last month, except that "Portugal" is on the right and "Correios" on the left, as we stated. The value at the top is expressed "Rs. 25 Rs." The perforation is 12, and the color green, instead of dark blue, as stated last month.
25 reis, green.

Queensland.—(V. 229.) *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* learns from a local journal that a new set of stamps is in preparation, the values being ¼, 1, 2, 3, 6 pence and 1 and 5 shillings; the 2s., 2s.6p., 10s. and 1 pound will still be furnished by the authorities, and will serve for postal revenue purposes as before.

Vindin's Philatelic Monthly makes known a series of railway parcel stamps. They are a little larger than the English 5s., and are inscribed "Queensland Government Railways," "Newspapers and Parcels;" in the center is a locomotive.

1 penny, rose.
3 " brown.
6 " brown.
1 shilling, violet.

Sarawak.—(VI. 57.) Mr. Fildes, of the Manchester, England, society has a strip of three of the "one cent" on 3 cent stamps containing an error "ceht."

Straits Settlements.—(VI. 77.) M. Moens reports the 24 cent with the surcharge "One Cent," and the *Gazette Timbrologique* says that the 12 cent exists with the same. We also hear of it on the 2 cent.

1 cent on 24 cents, green; black.
1 " " 12 " brown violet; black.
1 " " 2 " carmine;

Travancore.—(V. 9.) *Le Timbre Poste* announces the following changes of color in the 1 and 4 chukrams. As the new color of the 4c. is the same as that of the 2c., we shall probably hear of a change in that value also.

1 chukram, green.
1 " rose.

Turkey.—(VI. 77.) The 20 paras of the new set has been surcharged "Imprime" in a rectangle.
20 paras, rose; black.

Zululand.—(VI. 8.) The *Stamp News* says that new stamps of 9 pence, 1 and 5 shillings are soon to be issued, to be followed by the 5 penny.

ENVELOPES.

Bermuda. Registration envelopes of the usual colonial type. Size 133x83mm.
2 pence, ultramarine.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(VI. 58.) The envelope noted a short time ago was on laid paper. The *Monthly Journal* has received it on wove paper in two sizes.
100 reis, red; 152x92mm.
100 reis, red; 134x110mm.

Great Britain.—(VI. 44.) On the 29th of March several changes were made in the colors of the envelope stamps. The 2½ penny has already been noted, and the others are as follows, the list being compiled from the *Stamp News*:

1½ penny, chrome yellow on blue.
1½x1½ " " " " " " white.
1½ " " " " " " white.
2 " " red on white.
2 " " " blue.
2x2 " " " " "
2½x2½ " blue " white.
10 " brown " "
10 " " " blue.

No sizes are mentioned, but we suppose the common one, 138x80mm., is the one.

Liberia.—(V. 75.) The *London Philatelist* has received three registration envelopes of the current type, each being printed in a different shade, although the instructions are all in deep blue.

10 cents, dark blue; 132x82mm.
10 " dull red lilac; 150x98mm.
10 " blue green; 227x100mm.

Monaco.—(V. 212.) A 15 cent. envelope with the new type of stamp was issued March 6. Size 122x94mm.

15 centimes, rose on pale green.

Tasmania.—(V. 211.) New registration envelopes are said to be in use. They are similar to the old issue, but the stamp bears no indication of value, being inscribed simply "Tasmania Registration Fee." The *Philatelic Record* gives the color as red, while *Le Timbre Poste* calls it blue. Which is right? Sizes 132x82mm. and 150x98mm.

The *Stamp News* has some new envelopes with "the old circular stamp." They measure 120x67mm., and are most likely printed to order.

1 penny, red on white.
1 " " pale lilac.
1 " " blue.
1 " " pink.
1 " " green.

WRAPPERS.

Argentina.—(VI. 58.) M. Moens has the ½ centavo with the word "Impressos" in larger characters and more extended than before. The word now measures 15½x1½mm.
½ centavo, brown on buff.

Tasmania.—(V. 57.) The *Monthly Journal* has received three wrappers for this colony, of which the 1 penny has the stamp already noted some months back, and the ½ penny a similar one, while the 2 penny bears the impression of the embossed "Stamp Duty" stamp. This has the "beast with a bill" in

the center, with name above and value below, with "Stamp Duty" above the name.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red on white, wove; 279x105mm.

1 " " " " laid; 271x110mm.

2 " " " " wove; 279x105mm.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ p. and 2p. have four blue lines down each side of the wrappers, and the 1p. a red line between two blue.

In addition to the above, we learn from the *Stamp News* that a lot of printed to-order (?) wrappers have been issued. They measure 292x115mm., and are inscribed "Newspaper Only" and "From."

1 penny, red on orange red.

1 " " yellow.

1 " " deep blue.

1 " " rose.

1 " " deep red.

1 " " pale blue.

1 " " buff.

1 " " salmon.

1 " " green.

1 " " violet.

POST CARDS.

Bavaria.—(VI. 78.) A. Lohmeyer has received the following cards with "92", all on buff, and water-marked as follows:

Vertical undulating lines:

3 pfennig, brown.

5 " " green.

3x3 " " brown.

5x5 " " green.

10 " " carmine.

Vertical zigzag lines:

3 pfennig, brown.

5x5 " " green.

Horizontal undulating lines:

3 pfennig, brown.

5 " " green.

10 " " carmine.

5x5 " " green.

The *Postal Card* states that 500 reply cards of the '92 issue (3x3pf.) were printed by mistake on gray card, but that they were immediately bought up by a post office employee who now has a corner in them. Let him have it. They were never issued to the public, we should say, and are not entitled to be called anything but proofs or essays.

British Honduras.—(V. 94.) A. Lohmeyer sends us a double 3 cent card of the usual type.

3x3 cents, carmine.

Ceylon.—(V. 75.) *La Carte Postale* announces a double 5 cent of the same type as the single card.

5x5 cents, blue.

Cook Islands Federation. In addition to the stamps noted this month, the *Monthly Journal* states that 543 post cards were issued. They bear a stamp of the adhesive type, and are inscribed "Federation of the Cook Islands, Post Card, Within the Federation only, The address only," etc., in four lines, with seven stars between "Post" and "Card." The cards are said to be double, but with only one stamp, the entire card being returned in case of a reply.

1 penny, red on bluish.

French Guiana. This is the first colony, we believe, to surcharge the post card with its trade mark, and we trust it will be the last. It is applied in the same manner as that on the adhesives, we suppose,

10 centimes, black on violet; *black*.

10x10 " " " " " "

Jamaica.—(VI. 78.) There is a double card of the same type as that described last month.

1x1 penny, blue.

Mexico.—(V. 110.) The current cards present several varieties. We have the 2 cent. with the inscriptions in the frame at top, measuring respectively 54 and 62 mm. Also the 5 cent. on white and on bluish card, the latter having a very much lighter shade of red than the other and a darker blue.

New South Wales.—(VI. 19.) The *London Philatelist* illustrates a reply card which it states has apparently been recently issued. It is the same as the 1889 card (Watson 10), but is printed on buff.

1x1 penny, lilac.

Obock. The colonial post cards have been abused like the stamps.

10 centimes, black on violet; *black*.

10x10 " " " " blue; "

Puerto Rico.—The *London Philatelist* announces a new card with the royal infant's portrait on the stamp.

3 cent. de peso, blue.

Reunion.—(V. 25.) Money order cards for the interior have been manufactured by simply printing a formula on the current post cards. The reply card is used as a return receipt.

10 centimes, black on violet.

10x10 " " " " "

Siam. The *Monthly Journal* is informed that the 4 atts on 1 att exists in two varieties, the difference consisting in the length of "Union Postale Universelle." The 4x4 atts is also said to have been surcharged "Kedah" in a semi-circle for use in a tributary state near to Province Wellesly in the Straits Settlements. We prefer to wait before listing it.

Spain.—(V. 11.) There is a reply card similar to the 10 cent. of 1890 for interior use.

10x10 cent. blue.

United States.—(VI. 19.) Mr. Sperry writes us that double cards are to be issued for home use, as well as foreign, and we are also informed on good authority that they will be printed at Springfield.

LETTER CARDS.

Argentina.—(V. 57.) *La Carte Postale* is informed that the lines for the address on the 2 centavos are now dotted instead of plain.

2 centavos, brown on cream.

French Guiana.—The colonial letter cards have been surcharged in the same manner as the adhesives and post cards.

15 centimes, blue on gray; *black*.

25 " " black on rose; "

TELEGRAPHS.

Canada.—(VI. 45.) Some two years ago (IV. 297) a frank stamp for the Northwestern Telegraph Company was chronicled by me with the date "1890." Since that time it has been listed by most of the papers, but no other date has been mentioned. In a recent number of the *Weekly Stamp News* "Canadensis" states that a large number of these franks were recently destroyed by fire and that they were of the obsolete 1891 issue, put by to sell to dealers. Are we to infer from this that the stamp exists with

both "1891" and "1892"? If so, we should be pleased to hear from "Canadensis" as to colors, etc.

Great Britain.—(IV. 107.) *The Philatelic Record* announces that several specimens of plate 2 of the 6 penny gray have been discovered, which are watermarked with the spray of rose instead of the crown. Also that the special submarine forms on white for

the stock exchange, with 10 penny stamp embossed in sky blue, known as Form A 1 $\frac{89}{KM}$, are now obsolete, and the submarine Forms A $\frac{8}{1}$, on yellow paper, are now issued stamped with the same stamp of 10 pence in sky blue.

Adb. 6 pence, gray; wmk. spray, plate 2.
Form 10 " blue on yellow.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

Le Timbre Poste for May has an article on the various types of the 1882 issue of Queensland, with illustrations of the varieties. Many collectors are not aware of the fact that there are no less than four varieties of the 1 penny, and two each of the 4 pence and 1 shilling. In 1889 (?) the plate was retouched again, and another variety created of the 1 penny, and also of the 2 pence. A careful study of the scroll work at the sides will show the main differences. In the 1889 1 penny the period is omitted.

An illustrated article on the revenue stamps of the State of Oregon is the leading, and, in fact, the only article in *Le Timbre Fiscal*. We hope to reproduce it one of these days.

The article on the French stamps in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* has reached the balloon post, and copies of the decrees fixing the rates, etc., are given. A list of Spanish words found on stamps is given with their French translation. The arms of Great Britain, London, Hannover and Brunswick are described, and a biographical sketch of Don Jose de Urquiza, illustrated by the Argentine $\frac{1}{2}$ cent., of 1888.

The corner letters in the English stamps have always been a mystery to the average collector. A table, which appears in *L'Annonce Timbrologique* for April, shows the arrangement for the entire sheet and clears up the difficulty. The price of the paper is 3 cents per number, and it can be obtained of Armand Dethier, 25 Rue Haute Sauveniere, Liege, Belgium, or through our International Secretary, Joseph Rechert.

For a paper that has reached its fourteenth year the *Stamp Collector's Journal* is rather a disappointment. It contains a few notes, a chronicle and comparatively little other matter. The bulk of the paper is composed of the advertising pages.

The article on the stamps of the Straits Settlements that have been surcharged for use in the various states, to which we alluded some months since in our review of the *Revue Philatelique Suisse*, has been translated for the *Monthly Journal* and will run through two numbers. The illustrations are also reproduced. There are notes and corrections by the editor of the Journal. Major Evans continues his Confederate States articles, and there are several other shorter essays.

An article by Constantine J. Socolis, on the Greek unpaid letter stamps, in the last number of the *Stamp News*, contains the text of the decrees authorizing their issue and specifying the designs, etc. The Greek stamps are beginning to attract a good deal of attention, and many new varieties are no doubt now known which were unheard of when we issued the last compiled by Mr. Schumann, some few years ago.

The list in the Collin Calman catalogue, just issued in the *April American Journal of Philately*, includes over 350 varieties, and Moens in his new catalogue gives nearly 300. A good field for the specialist!

The photogravure plate accompanying the April number of the *Philatelic Record* illustrates all the types of the French general issues. The list progresses as far as 1862. Some facts concerning the first issue of Victoria are the subject of another article, which is evidently to run through several papers. The bond of the printer is given in full with the schedule giving the terms of the contract. At the rate new facts about the Australian stamps are being raked up, the London Society will have to get out a new edition of their book on Oceania.

Australian notes form the most interesting articles in the last *London Philatelist*. The South Australian officials and the diademed (1856) head issue of New South Wales are the subjects treated. Among the correspondence, we notice that Wilmot Corfield urges the sending of copies of stamp papers to the public libraries of large cities. The suggestion is an excellent one and has been followed by the *American Philatelist* for some years. Two magazines and one weekly are kept on file in the Springfield library, and the bound volumes are in constant demand by the younger collectors. The Worcester public library has a very full assortment of philatelic literature, including a set of Moen's monographs.

The postal adhesives of Portugal are being commented on by Editor Skipton in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. The notes on the reprints of the various issues are timely, and will no doubt, open many collectors' eyes. We suspect that the immense quantities of colonial stamps of the "Crown" issues that are being offered so cheaply of late, are of about the same character. Portuguese finances are in a shaky condition, and the officials have evidently found out that there is money in the stamp business.

Stafford Smith is the subject of the May biography, the April number of the paper not having been received by us. The *Review of Reviews* needs no review. It has come to stay.

The last three numbers of the *Philatelic Tribune* contain articles on Trinidad, the possibility of a new issue of United States revenues, and a list of the present rulers of stamp issuing states.

The much-written-up 1869 issue of United States stamps is the subject of the leading article in the second number of the *Detroit Philatelist*. Consolidation of societies meets with the approval of the editor, who suggests the appointment of committees by each national society, to meet and confer concerning some plan of union.

While primarily a dealer's advertisement, the old reliable *Philatelic Monthly* generally tucks in a few

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items which are always of interest. The May number contains a page of notes concerning the Confederate locals, concerning which too much cannot be written. Would that there were some one who could and would give an exhaustive treatise on these rarities.

A new aspirant for philatelic honors is the *Malden Philatelist*, which presents articles on Ecuador, the Porte de Mar stamps, Dr. Thebussem, and a historical sketch of the Boston post office.

The article on "Surcharges," in the *Philatelic Era* for May, is a capital idea, but unfortunately incorrect in several instances. It is based on a review of the last edition of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company's catalogues, and in a list of the various countries that have not issued surcharges includes Falkland Islands, Haiti, Venezuela and Virgin Islands. All these will be found in the catalogue. Austria is credited as having issued 6 surcharges; if by this is meant the Levant series, the number given in the catalogue is 11. Tasmania is credited with 1 surcharge, and the catalogue gives 2. British Honduras and Nicaragua are each credited with 13, while the former has issued 20, and the latter 21. The writer of the article makes a grand total of 13,426 stamps included in the catalogue, and thinks that 20,000 will include all varieties of postage stamps extant, including post cards.

A reduced fac-simile of the stock certificate of the American Philatelic Association is shown in the last number of the *Post Office*, and we are under great obligation to Editor Davison for the loan of the cut by which we are enabled to give our readers an idea of what the certificate looks like.

The publisher of the *Washington Philatelist* has hit upon a novel idea for his cover. It is an enlarged French Colonial stamp, with the United States flag substituted for the French tri color, the name of the paper in place of the upper inscription, and "published monthly," in place of the lower. The number of the paper is denoted by the numeral of value, and the color of the cover corresponds with that of the stamp which it represents. Numbers 1, 2, and 3, represent respectively, the 1, 2, and 3 centime stamps, and the series is to be kept up. How about numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, etc., for which there are no stamp values?

Semi occasionally the *Canadian Philatelist* calls upon us. We are always glad to see it and trust it will be more regular in its visits. It is improving with age and contains many interesting items, especially on British North American stamps. We learn by it that Mr. Staebler's new catalogue of those stamps is now ready, but will wait until we have seen it before noticing it further.

And speaking of Canadian stamps reminds us that John R. Hooper has just commenced an exhaustive treatise on the stamps of that country in the *Eagle Philatelist*. The pence issues are the subject of the first paper, and a list of prices is given which was compiled by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Ottawa Philatelic Society. Fourteen varieties of the three pence, thirteen of the 6 pence, three of the 1 penny, two of the 10 pence and one each of the 7½, and 12 pence are priced.

Descriptions of the forged Ceylon and Hong Kong surcharged cards are given in the *May Postal Card*. A list of the numerous varieties of the German cards dated "91," includes no less than 117 of these interesting (?) differences.

The article on American Fiscal stamps in the *Pennsylvania Philatelist* contains one statement that is not quite correct. In speaking of the famous "stamp act" stamps of 1765, the writer says that he believes it is rarer than a Brattleboro. There have been two or three of these stamps sold within the past few years, and the price realized was not over twenty five dollars, and we think was nearer fifteen.

The *Metrohopolitan Philatelist* is as yet apparently without an editor. But the contents of the paper are none the less interesting. An interesting account of the insurance savings stamps of Germany, which was read before the Brooklyn Society by F. A. Nast, is the leading feature of the May number.

The last two numbers of the *Collector* show a large increase in the membership of the Sons of Philatelia. The constitution is given in the April number, and among other officers mentioned we see that a Manager of Auction Sales and an Official Collector of Debts are included. As the dues of the society are only 25 cents a year, and 15 of that must go to the official organ, we do not see how much can be accomplished by the society.

Those people who think a philatelic publisher's bed is one of roses would do well to read the last few numbers of the *Southern Philatelist*. Mr. Lubn has been giving his experience with the *Charleston and Southern Philatelist*, and it is a story that will open many persons' eyes.

Our Curacao contemporary *El Correo del Carribe* has suspended publication.

We trust that the philatelic calendar, now running in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, is to be reprinted in pamphlet form at the end of the year, or that it will be revised and issued in that shape for 1893. The continued articles in the May number are as interesting as ever, and there is the usual number of shorter papers. One of these latter, entitled "Philatelic Writing," is good and is worthy the perusal of all.

We have received from A. Lohmeyer the prospectus of his post card album. Each album contains fifty loose sheets of four-ply bristol board 12½x15½ inches, which are provided with strips running across the sheet, to slip the lower edge of the cards under. From eight to twelve cards can be placed on a sheet, and the album will hold between 400 and 600 cards. A neat blue border will surround each sheet, and a set of names of countries, printed to match, will be provided. A pamphlet case, opening at the side, and lettered "Postal Cards" on the back, forms the cover. We predict a good sale for these books.

The latest in die-cut hinges, comes from T. S. Clark. They are circular in shape, being some 18mm. in diameter, and are made from onion-skin paper. The prices are about the same as for the usual style.

We have received the following catalogues of sales since our last:

Scott Stamp and Coin Co., May 18-19.	936 lots.
Albrecht and Witt, May 31.	362 "
Bogert and Durbin Co., (Phila. sale) June 1.	482 "
W. Sellschopp and Co., June 3-4.	
Albrecht and Witt, June 7.	389 "
Scott Stamp and Coin Co., June 9.	459 "
Albrecht and Witt, June 16.	305 "

Unless otherwise noted, all sales are in New York.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company send us a catalogue of a private sale of rarities which contains

many gems of the first water. A reserve price is given for each lot, and the 63 lots foot up some \$1,100. The two rare Reunions of 1852, are held at \$175 and \$300 respectively, and full sheets (96) of the 1/2 and 1 anna 1854, India, at \$60 each.

Just in time for notice comes a copy of A. R. Roger's catalogue of United States stamps. It is of a handy size to carry in the pocket and is strongly bound in Russia leather. The prices are what he considers the present market value of the stamps and are based on a careful study of the stamp market during the past winter. All unperforated stamps are priced in unsevered pairs, as well as singly, and spaces

are provided for marking the prices paid for your own specimens, and also for the prices which may be realized in 1893, 1894, and 1895. It is a valuable handbook, and all collectors of United States stamps should secure one at once. The price is one dollar, and Mr. Rogers's address is 75 Maiden Lane, New York.

Commencing with the catalogue of their 32nd sale, the Bogert and Durbin Company will issue catalogues after each sale, with the prices printed in red, provided sufficient encouragement is given them. The price will be 25 cents each, we believe. It is a vast improvement over the old method, and we hope dealers will follow their example.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION has made an appeal to philatelists in general to contribute towards the expenses of the recent prosecutions of the forgery gang. The total expenses foot up some \$2,500, and as the stamp public is the gainer by the conviction of these scamps, we think the appeal should be generally responded to. The Chairman of the Literary Board will undertake to forward to the society any contributions that may be sent him, and will acknowledge them in the columns of this paper, unless otherwise requested. Send on your contributions.

WE NOTICE in several papers the statement that Austria is soon to adopt a decimal currency with the franc as the unit of value. This will of course necessitate an entire new set of stamps, cards, etc. Pleasant thought, isn't it? The unit at the present time is the gulden, which is divided into one hundred kreuzers. Prior to 1857 the gulden was divided into sixty kreuzers. The silver coin of the value of 1 gulden is called the florin, just as we call our ten dollar coin an eagle. The use of the two terms has confused many persons, and we trust our readers will not get mixed hereafter.

THERE seems to be little hope of anything being done at the present session of Congress with the "free stamp" bill. The session is so far advanced now that it will probably remain in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee until a general bill to correct the tariff is framed, when it can be introduced as part of that. We should prefer a separate bill, for there is a strong probability that the President would veto any general tariff bill that would be passed by the present House. There would be too much politics in it to get it through.

THE editor was favored with a short call from Mr. Goss, of Boston, the past month, and would be glad to have any collectors or dealers passing through Springfield stop over and pass the time of day with him. A telephone message to the City Library will ascertain his whereabouts at any time of day.

NEW features of business continue to crop out in the stamp world. One of the latest is the collection of bad debts. Mr. Wainwright, of Northampton, tells us that he is doing a good business and generally a successful one. A letter from a lawyer, backed up by an intimation of reference to the post office inspector, will bring most of the small boy frauds to terms at once.

AS THE time for our convention draws near, we wish to urge upon every member the necessity of securing a certificate of stock, and of appointing a proxy, if not able to be at the convention himself. If those who are intending to be present will send me their names, they will be published in the next number of the paper, so that members can know to whom to send their proxies. Don't forget this. We trust there will be a long list to publish. Two members of the Springfield Branch will be there, and possibly more.

THE index to philatelic literature is now under way, the following papers being assigned to those who have already volunteered:

American Philatelist, Post Office, Philatelic Journal of America, American Journal of Philately (new series), Quaker City Philatelist, Stamp Collectors' Figaro, Hoosier Philatelist, Southern Philatelist, Metropolitan Philatelist, Curiosity (Stamp) World, Rhode Island Philatelist, Eastern Philatelist, Philatelic Era, Western Philatelist (Chicago), Stamp, Stamp Collector (Ottawa and Chicago), Dominion Philatelist, Weekly Stamp News, Post Card, London Philatelist, Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Stamp Collectors' Companion, Standard Philatelist.

To the above list will be added more as we hear from persons who are willing to aid in the work.

W. C. S.

As the business manager leaves the city early in July, matter for the July number must be in his hands by July 1. Matter of whatever kind coming later, can not be inserted. Advertisers and members of the A. P. A. should take especial notice. S. L.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

*Organized Sept. 14, 1886. Incorporated Jan. 20, 1892.***President,** JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.**Vice-President,** W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.
Secretary, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.**Treasurer,** CHARLES GREGORY, 58 Cedar St., New York City.**International Sec'y,** JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.**Superintendent of Sales,** HENRY L. CALMAN, 18 East 23rd st., New York City.**Superintendent of International Sales,** HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.**Literary Exchange Superintendent,** R. THIELE, Port Washington, Wis.**Counterfeit Detector,** E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.**Assistant Counterfeit Detector,** HENRY COLLIN, 18 East 23d St., New York City.**First Purchasing Agent,** WM. SELLSCHOPP, 104 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.**Second Purchasing Agent,** H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.**Third Purchasing Agent,** A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.**Librarian,** C. J. KUCHEL, Auburn, Cal.**Board of Trustees,** ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.**Literary Board,** W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADY and SAMUEL LE-
LAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.;
ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A.
HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT UPON
THE SUBJECT OF THE APPROACH-
ING CONVENTION.*To the members of the American Philatelic Association,*

GENTLEMEN: The time draws near when we shall hold our first election and convention as an incorporated society, and it is important that you should give immediate attention to certain differences in our rules, which have resulted from the change from an association to an incorporated body, in order that misunderstandings and perhaps disappointments may be avoided.

FIRST. Your nominations for Directors or members of the Official Board should be made at once and sent to the *Editor of the American Philatelist*, instead of to the Trustees, as heretofore, in order that he may publish them, as required by the By-laws, "in the number of the Official Journal nearest to thirty days prior to the date of closing the polls." Hereafter the Official Board must itself select from its own number the member who is to hold the office of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary and International Secretary, as such is the statute law of the State of West Virginia; but in making your nominations, you may indicate your preference as to what office each of your nominees should hold, and as in all other incorporations, the Board will follow the wishes of members in that particular.

SECOND. You are now to nominate and elect yourselves the three persons who are to be your Trustees, but these Trustees must all be resident within thirty miles of a common center. These gentlemen are entrusted with the discipline of members of the Association, and the importance of selecting persons in whose integrity and disinterestedness all will have confidence will readily suggest itself, as the welfare of the Association will depend so largely on this action.

THIRD. All these officers will be elected at the convention, and for only one year. A proper form of ballot and instructions will be sent to any member entitled to vote, in due time, and all votes must now be in the *form prescribed*, though not necessarily upon the blanks furnished.

FOURTH, and most important to notice just now. Every candidate must become a stock-holder before he can hold office, though he need not necessarily be

a stock-holder at the time of the election or nomination, but *only those who are recorded on the books as stock-holders* will be entitled to vote, either in person, or by proxy, at the election or in the convention. There seems to have been either some misunderstanding or neglect of this regulation. A word of explanation may be timely. In order to obtain the privileges we sought as a corporation, we were advised that we must incorporate as a joint-stock company. There was no possibility of avoiding this, and in order to make the expense as light as possible to each member, the par value of a share of stock was fixed at one dollar, and to prevent any discrimination, each member is allowed only one share of stock. As the payment of this small sum relieves each member of all further pecuniary liability, except the payment of annual dues, it would seem that all would cheerfully pay it, and as all money received for stock subscriptions is kept separate, and forms a capital which can hereafter be employed for carrying out the purposes aimed at by the Association, in a short time it will give to the organization a stability that no other form of association can have. The effect of the vote of the last convention that the Official Board should take steps to incorporate the Association was practically to dissolve the old society, just as soon as the charter was obtained, but as so many members had paid dues up to next September, the Official Board deemed it best to permit all who had paid such dues to enjoy all the rights of membership *not prevented by the law*, until the time expired for which dues had been paid, and to give all time to subscribe for and obtain their stock certificate.

All new members have become stock-holders; some of our older friends have neglected to send their dollar to the Secretary and obtain their certificate. No dues can hereafter be accepted from any who have not become stock holders, if they are residents of the United States or Canada, nor will the statute law permit any others to vote for officers, and the President hopes that each old member will at once make it necessary that the official signature shall be set to a certificate bearing the name as stockholder of each old friend of the American Philatelic Association.

Owing to the change that has been taking place, the A. P. A. has been asleep during the past year. With our experience and advantage of incorporation we should awake and start anew. The members of

many other organizations are ready to join us; there are many collectors desirous of seeing us so organized that they may seek admission. Though old, we shall be after our next convention in reality the newest of associations, and our laws and regulations should be put in such shape as to attract all.

The Official Board felt bound to adopt only those rules that had been approved by the old Association, leaving it for the members to remodel them and make such changes as they wished. Now is therefore the time for suggestions as to what we should have that we have not, and what we should give up that is useless and wrong. It is hoped that not only members, but all who would like to become members of one great national Association, will make their suggestions, either in the various journals at once, so that they may be discussed and digested, or through some member at the convention.

The President is authorized by the Official Board to invite all collectors who desire to become members of such an association to join us, and to suggest what they would wish to see incorporated in our rules. There is no reason why the American Association should not possess every advantage that any other association or society may have. Provision should be made for them all. Our present arrangements for exchange of stamps among members are very satisfactory to some, but not at all attractive to others. There is every reason, therefore, that we should have both systems each under the charge of a different officer, so that every member may patronize that which he likes best, and while the law under which we are incorporated requires that the Official Board shall appoint all such officers, the Board would undoubtedly appoint the person that the majority of members desire.

They therefore request nominations for the offices that are to be filled, and opportunity will be given to indicate your preferences upon the blank ballots which you will receive. The formation of Branch Societies and a system of recognition of them as such should be provided, and upon this point also suggestions and discussion are desirable. Our experience has de-

monstrated that with five or six hundred members its advertising and some occasional payment by the Association for annual expenses of printing reports, the ordinary expenses of the Association and Official Journal can be met with economy; a membership of larger numbers would give us a much better journal and, are long, enable us to greatly reduce our dues.

Our Association should also be in possession of a fund that could be used in an emergency to aid in protecting its members and all collectors from the dishonest of all classes that prey on our fraternity. A notable instance presented itself within the past few months, but the Association had no funds at its disposal; the opportunity of making an example which would doubtless have had a salutary effect was lost. A department which should attend to such matters, as well as the collection of claims whose payment is neglected or forgotten, could doubtless be established under regulations which would make it practically self-sustaining, in all ordinary cases. These and other objects, not necessary now to be named, can only be undertaken by a large and influential incorporated Association. Some plan should therefore be devised to make the A. P. A., which starts anew at the next convention with so many advantages, so attractive to all collectors that their influence and efforts may be united, instead of wasted in numerous smaller organizations. To this end it should be made satisfactory and attractive to all.

At the last convention it was also resolved that a committee should be appointed to arrange for an exposition of stamps at the World's Columbian Exposition next year. Many of the gentlemen who are to compose that committee have been consulted, and a general plan agreed upon. We shall invite all collectors, both in the United States and abroad, to cooperate with us. The committee will shortly announce their programme. This will be one object we shall all have to work together for. Let it be the beginning of bringing us all together for all the objects we aim at.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN K. TIFFANY.



THE NEW CERTIFICATES.

The new stock certificates of the Association, issued in accordance with the laws of the State of West Virginia, under which the Association has been incorporated, have been sent to all members who have forwarded the amount of one dollar to the Secretary.

A reduced *fac simile* of the stock certificate is given above, and as some of the members may not have seen them, an extended description of it may be of interest.

The full size is eight by eleven and one-half inches. It is handsomely engraved and in two colors, the body of the certificate being in black, while the border and center "A. P. A." are in light green.

It is a very handsome affair, and the cut we show fails to do it half justice, owing to its small size, it only serving to give a general idea of its appearance.

As I understand it, each member of the Association, under the laws of the corporation, is required to take one share of stock, valued at one dollar.

This stock is always good for its value, and represents at all times the amount paid for it. If at any time the holder of the certificate leaves the Association, he turns in his stock certificate and receives for it full face value.

Some have circulated the report that it now costs three dollars and a half a year to join the Association, but this is incorrect, as the dues are the same as formerly, two dollars and a half, the extra dollar being in the form of a deposit, and made necessary by having the Association incorporated.

Since the formation of the society in 1886, there

has been a constant demand that it be incorporated, in order to relieve individual members of responsibility.

Now, if anyone has a claim against the Association, he must look to that body for it, as the individual members are not now liable for the debts of the Association, as they were before it was incorporated.

The officers have carried out the wishes of the last convention in regard to this matter, and at a great expense of time and trouble to them, and now having brought to a successful ending this long-talked-of scheme, can we, as members, with honor hold off and refuse our aid in its consummation? Many of the members are doing so, probably more from oversight than intent, but a speedy compliance with the law requiring a deposit of one dollar for a share of stock, would cause the officers to feel that they have the hearty support of the members, while the members will have a handsomely engraved certificate of stock, and one which after an expense of forty cents for a frame, they will be proud to show to their friends, as indicating their membership in that large body of stamp collectors, the American Philatelic Association.

ALVAH DAVISON

The attention of members is called to the fact that the certificates of stock are now ready, and will be sent on receipt of one dollar. Stockholders only will be allowed to vote at the coming election and convention, and a prompt response to this notice is requested. By the courtesy of the editor of the *Post Office*, we are enabled to give the above reduced *fac simile* of the certificates and trust each member will send at once to Secretary M. F. Walton for an original. His address is Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MAY, 1892.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

J. F. A. WILLIAMS, Room 723, Manhattan Building, St. Paul, Minn.

CHARLES GEUDTNER, 165 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES BERGHOLZ, Millville, Arkansas.

RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED.

Which will be accepted 30 days later, if no objections are received.

126 CHAS. I. THAYER.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

1110 REV. HARTLEY CARMICHAEL.

RE INSTATED.

829 LOWRIE, H. H.

NEW MEMBERS.

1181 PATTISON, ARTHUR E., 24 Pearl St., Newton, Mass.

1182 CUNO, FRITZ, Leipsig, Germany.

APPLICATIONS.

DOURSON, A., British Post Office, Constantinople, Turkey.

References: Joseph Rechert, Millard F. Walton.

CAMERON, HOWARD, 616 D St., Tacoma, Washington.

References: Alfred J. Holworthy, G. D. Mekeel.

WEST, HENRY T., JR., Room 159, New Insurance Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

References: Morgan H. Stafford, Millard F. Walton.

Guarantor: Wm. W. Wright.

VON UTASSY, G. W., Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. Mac Calla.

REIMERS, C. D., Iowa City, Iowa.

References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. Mac Calla.

APPUSUNDARAM, N., 33 Coral Merchant Pillay St., Madras, E. I.

References: I. A. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

Total membership, May 1, 1892..... 503

Gain—New members..... 2

Reinstated..... 1

Loss—Resignation..... 1

— 506

— 1

— 505

Total membership, June 1, 1892..... 505

MILLARD F. WALTON, Secretary.

TO STAMP LETTERS BY ELECTRICITY.

Acting Postmaster Hubbard has received notice from the Post office Department that the Chicago post-office had been allowed four stamping machines for stamping letters and canceling stamps. These machines are run by electricity, and each one stamps twenty-eight thousand letters an hour, doing the work of six men. The improvement secured by the use of these machines is a perfectly clear postmark and a positive and distinct cancellation of the stamp. The department has purchased one hundred of the machines, and they will be distributed among all the first class post-offices of the country.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. VI.

CHICAGO, JULY 10, 1892.

No. 7.

AN EPITOME OF AMERICAN PHILATELIC AUCTION SALES.

AUGUST 1ST, 1890—AUGUST 1ST, 1891.

Compiled by H. C. Beardsley.

[CONTINUED.]

UNITED STATES.

1861-63, 12c., bronze red on buff, *1.50; *1.05; *1.50; *2.00; *1.25; *1.75; *1.57	
20c., blue and red on buff, *2.80; *2.60; *2.50	
24c., green and red on buff, *2.00; *1.70; *3.10; *2.05; *2.05	
40c., black and red on buff, *2.00; *2.80; *2.80; *2.50; *2.60	
1864, 2c., black on white.....(46) 2.53	
9c., yellow on buff.....*55; *70	
12c., brown on buff.....*75; *1.00; 2.50; 1.80	
18c., red on buff.....*75; *1.00; reprint, *1.10	
24c., blue on buff.....*75; *80	
30c., green on buff.....*70; *95	
40c., rose on buff.....*75; 1.00; *95; *81	
1870, 10c., black on white.....*5 05; *6.25	
12c., plum on amber.....*1.50; *1.75; *1.50; *1.65	
12c., plum on white.....*1.50; *1.60; *1.75	
12c., plum on cream.....*2.65; *2.50; *2.55	
15c., orange on white, *2.00; *1.25; *1.25; *2.05	
15c., orange on amber.....*1.75; *2.25	
15c., orange on cream.....*3.60; *2.30; *2.30	
24c., purple on white.....*2.50; *2.00; *3.00	
24c., purple on amber.....*2.50; *3.30; *3.05	
24c., purple on cream, *4.25; 3.25; *3.20; *3.55	
30c., black on white, *1.25; *2.70; *1.50; *2.65	
30c., black on cream.....*3.50; *3.30	
30c., black on amber.....*3.10; *2.00; *3.01	
90c., carmine on white, *4.00; *3.10; *3.50; *2.00	
90c., carmine on amber.....*3.75; *3.50; *3.30	
90c., carmine on cream.....*4.00; *4.10; *3.40	
1874, 1c., blue on cream, die A.....*3.75	
2c., brown on manila, die A.....*70	
2c., brown on cream, die A.....*4 00	
2c., brown on white, die C.....*40	
2c., brown on manila, die D, 5.00; *9.75; *1.30	
2c., vermilion on blue.....*2.25	
3c., green on amber, die C.....2.00; 2.00	
3c., green on white, die C.....9 00; 2.50	
10c., brown on white, die A.....*50	
12c., plum on amber.....*3.00; *1.60	
12c., plum on cream.....*2.50; *4.05	
15c., orange on white.....*90; *85; *85; *65	
15c., orange on amber.....2.20; *2.10	
24c., purple on cream.....*4.00	
24c., purple on white.....2.50; 3.50; 3.55	

1874, 30c., black on white.....*15; *30; *20; *30; *45; *40; *45	
90c., carmine on white, .15; *40; *45; *1.50; *1.52; *1.15	
90c., carmine on cream.....*6.00	
90c., carmine on amber.....3 50	
1876, 3c., red.....(21) 2 31; (30) 2.70	
3c., red, wmk. B, (100) 6.00; (194) 9 70; (228) 11 97; (199) 12.94	
3c., green, Hartford, (32) 2.56; (122) 7.93; (125) 6.25; (145) 6.53	
1878, 3c., green on white, die C.....3 70; 2.50	
3c., green on amber, die C.....5 00; 2.00; 1.00	
1886, 10c., on manila.....*25	
30c., on buff.....2 25	
30c., on blue.....*2.30	
30c., on amber manila.....*2.40	
30c., on manila.....2.30	
90c., red on amber.....*5 25	
90c., red on manila.....*5 25	
1887, 30c., on oriental buff.....*1.10	
30c., on blue.....*1.15	
90c., on blue.....*3.10	
90c., on oriental buff.....*3.10	
90c., on manila.....*1.80	

Official Stamps.

Agriculture, 2c.....(12) 2.04; (15) 2.25	
12c.....*1.00	
15c.....*50	
24c.....*1.00	
Set, 9 var., *2.70; *3.69; *4.23; *3.15; *3.20; *3.75; *3.50; *4.14; 4.59; *5.04; *3.60; *3.80; *3.55; *4.00	
Executive, 1c., "specimen".....(2) *45	
6c.....*3.00; 3.75	
10c.....2.05; 2.75; *2.30; 2.55	
Set, 5 var., sur. "specimen", *1.65; *1.70; *1.80; *1.10; *1.00; *2 55	
Set, 5 var., not sur., *11.00; *10.25; *10.50; *10.55; *10.50; *10.00	
Interior, 1c.....(40) 2.33	
6c.....(100) 2.60; (161) 4.10	
10c.....(60) 5.10; (37) 2.96	
12c.....(26) 2.08; (30) 2.70	
15c.....(48) 4.08	
24c.....(24) 3.00	
Set, 10 var., *1.25; .90; *1.50; .80; *1.60; 1.50; *1.90; 1.00; *1.00; *1.60; 1.05	

Justice, 1c.....b. 20, *3.25; (27) *4.00; (10) 2.00	Post Office, Envelopes, Postal Service, blue on amber,
2c.....b. 20, *4.10	.....(58) 6.00;
3c., b. 20, *3.30; (2) *2.15; (30) 2.70; (30)	.....(58) 6.90
.....2.55; (59) 4.72	Cut Square, 1873, 2c., (50) 2.13
6c., (18) *2.35; (26) *2.75; (13) 1.75; (20) 2.20	1874, 2c., (649) 11.25
10c.....(9) *2.15	3c., (928) 2.70;
12c.....b. 20, *5.10; (18) *4.55; (7) 1.93	(1000) 2.90;
15c.....(3) 1.65	(1000) 3.00
24c.....*1.15	
30c.....*2.30	State, 7c.....(9) 2.71
90c. *2.70; *4.90; *4.00; 4.10; 3.10; *4.10	10c.....(7) 1.47; (10) .90
Navy, 1c.....(15) 2.10; (18) 2.70	12c.....(6) 1.22
2c., green, error.....*4.15; *4.40; *3.75	15c.....*46; (3) .90
3c.....(150) 7.87; (50) 1.98	30c.....*76; (2) 1.30; *1.05
6c.....(30) 3.75; (50) 3.75; (50) 1.15	90c.....*1.65; *2.05; 2.50
7c.....1.00; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; 1.20; 1.05; *1.40	\$2, *2.10; *3.00; *3.25; *3.00; *2.75; 1.80;
10c.....(5) 1.92	.....3.10; *3.50; *2.50; *3.30; 3.05
12c.....(8) 2.53; (11) 1.53	\$5.....*7.75; *11.25
15c.....(3) *1.53; (3) *1.38; (2) .72	\$10.....*12.25; 8.80
90c., 1.30; 1.50; 1.80; *1.70; 1.30; 1.55; *1.87	\$20, *20.50; sheet of 10, 132.50; *12.55; 10.06
Set, complete except error, 11 var., 5.50; 6.27;	1c. to 90c., complete, 11 var., *7.20; *5.06;
.....3.85; *6.05; *6.82; 5.50	*5.17; *5.50; 5.72; *4.62; *7.70; *4.30;
Post Office, 1c., (26) *1.95; (40) 3.40; (200) 13.00;	.....*5.50; *5.30
.....(50) 3.00; (100) 6.00	Treasury, 1c.....(100) 2.60; (200) 4.75
2c., (35) *2.37; (100) *6.50; (70) 4.02;	2c.....(440) 3.25
(50) 2.87; (100) 5.50; (200) 10.00; (100)	3c., (600) 2.20; (703) 2.75; sheet 100, *1.60
4.50; (100) 4.75; (100) 4.50; (1800)	6c.....(135) 2.25; (200) 4.20
.....85.50; sheet of 100, *6.00	7c.....(10) 3.10; (15) 5.10; (20) 6.80
3c., (275) *3.40; (475) *4.35; (1360) 3.10;	10c.....(350) 5.20
(2000) 6.00; (4000) 9.50; (9000) 20.25;	24c.....1.30; .75
.....(15000) 33.75; sheet of 100, *2.00	30c.....(70) 2.27
6c.....(16) *1.12; (285) 4.00; (600) 8.50	90c.....(51) 3.32; (100) 6.00
10c.....(7) 1.47; (12) 2.16	Set, 11 var., 1.65; 1.54; 1.43; 1.38; 1.38; 1.68;
12c., (20) 2.00; (25) 2.50; (50) 4.50; (250)	(3) 3.96; (18) 23.76; (36) 47.52; *2.53; 1.87;
.....25.00; b. 50, *6.00	.....*2.53; 1.50; 1.80; *2.90
15c.....(50) 4.50; (50) 4.00; (100) 8.25	War, 1c.....(500) *2.30; (1000) *4.65; (169) 1.05;
24c.....(5) 1.40; (10) 2.40; (75) 14.25	.....(300) 2.00
30c.....(18) 1.98; (25) 2.63; (100) 10.50	2c.....(178) 1.75
90c., sheet of 100, .....*25.00	3c.....(700) 2.30
Set, 10 var., *2.00; 1.40; 1.40; 1.25; *2.20;	6c.....(550) 2.40
*2.00; *2.20; (3) *4.50; (4) *6.40; (6) *8.10;	7c.....(7) 2.40
.....2.00; *2.30; *1.70; *1.75; *1.80	10c.....b. 25, *1.25; (33) 1.40
Registered, green, (100) 6.00; (102) 6.63;	12c.....(175) 2.60
.....(500) 8.25	90c.....(9) 1.35
Officially Sealed, Post Obittum—	Set, 11 var., *80; *55; .77; .77; .66; *77; *83;
1877, *3.70; *4.05; 3.40; *4.00; *3.00;	*.77; *1.10; *80; (3) *2.64; (5) *4.40; *1.00;
.....*3.77; *4.30	.....*77; *75; *80; *80
Officially Sealed, 1889.....(94) 2.82	Envelope (entire) 1873, 3c., dark red, white paper,
Envelopes, entire—	H 219.....*2.70
1873, 3c., black on canary,	3c., light red, white paper,
H 251.....(453) .85	H 219.....*1.55
3c., black on canary,	2c., dark red, white paper,
H 253, (3) 6.00;	H 220.....3.75
.....(10) 8.50	2c., light red, white paper,
1874, 2c., black on lemon,	H 220.....4.00
H 485.....(236) 3.20	3c., red, white paper, H
6c., black on lemon,	222.....*1.00
H 487.....(506) 6.00	3c., red, amber paper,
2c., black on lemon,	H 223.....*4.50
H 488.....2.20	6c., dark red, white paper,
6c., black on lemon,	H 228.....5.00
H 489.....(667) 6.75	3c., dark red, white paper,
1878, 3c., black on amber,	H 229......65
H 616½.....*2.05	3c., light red, white paper,
3c., black on amber,	H 229......60
H 706½.....(28) 2.80	3c., dark red, cream pa-
Postal Service, black on white,	per, H 230......65
.....(743) 6.00	6c., red, white paper,
black on amber,	H 231.....4.25
.....(203) 24.00	6c., dark red, cream pa-
blue on blue,	per, H 232.....3.75
(830) 10.50;	10c., dark red, white paper,
.....(830) 12.75	H 233.....50.00

War, Envelope (entire) 1873, 12c., d'k red, white paper,
H 234 . . . 2.60; 1.50
15c., light red, white paper,
H 235 . . . 3.25
30c., light red, white paper,
H 236 . . . 2.20
6c., dark red, white paper,
H 237 . . . 3.60
12c., dark red, white paper,
H 238 . . . 3.75
15c., dark red, white paper,
H 239 . . . 2.00
24c., dark red, white paper,
H 240 . . . 3.00
30c., light red, white paper,
H 241 . . . 3.20
2c., dark red, manila
paper, H 243 . . . 3.25
1875, 2c., red, white paper, H
42180
6c., red, white paper, H
45025
6c., red, cream paper,
H 45250
10c., red, white paper,
H 453 . . . 6.50
10c., red, amber paper,
H 454 . . . 8.50
12c., red, cream paper,
H 604 . . . 2.50
30c., red, cream paper,
H 606 . . . 3.75
10c., red, white paper, H
696, specimen on en-
velope . . . 4.75
30c., red, white paper, H
698½, specimen on
envelope . . . 1.60
cut square, 1873, 2c., red on white, 2.00
6c., red on cream, 3.00
12c., red on white, *51;
. . . .75
15c., red on white, *65;
*1.40; *1.30; *1.80
15c., red on cream, *3.70
30c., red on white, *3.00
1875, 10c., red on white,
*4.15; *5.60, *3.50
30c., red on white, *2.75

Telegraph.

Western Union, no date, red . . . 75; 1.00
18791.20
18811.20
188260
188370
188750
American Rapid, set, 16 var. . . .45
Mutual Union, imp., blue. . . (29) 2.90; (80) 7.20
perf., blue. . . (61) 6.10
Merchants' Line, N. Y., vermilion . . . *1.00; †2.00
Northern Mutual, set. . . .25; (6) *4.40

Locals.

Adams & Co., head to left . . . 1.25
American Letter Mail Co., eagle in circle, †60; †1.75
"20 for a dollar." †.50; †.15
D. O. Blood & Co., 1845, black. . . †4.75; *3.00
1847, black. . . .3.00
1848, black and blue. . . †6.00
bronze, with 3c. of '57
outerlined. . . .†.65
Penny Post. . . .†1.53
1858, bronze on black. . . .†.90

D. O. Blood & Co., 1858, black on green. . . †10.50
black†.20
Envelope, red on buff, 3 15; 3.00;
. . . 3.50; *1.00; *1.00
red on orange, 3.10;
. . . 7.00
red on white, *4.00;
3.60; *4.80; 3.50;
. . . *70; 1.05
Bouton's, 2c., black on bluish4.00
Boyd's, 1844, 2c., on green. . . †2.80; †1.30
1849, 2c., on green. . . .†.25
1870, 1c., black on blue. . . .†.15
Brooklyn City Express Post, 2c., on crimson. . . †2.00
Brown & Co., 1c., black. . . .4.10
Carter's Paid Despatch, black. . . †2.00; †2.15
Carrier's Dispatch, 1c., blue. . . 2.70; †1.50
1c., red, 1.70; 2.00; 1.10; †3.10;
. . . 1.40; 1.45; †1.75
Chicago Penny Post, 1c., orange75
City Dispatch Post, 1842, 2c., on green, †2.70; †4.75;
3c., on green. . . †3.80
1848, 2c., on green. . . †6.00; 2.00
Dupuy & Schenck, gray. . . .2.60; *2.50
Eagle Post, 1847, black. . . .6.50
East River P. O., 23 Ave. D. . . .6.20
Floyd's Penny Post. . . .50; 1.10
Glen Haven, large size, no corner ornaments. . . †4.00
Gordon's City Express, 2c., on green. . . †3.00; †2.50
Grafflin's, 1c., black. . . .60
Hale & Co., 3 Court St., blue
hand stamp, collect. . . .†.55
Hanford's Pony Express, 2c., on yellow. . . †3.00
Hartford Mail, on yellow, uns p. . . †2.40; *2.50; 2.00;
. . . 2.25; *2.00
Letter Despatch. . . .80
Letter Express, 5c., black on pink. . . .1.00
Metropolitan P. O., brown. . . .55
Newark City Letter Express, 1c., violet red. . . 5.00
Overton & Co.'s Express, on green paper, cut round,
. . . .†7.00
Post Office Despatch, 1c., green. . . †10.00
Prince's Letter Dispatch, black. . . .†.27
Stringer and Morton on gold, damaged. . . 6.00
Swartz' City Dispatch Post, red on blue, †.75; †1.50
blue. . . †2.60
red. . . †.55
hand stamp, with 1c. of
'51. . . .†.50
Teese & Co., blue, uns. p. . . .2.50
U. S. P. O., gold on black. . . *3.50
black on pink. . . .4.00
blue on white. . . 8.25; †2.00
Washington City Despatch, 1c., violet, slightly dam-
aged . . . 5.00
1c., violet, "Wash City"
erased. . . 12.00
Westtown, on gold. . . .25
Winan's City Post, 5c., black on yellow. . . †2.80
W. Wymau, 5c., black1.10

*Revenue Stamps.**1st Issue.*

1c. Express, part perf., ver. s 5 . . . 90; uns. p., .25
1c. Playing Cards, part perf., uns. p., 2.00; do., 2.00
perf., (22) 4.40; (60) 15.00;
. . . (90) 21.60
1c. Proprietary, part perf., uns. p. . . .70
2c. Bank Check, blue, imp., (300) 1.90; (205) .75;
. . . (1000) 2.50; (1000) 2.25; uns. p., .70
2c. Certificate, blue, imp., (92) 4.14; (400) 16.00;
. . . uns. p., .50

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AN OPEN LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 23, 1892.

To One of the Greenest:

Hail and Greeting! You have raised the Macedonian cry: "Come over and help us!" I may not be able to help much, but I can at least "holler back," and the voices of all of us crying in the wilderness may bring some of the wise men to the rescue. Be it understood, in the beginning, that I do not intend to pose as an expert. I have learned a thing or two by long and often costly experience, and if anyone else can benefit by it, he is welcome. This is not a case of "I am Sir Oracle, and when I ope my mouth, let no dog bark." Let us all bark, and howl, too, if we wish. If none throw us crumbs of comfort, they may use a brick of good sense instead, which will probably do us as much good.

You are asking to be taught things. Why don't you try some of the dealers? Acquaintance with some of them is equal to a liberal education; that is, in ways that are dark and tricks that are vain. It will not take you long to accumulate some pretty labels of doubtful value and some indigestible information, worth less than it costs, but of the kind we all have to get—something on the tin whistle order. After you get through with this, you will probably be able to go ahead and acquire something of permanent value. The way to get it—as you don't seem to be in a situation where you can talk—is to read, read, read, and then read some more. You might also write a bit. If you want to know something about a stamp you have, or have not, pick out a prominent philatelist and write him a letter. They are a long-suffering and patient tribe, and you will probably get the information you want. I have bored a lot of them in my time, and received amazingly courteous answers, considering the provocation. I take this opportunity to make my best bow to all my victims, and offer my thanks for all their kindness, and sincere apologies for "sicking on" anyone else.

But first, last, and all the time, *read*. Get some good catalogues and works of reference; for instance, Major Evans' catalogue, the best completed one; the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," now being published in the *American Journal of Philately*; the unsurpassed works published by the London Society on Oceanica, British North America, West Indies, etc.; Horner on U. S. envelopes; Tiffany on the stamps

of the U. S., and such works. You may think this extravagant, but it will pay in the end. A careful study of standard works will teach you what you want to know about paper, printing, dies, varieties, etc., and you ought to soon learn enough about small and scarce varieties to pay for the cost of the books, and to gather in some of the five-dollar stamps you mourn, at lower figures. The philatelic public are always seeking some new thing, and, if one writes what you ask in the magazines, I fear they would cry, "Chestnuts, we get all that in the catalogues!"

In addition to works of reference you ought to take some good magazines. You already have the *AMERICAN PHILATELIST*, which is a good paper, so far as circumstances will permit. The A. P. is like the parents of the heroes of popular stories, "poor but honest." I do not mean poor in quality, but in purse. "Money makes the mare go." A high-class paper cannot be run on a microscopic bank account.

If we American philatelists would pay more for our papers, as the Europeans do, we should get more for our money. We hand over our fifty cents, and then kick because we do not get a fine paper, full of new and interesting articles. But we pay an average of three times as much for foreign papers, and then cry, "Look at the difference!" More liberal subscriptions, and more of them, would enable publishers to secure more original articles, and the subscribers would get back their money ten-fold. As a rule, the advanced philatelists are busy men, and cannot be expected to give time and thought to articles for publication solely for love of the cause. They need butter on their bread, and ought to have honey, too. (If any of them would prefer pie, the suggestion is now in order.)

In spite of limitations we have many good magazines. The *American Journal of Philately* gives us regularly much interesting matter, besides the regular instalments of the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors, which will be a reference library in itself. Some people say it is both exhaustive and exhausting, but the information is all there, and one can prune to suit his wants and ideas. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* is the best philatelic magazine published in America, and has the most original articles. The *Philatelic Journal of America* will give you

some valuable information about Mekeel and Mexico. There used to be other things, in years gone by, notably Evans' catalogue. I recall two articles on Greece and Turkey, either of which was worth a couple of years' subscription to me. After you have read all the things I suggest, you will probably need rest and change of air, and a doctor or two.

Membership in a national society is a very necessary thing for a collector. It gives him standing and advantages which he cannot otherwise have. You are a member of the A. P. A. Stay with it, and it only. Don't scatter. One is enough. I am a member of the A. P. A. and the W. P. U., but I would gladly see them and all others united into the hoped-for "greater society." I joined the W. P. U. to oblige my friends and secure the privilege of buying from their exchange books. I think these reasons governed many others. I should be glad to see the amalgamation idea carried out, but do not expect it. I recently expressed to a prominent member of the W. P. U. the hope that soon the lion would lie down with the lamb, even if the lamb were inside the lion, but he promptly assured me I was mistaken in the mutton. He claims it is not a lamb, but a ram, and can butt and kick, too. I am afraid he is right. I have many good friends in the W. P. U., both acquaintances and correspondents, but I must admit that many of them are kickers. There is no denying that at one time they had cause to complain and to secede. But we, who had patience to remain and try and improve the state of things, believe that has been accomplished, and that now the A. P. A. has all and more than all the others have to offer. And still the W. P. U. will not come back to the fold. It is like the lady of the ditty:

"When she will, she will; and you may depend on it.
And when she wont, she wont; and there's an end
on it!"

When you are in a society take the full benefit of it. Don't be satisfied with reading the official journal. Join the exchange department. You will find an outlet for your duplicates and a chance to buy those of others at reasonable figures. Most of all, join the purchasing department. This department is a credit to the society, but is not appreciated as it ought to be. While we do not get all the new issues, we get a great many, and some of them will be good things one of these days. I wish more members would join this department and give our excellent First Purchasing Agent a chance to spread himself. With a larger working capital and a few more correspondents in various parts of the world, his department would be about perfect.

After this I would suggest that you get a few exchange correspondents. And if you have a little money to spend, there are plenty of good dealers who will be glad to assist you. Only, for the good of the cause, I beg of you *sit on* the one who offers you Seebeck issues, Samoa, Bergedorf and Bremen counterfeits, and all their kin of reprints and frauds. A good stamp is always worth a fair price. A fraud is not cheap at any price, and trash will always be trash.

I fear you will think I have preached. I did not intend it, but simply to point out what, from my own experience, I believe to be the shortest and surest way to a knowledge of philately. If this should prove of assistance to you or anyone, I shall be more than glad. Wishing you speedy recovery from your green and melancholy state, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN N. LUFF.

GLEANINGS.

From a political pamphlet I glean the following news:

That Mr. Wanamaker's administration of the Post Office Department has been attended with great success. In two years there has been an increase of 27 per cent. in the number of post offices, the total number now being 64,337. The Money Order offices have increased from 5,857 to 10,775, or nearly doubled; the Free Delivery offices from 154 to 519, twice again as much, and over; the carriers' force from

3,680 to 10,123, or to three times the number.

Such figures show that the services of the Post Office Department have been placed within reach of the smallest communities.

Mr. Wanamaker further says that at least \$1,000,000 are annually lost to the department by its inability, under the present laws, to restrict the circulation of sample copies. I wonder how much of that philatelic journals are held accountable for. A

goodly amount, I judge by the number of "Sample Copy," "Please Subscribe," etc., that I have the pleasure (?) of receiving.

And also that another million is lost by the circulation of books of fiction, which are issued by their publishers under a general title, entitling them to periodical rates. Also that enormous quantities of mail matter are sent out by the various departments and members of Congress at Washington, under their franking privileges, and of course that is a dead loss to the Department.

All these items grieve our most excellent Postmaster General, and he does not like

to see *his* Department compelled to bear the postal expenses of all the Government, but thinks that each department, and Congress, should be charged with its due proportion of the expense, and thus enable the Post Office Department to show a balance sheet that will come nearer balancing.

Well, I guess he is correct. The Post Office Department certainly ought to have a "fair deal," and I hope that the bills introduced in Congress for that purpose will have better luck than the one relating to placing stamps on the free list.

LEROY D. WALKER.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

ADHESIVES.

Austria Levant.—(VI. 6.) The *Stamp News* is informed that the 2 kr. stamp was to be issued June 1, with the surcharge "8 para", to prepay postage on samples.

Argentine.—(VI. 42.) M. Moens is informed that the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 centavo stamps have not been reengraved, as was reported a short time since.

Azores.—(VI. 6.) Two of the new colonials are illustrated by our European exchanges. The name of the district is substituted for "Continente" at the foot. In the illustrations the figures of value on the stamps for Angra are very much thinner than those on that for Horta.

50 reis, blue; Angra.
50 reis, blue; Horta.

British Bechuanaland.—(VI. 42.) In addition to the two Cape of Good Hope stamps which we noted a few months since, it is now said that the 4 penny is also surcharged for use here.
4 pence, blue; *black*.

British North Borneo.—(VI. 76.) We do not think that we have noted the issue of a 6 cent stamp of the current type. Perforate 14.
6 cents, red.

Cochin.—The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* announces the issue of three stamps for this Indian state. The stamps are rectangular in shape, with the name of the state at the top and the value at the bottom, in English; at the sides are what we suppose must be similar inscriptions in Malay. In the center in an oval are four objects: the upper is possibly a crown, the center the conch which is found on the Travancore stamps, the left an umbrella, and the right resembles a dumb-bell as much as anything. Perforate 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$ puttan, orange yellow.
1 " magenta.
2 " violet.

Cochin has an area of some 1361 miles and is situated within the Presidency of Madras. Tea, cotton, cardamoms, ginger and coffee are among the principal productions. The climate is very hot and

wet. The population is about 600,000. The town of Cochin has a large maritime trade. Its population is about 13,000.

Comoro Islands.—(V. 74.) The stamps for which the Sultan of Anjouan has been longing do not seem to be forthcoming, for the *Revue Philatelique* is informed that letters from that place to Mayotte bear the following handstamped inscription: "Percu 0.25 pour affranchissement. Le Receveur de la Poste. (Signature.)"

Dutch Indies.—(VI. 56.) The *Stamp News*, on the authority of an unnamed French paper, chronicles a $7\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp of the numeral types. We are unable to find the stamp given in any paper that we receive, but do find a post card of that type.

Fiji.—(V. 209.) The 1 penny has been surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in black. A permanent stamp of this new value will probably be issued. Perforate 10.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny on 1 p., ultramarine; *black*.

Gibraltar.—(IV. 229.) The 50 centimo stamp has been cut in half and used as a 25 cent. stamp, according to Senf Bros.' *Journal*.

Grenada.—(VI. 76.) Postage due stamps of the Trinidad type have been issued. Watermark Crown C. C., perforate 14.

1 penny, black.
2 " "
3 " "

Japan.—(III. 217.) E. A. Holton has shown us the 3 sen in a new color.
3 sen, purple red.

New South Wales.—(VI. 96.) From Henry Gremmel we have received the new $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp. The design is that of the old 1 penny stamp with the value altered and $\frac{1}{2}$ in each of the two lower corners. Perforate 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, gray.

Obock.—(VI. 76.) A few more surcharges are announced by our exchanges. The name is in a straight line this time, as on the recent provisionals, and is printed in black.

- 5 centimes, green.
- 10 " black on violet.
- 15 " blue.
- 25 " black on rose.
- 40 " vermillion.
- 1 franc, bronze green.

In addition there are a few more provisionals with large numerals over the old values:

- 2 on 10 cent., black on violet; red.
- 4 on 25 " " " rose; black.
- 5 on 25 " " " rose; red.
- 20 on 10 " " " lilac;
- 30 on 10 " " " " "
- 35 on 25 " " " rose; "
- 75 on 1 franc, bronze green; "
- 5 francs on 1 fr., " " blue.

All the above are duly authorized by decrees bearing date of February 29, March 25, and April 6, 1892.

Paraguay.—(V. 109.) The *Revue Philatelique* is informed that the current stamps have been surcharged 1892 in large figures. Three values have been seen, so far, but all probably exist.

- 1 centavo, green.
- 2 " carmine.
- 5 " blue.

The Junta, by a decree dated February 18, has determined to give the lion a rest and to issue a new set of stamps bearing the portraits of the various great men who have occupied the presidential chair. For this relief much thanks!

Portugal.—(VI. 97.) Three more of the new set have been sent us by E. T. Barrows. The colors vary somewhat from what were previously announced.

- 5 reis, orange.
- 10 " red violet.
- 50 " ultramarine.

A decree dated May 7, authorizes the surcharging of the remainders of the old set as 2½ reis stamps "to put them to a profit!"

Sirmoor.—(VI. 44.) The *Philatelic Record* announces the 1 anna with black surcharge, "On S. S. S."

- 1 anna, blue; black.

Senegal.—(II. 94.) This colony has been catching its breath, we suppose, in order to make a spurt and get ahead of the other colonies in surcharging, etc. The latest is the 15 cent., surcharged "Senegal 75." It looks a little fishy, and we shall await the receipt of the decree before listing it.

Sierra Leone.—(VI. 44.) The 3 pence is now said to be issued on Crown C. A. paper. Perforate 14.

- 3 pence, yellow.

South Australia.—(V. 229.) A German paper reports the 2½ on 4 penny with the "O.S." surcharge in thick letters.

- O. S. 2½ penny, red brown on green; black.

Straits Settlements.—(VI. 97.) The latest surcharge is evidently intended to be permanent. The 8 cent stamp has been printed in a new color and surcharged "One Cent" with a straight line over the old value.

- 1 cent on 8c., green; black.

Tobago.—(V. 230.) The 4 pence is said by M. Moens to have been surcharged "Halfpenny."

- ½ penny on 4p., gray; black.

United States. Local Stamps.—The *American Journal of Philately* says that the stamps of the New York City Express Post, which have been considered as frauds or dubious, are all right. C. H. Mekeel has a carmine one on the original letter, and the Scott Co. have seen an undoubtedly genuine specimen of the green.

- 2 cents, black on green.
- 2 " " " carmine.

Western Australia.—(VI. 8.) Two new stamps are said to be in preparation, of the same design as the current 4p. and 1s.

- 2½ penny, blue.
- 5 " bistre.

Zululand.—(VI. 97.) The *Monthly Journal* has seen a 1 pound Natal revenue stamp, with the "Zululand" surcharge, that has been postally used.

- 1 pound, black and green.

ENVELOPES.

Egypt.—(III. 190.) It is reported that the 2 piaster on white has been surcharged "3 milliemmes" in black. We were not aware of the existence of the 2 pi. on white. Size ?.

- 3 milliemmes on 2 piaster, orange; black.

Cochin China. Three envelopes, of the same values as the adhesives, have been issued. The stamp is circular, 25 mm. in diameter, and bears the same emblems as the adhesives, but placed in the center of a large outline six-pointed star. The name is also in the center over the emblems. The Malay inscriptions are around the outside, with the exception of the value, which is in the lower side angles of the star. Size 119x93 mm.

- ½ puttan, orange yellow.
- 1 " magenta.
- 2 " violet.

Gwalior.—(V. 196.) The 2 anna registration envelope has been surcharged with the name of the state and its arms in black.

- 2 annas, blue; size G.

WRAPPERS.

Argentina.—(VI. 97.) The 2 centavos is now said to be in a deeper shade of mauve and to have the word "Impressos" in italic letters of a much larger size than before.

- 2 centavos, deep mauve.

France. Since the middle of March the newsbands have been issued without the colored bar above and below.

- 1 centime, black on manila.
- 2 " red brown on manila.
- 3 " vermillion on "

POST CARDS.

Austria.—(VI. 58.) The *Post Card* has received a special card issued and sold at the Vienna exhibition of music and theater. It bears the stamp of the current card and has no frame. "Correspondenz Karte" is in a curve in black, and there are four dotted lines for the address, preceded by "An." The reverse bears a small picture of the exhibition grounds, and the card is sold only at that place, the price being 10 kreuzers.

- 2 kreuzers, brown.

Bahamas.—The current $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny cards have been surcharged "One Penny" in black over the old value.

1x1 on $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny, rose; *black*.
1 penny on $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny, rose; "

British Guiana. Whitfield King & Co. have a provisional card from this colony. It is the current 3 cent card surcharged ² CENTS, the old value being erased with two bars.

2 cents on 3c., carmine; *black*.

British North Borneo.—(IV. 296.) The 8 cent card has been surcharged ¹ CENT in black.

1 cent on 8 cent, green on white; *black*.

Congo Free State.—(III. 303.) Two new cards of the old design have been issued, the cards being of a different color.

10 centimes, black on dark buff.

15 " " " white.

Mr. Watson is informed that only 3,000 of these were issued.

Curacao.—(VI. 58.) M. Moens is informed that the current $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent cards (numeral) are now printed on sea green cards.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, green on green.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "

Dutch Indies.—(VI. 58.) The $7\frac{1}{2}$ cent card, noted three months ago, is on rose card and not buff.

Germany.—(VI. 44.) The following dates are culled from our exchanges:

5 pfennig, green:

192 a. b. c. f. g. k.

292 b. c. d. g.

392 a. b. i. m.

492 a. g.

5x5 pfennig, green.

192 f.

292 f.

20 para on 10 pf., carmine.

291 f.

M. O. 20 pfennig, blue.

1291.

Great Britain.—(VI.) The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* says that the thick white $\frac{1}{2}$ penny card has been utilized as a blank for patent applications by embossing an oval $7\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp on the back. The application form is printed on the back, and the Comptroller General's address on the front.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red brown on white; $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. brown on reverse.

Italy.—(VI. 18.) The card for the use of the Chamber of Deputies has been somewhat changed. The crown above the arms is different, the flags are missing and the date is changed to 91.

10 centimes, red.

The ordinary card is now dated 92.

10 centimes, red, 92.

Nabha.—(V. 212.) The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna has been surcharged "Service" in black.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, brown and black.

Netherlands.—(VI. 78.) M. Moens has received an unstamped official card 150x100 mm., with wavy border and inscribed "Posterijen Dienstbriefkaart," in two lines.

— black on rose.

Portugal.—(IV. 191.) The new 10 reis card, for a specimen of which we are indebted to E. T. Barrows, is similar to the old issue, with the exception of the stamp, which is of the new type.

10 reis, red lilac.

Servia.—(VI. 78.) The *Philatelic Record* states that a new Postal Union card of 10 paras has been in use since the early part of April. It differs from the previous issue in having the third line in heavier type and the instructions at the bottom in italics. There are also differences in the frame.

10 paras, red on brimstone.

Switzerland.—(VI. 19.) The coat of arms of the Republic having been somewhat modified by a decree issued in December 1889, the stamp on the cards has been altered to conform therewith. The main difference is that the shield is now pointed at the bottom instead of being flattened.

5 (centimes), black. 1.92. 3,840,000.

Wurtemberg.—(IV. 297.) We learn from *La Carte Postale* that the next to the last line for the address is considerably shorter than the last one.

LETTER CARDS.

Bulgaria. The *Revue Philatelique* is informed that 20,000 letter cards of the value of 5 and 15 stotinki are to be issued shortly. They will bear the current stamp and will be manufactured at Sofia. The lower value is for drop letters and the other for those going to another office.

Monaco.—(VI. 19.) The 25 centime card, with the head of Prince Albert, is now in use.

25 centimes, green on rose.

Obock. The French colonial cards have been surcharged for the benefit of collectors and, incidentally, the public.

15 centimes, blue on gray.

25 " " black on rose.

Roumania.—(V. 129.) There is said to be a new letter card in preparation. It is to bear the current adhesive stamp and will be of the value of 5 bani. The color will be black on pearl gray.

TELEGRAPHS.

Canada.—(VI. 98.) From the *Canadian Philatelist* we learn that the color of the 1892 frank of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Co. is olive green. Will some of our Canadian friends favor us with the color of the 1891 issue?

— olive green; 1892.

Great Britain.—(VI. 99.) Two more discoveries are announced by the *Philatelic Record*.

3 sh., slate; plate 1, crown wmk.

5 sh., rose; plate 3, large anchor wmk.

India.—(V. 230.) In addition to the stamps chronicled by us in December there are three higher values of the new type.

2 rupees 8 annas, orange.

5 " " orange brown.

10 " " green.

United States.—(VI. 59.) The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles the 1892 frank of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

— vermilion; 1892.

AUCTION SALES.

We are in receipt of priced catalogues of the Bogert & Durbin's 33d and Albrecht & Witt's 2nd and 3rd sales. The printed prices of the former are a capital idea, and will be continued if sufficient subscriptions at 15 cents for one night, and 25 cents for a two nights' sale can be obtained.

The leading prices realized were as follows:

BOGERT & DURBIN CO., PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 1.

Baltimore, 1 sent, horseman, black, mended.	\$15 00
Periodicals, \$36, canceled with a hole	16 00
" \$48, " " " "	17 50
" \$60, " " " "	21 50
Kidder's Express, 2 cent, black on green, slightly torn.	13 00
\$20 Probate of Will, unperforated	25 00
\$200 U. S. I. R., strip of 3, imperforate	15 00
\$1.00 Proprietary, 1875, unused	18 00
Mobile, 2 cent, black, unused, mended	19 00
British Guiana, 1862, 2 cent, pineapple border.	20 25
Madeira, 1868, 5 reis, imperforate, used	16 50
Nova Scotia, 1 shilling, violet, used	32 60
Spain, 1852, 2 reales	17 25
" 1853, 2 reales	12 25
Tuscany, 2 soldi, used	10 00

ALBRECHT & WITT, NEW YORK, MAY 31, 1892.

New York, 3c., blue, wove paper, unused	\$31 00
Providence, 10c., black, unused	19 00
St. Louis, 10c., (die C)	66 50
1851, 5c., brown, unsevered vertical pair	12 00
1866, 3c., scarlet, unused	16 00
1868, 90c., embossed, used	8 00
90c., " unused	9 25
1870, 24c., " used	25 00

Newspaper Stamps.

1875, \$12, green, unused	\$12 25
\$24, purple, " "	18 50
\$36, red, " "	23 00
\$60, violet, " "	23 25
complete set from 1c. to \$60, perf. proofs	21 00

Department Stamps.

Executive, complete, unused	\$20 00
Justice, " " "	18 00
Navy, " " "	10 56
State, \$5, unused	37 00
" \$10, " "	10 00
" \$20, " "	12 10
" complete set of the four higher values, perforated proofs	22 40

War envelope, 1873, 10c., red on white	15 05
" " 1875, 10c., " "	5 50
" " " another	6 00
" " " still another	5 60
" " " 1c., red on amber	20 50
" " " 6c., " cream	7 50
" " " 12c., " "	9 10
" " " 15c., " "	9 10
" " " 30c., " "	9 25
Revenue, second issue, \$200	46 00
" " \$500	151 00
Proprietary, \$1	11 25
" \$5, proof	13 00
" issue of '78, complete set from 1 to 6c.	14 00

ALBRECHT & WITT, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1892.

1843, New York, 3c., greenish blue glazed paper, used, on original letter	\$10 00
State, \$10, unused	9 05
" \$20, " "	10 25
Envelope, 1860, 10c., green on buff, entire	23 00
Confederate States, Lynchburg, Va., 5c., blue, on original letter	20 00
" " Memphis, 5c., red, two stamps used together on entire cover	10 60
" " Petersburg, 5c., red, on original letter	10 20
Mexico, 1864, head, 2r., blue, "Saltillo," used	18 50
" 1867, 1/2r., black on gray, thin wmk. paper, Gothic surcharge	20 50
" " 1/2r., black on brown, Gothic surcharge	17 25
" " 4r., red on white, Gothic surcharge	12 00
" " 8r., green on brown, Gothic surcharge	15 00

J. W. SCOTT CO., LIMITED, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1892.

United States, 1866, 3c., scarlet, unused	\$12 25
" " State, \$5	35 00
" " \$10	15 00
" " \$20	15 00
British Columbia, 25c., orange, unused	11 05
New Brunswick, 6p., yellow, unused	9 05
Bremen, 7g., yellow, perf., used	12 65
France, 1f., red-vertilion	16 00
Great Britain, £5	16 05
Hanover, 1858, Trefoil, green on yellow, entire used envelope	12 50
St. Vincent, 4d., on 1s., scarlet	11 09
" 2 1/2d., on 4p., brown, with 1/2p., green, on original letter	12 00

U. S. REPLY-PAID POSTAL CARDS.

Henceforth all the contracting countries are bound to issue post cards with paid reply.—*Universal Postal Union Convention adopted at Berne, July 4, 1891.*

POSTAL CARDS WITH REPLY.

The double postal card, the only means yet provided for the payment, in the International Mail Service, of return postage by the sender of a communication, should be ready for sale at United States post offices on July 1st next, and with the large sized postal card introduced by the present administration, quite a long message can be sent and received at a cost of four cents.—*U. S. Official Postal Guide, April.*

DOUBLE POSTAL CARDS.

The matter of getting out double postal cards, which has been for some time considered by the Post Office Department at Washington, has now taken definite form. The Postmaster General some time ago asked the three parties who have at different times had the contract for making postal cards to submit estimates in regard to the cost of the double postal cards. These parties were the Morgan Envelope company of this city, which made the first postal cards used by the government, Woolworth & Ainsworth and Albert Daggett, the present postal card contractor.

The most satisfactory figures were given by the Morgan Envelope company, and the contract has been verbally awarded to them. The Postmaster General has not yet decided how many he will have made as a trial order. At first it was proposed to make the order 12,000,000, and not attempt to supply all the post offices. Mr. Morgan has, however, within a few days received letters from the Department to the effect that they are now thinking of giving a supply to all the post offices in the country, and in that case it will be necessary to make 24,000,000. The machinery has been ordered by the Morgan Envelope company, and work will be begun upon them at the company's factory in this city as soon as the machinery can be made ready and the Post Office Department can furnish the designs.

The probable size of these double postal cards will be $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The card will be folded in the middle and will thus present four surfaces, two on the outside and two on the inside. The outside surfaces are for the addresses and the inside surfaces are for the written messages. The card is perforated at the fold, so that the recipient of the card will tear off the portion sent to him, and then write and address the reply. The cards will be sold at two cents, and the Postmaster General anticipates a large demand for them for commercial and social purposes. There is a good deal of correspondence which consists in asking questions about prices or stocks of goods on hand, and various matters of that kind, where the sender feels delicate about asking the receiver to write a letter and pay the postage on it, and yet he hardly cares to enclose an addressed or stamped envelope, or a two cent postage stamp, for fear of offending the sensitiveness of the party whom he addresses. Whatever business there may be of this sort will be accommodated by this double postal card, and the expense to the sender for his own card and the reply will be no more than the postage on a letter. It seems, therefore, that there may be considerable public convenience in this new departure of the Post Office Department.

As Springfield had the first contract for the manufacture of postal cards, it is gratifying to local pride that a Springfield firm is to have the production of this latest development which has been reached in the postal card evolution.—*Springfield Union*, May 23.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING DOUBLE OR REPLY POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1892.

Sealed proposals are invited, and will be received at this Department until 12 m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of June, 1892, for furnishing double or reply postal cards, for domestic and foreign use, in such numbers as may be called for up to September 30th, 1893. Proposals may be made on the blank forms provided for the purpose by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Double or Reply Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified; otherwise, they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposal, with full specifications and samples of the paper of which the cards are to be made, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JOHN WANAMAKER, *Postmaster General*.

The sizes of both the international and domestic cards are to be the same, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches for each

half of the card, or 5 by 7 for the whole card. The paper is to be light blue and of the quality now used for the medium size domestic card. The design of the domestic reply card will be much like that of the small and large single card now in use, with appropriate lettering; the design of the international reply card will be similar to that of the present international single card, and each of the two designs will have ornamental borders. The Department has already advertised for proposals, and a contract will be entered upon with the successful bidder the first of July. How long after that it will take to prepare the necessary working plates, or to get the necessary paper made and accepted and other preparations finished cannot accurately be estimated, but it seems probable that the cards will be issued in the last of August, or the first of September.—*H. M. Sperry*, June.

Elisha Morgan has returned from Washington, where he has been consulting the Post Office Department officials concerning the contract for double or return postal cards which was awarded the Morgan Envelope company. The question of the color of the stamp has not been decided, and there has been a dispute over the size. The latter question has been practically decided, and the size will probably be $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The stock on which the two cards are printed is cut half through at the fold, so that the unused one can be detached and returned with an answer. The contract calls for 12,000,000 cards, to be distributed among the post offices. The experiment has proved successful in Europe, although there is only a limited demand for the cards.—*Springfield Republican*, June 23.

To be Continued.

THE NEW HAVEN ENVELOPE.



Sometime about 1845, E. A. Mitchell, the postmaster at New Haven, Connecticut, took the responsibility of issuing stamped envelopes for the accommodation of those patrons of his office who found it inconvenient to bring their letters to the office during business hours to prepay them in cash. The die was a simple handstamp, and was impressed in red ink, and each stamp was signed by Mr. Mitchell.

In May, 1871, a cut specimen of this stamp was discovered by William P. Brown, in an old collection and is now, I believe, the property of J. W. Scott. A few re-impressions from the original die were made, in 1871, by Mr. Mitchell and signed, which are the specimens met with in collections. These are quite scarce, bringing some \$30 when offered for sale. The die is said to be in the possession of the New Haven Colonial Historical Society.

The above cut specimen remained the only known original impression of this stamp until about 1886, when R. C. Fagan, of Middletown, Connecticut, discovered an uncut specimen among a lot of old envelopes belonging to his grandfather. The stamp was very much faded, and C. H. Mekeel, who purchased the stamp from Mr. Fagan, undertook to restore it, on the advice of some friend. The application of sulphate of iron, however, practically spoiled the stamp, only the mere outlines being legible. The signature, which was not experimented with, is quite distinct. This envelope was sold at auction for \$193, but has since been repurchased by Mr. Mekeel, we believe.

And now another specimen has come to light. On May 11th and 12th, in Philadelphia, occurred a sale of autographs. Among the purchasers was E. B. Sterling, who secured a large number of lots, among which was one containing nine letters of Professor Silliman, of Yale College. The price paid for the lot was ten cents. The letters remained untouched for a month, when upon sorting them out, Mr. Sterling discovered folded away inside one of them this New Haven envelope. The letter was dated October 20, 1845, and was addressed to Francis Markoe, Jr., Washington City. The stamp is printed in red, on a light blue envelope, measuring 131 x 83 mm. The

signature is in blue ink. The stamp is absolutely perfect, the postmark being in the lower left corner of the envelope. By the side of the stamp is "Due 5," the rate to Washington being ten cents, as it was just over 300 miles.

Mr. Sterling is certainly to be congratulated on his good fortune, and we have no fears but what his bank account will be considerably increased when he parts with it. E. A. Holton estimates its value to be \$1,000. We bought some autographs at that very sale, through Mr. Sterling, but, alas, passed over the college professor's as not worth considering.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

The third edition of H. F. Ketcheson's Catalogue of Canadian Stamps is now on sale. It has been carefully revised and corrected, and is indispensable to collectors of the stamps of our northern cousins. A considerable increase in the prices of many of the stamps is noted, especially among the revenues. Better fill up your sets while you can do so reasonably.

The *Philatelic Journal of America* has bought a new dress, and proposes to keep at the top. A series of articles by President Tiffany on the Torres counterfeits is commenced, and is illustrated with enlarged cuts of the stamps in question. The articles will extend over several months. Photographic reproductions of the entire set of forgeries are given, as well as of a double sheet of the Fredericksburg local. The first instalment of a translation of M. Moens' work on the stamps of Spain is one of the features of this month's issue. The subscription price of the paper has been raised to \$1.00.

"Pro bono A. P. A." seems to be the motto of the *Post Office*. The latest from Mr. Davison's fertile brain is a free advertisement of the Association which he proposes to insert in its reading columns for one year. It sets forth in the following words the advantages of membership:

"ARE YOU A MEMBER?"

"The American Philatelic Association is composed of stamp collectors in all parts of the world. One of its departments is for the exchange of stamps; another, for the purchase of new issues at a fraction over their face value; another, for detecting counterfeits; while its foreign exchange, literature exchange and library are privileges open to all members. The Association publishes a monthly magazine, the *American Philatelist*, which is sent to all members. The cost of membership is \$3.50 for the first year. After the first year the cost is only \$2.50 a year, this including one dollar for a share of stock. The Association has now over five hundred members. It is the largest society of stamp collectors in America, and one of the largest in the world. All collectors are invited to join. Application blanks will be furnished by the publishers of this paper."

A reduced fac simile of the stock certificate accompanies the advertisement, and the publishers of the *Post Office* offer to furnish an electrotype of it to any editor who will insert the "ad" for the same time free of cost. This is certainly very generous in Messrs. Gremmel & Davison, and the convention should take some notice of it this summer.

"The Stamps of Portuguese India" is the title of an interesting and valuable article just commenced in the *Monthly Journal*. But little authentic history has been published concerning these stamps, and Messrs. Harrison and Napier will have the thanks of collectors for the task they have undertaken. The article on the surcharged stamps of the native states of Malacca is brought to a close, considerable additional information being given which has been collected since the last number was issued.

From the *London Philatelist* we learn that the Trustees of the British Museum have appointed E. D. Bacon to classify and arrange the Tapling collection. The work will probably extend over several years, and could not be put in better hands.

The following will explain itself, and we are glad to insert it:

"£10 REWARD.

"Lost—Between the 28th April and the 2nd May, 1892, a 'circular' 4 cents first issue British Guiana postage stamp.

"This stamp is pale yellow in color, and although it has hardly any margin, the impression is very good and clear. It was attached to an entire letter-sheet, which is addressed to John Kennedy, Esq., and the letter is signed Hugh Greene, and is believed to be dated December 31st, 1850.

"Anyone having the stamp shown to him is requested to communicate at once with the advertiser, and meanwhile to retain possession of the specimen.

"Anyone purchasing the said stamp will be buying stolen property.

"The above reward will be paid by the undersigned for the recovery of the stamp in good condition. E. D. BACON.

"41 Seething Lane, London, E. C., 4th May, 1892."

It seems that Mr. Ketcheson is no longer to be the sole publisher of a Canadian stamp catalogue. L. M. Staebler, the publisher of the *Canadian Philatelist*, sends us the first edition of a catalogue compiled by him, which covers the same ground. The publisher acknowledges that the work is not complete, and announces that work will be commenced on the second edition immediately. The cut provisionals are to be treated separately in another work, shortly. The prices in this catalogue vary greatly from those in Ketcheson's, and either one or the other of the two publishers must be way off. We refer more particularly to the revenues.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—*American*: Phil. Fraud Reporter, Essex Co. Phil., (May); Eastern Phil.,

Phil. Tribune, Western Phil., Postal Card, Printers' Ink, New York Stamp, Missouri Phil., Quaker City Phil., Ohio Stamp News, Phil. Era, Detroit Phil., Phil. Jour. of Am., Chicago Stamp News, Canadian Phil., Southern Phil., Eagle Phil., Essex Co. Phil., Monthly Visitor, Long Island Phil., Dominion Phil., Am. Jour. of Phil., Post Office, Washington Phil., (June). *Foreign*: Vindin's Phil. Monthly, Revista Filatelica, (April); London Phil., Monthly Jour.,

Stamp Coll., Phil. Record, L'Annonce Timbrologique, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Le Col. de Timbres-Poste, La Carte Postale, Revue Philatelique, La Timbrologie Egyptienne, Boersen Courier, Gazeta Postal, Il Collezionista, La Filatelia, (May); Stamp Coll. Monthly, Stamp News, Phil. Chronicle and Advertiser, Boersen Courier, Le Timbre, Phil. Monthly News, L'Union des Timbrophiles, Phil. Jour. of Great Britain, Postwertzeichen-Kunde, (June.)

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—(Branch of American Philatelic Association).—Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 3 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage. For information address the Secretary, box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, P. O. box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Special meeting, held June 2d, 1892, was called to order by the President, at 8:30 P. M., with the following members present: Aug. Dejonge, R. F. Albrecht, A. Schindler, Henry Clotz, Oscar Dejonge, R. Benary, Dr. G. Odendall, F. C. Vehslage.

A communication was received from the President of the A. P. A., and as we could not wait for our regular meeting, our President decided to hold a special meeting. The Secretary read the letter as follows:

"AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

"PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

"ST. LOUIS, MO., May 24th, 1892.

"Mr. Dejonge, President Staten Island Society:

"DEAR SIR: I enclose you a partial list of the gentlemen whom we desire to have act upon the committee to arrange for an exhibition of stamps at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago.

"It is proposed to have a General Committee, whose duties will consist mainly in carrying out the plans of other committees in this immediate vicinity. I am able only to furnish a partial list of this committee, as I desire to have the other members of it selected by the collectors in the various localities. The Executive Committee will do the larger part of the work of soliciting stamps for exhibition, arranging them, etc., and the Hanging Committee will arrange and manage the exhibition at Chicago.

"I beg you will nominate a committee of three members to represent your society in the General Committee, their chairman to be also a member of the Executive Committee, and notify me of your appointments at once, in order that these appointments may be published in the next number of the Society's Journal. Yours truly,

JOHN K. TIFFANY, President,
American Philatelic Association."

On motion duly seconded the following nominations were in order:

Mr. Henry Clotz, Chairman,
Aug. Dejonge,
R. F. Albrecht.

Upon vote the three gentlemen were duly elected as a committee of three to represent this society at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago. The Chairman was authorized to inform immediately Mr. Tiffany of the nomination.

112th regular meeting held June 15th, 1892, was called to order by the President, at 8 o'clock, with the following members present: August Dejonge, Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, Albert Schindler, Robert S. Lehman, Oscar Dejonge, F. Wm. Hahn, Dr. G. Odendall, and Frederick C. Vehslage.

Mr. Schindler, Jr., was present as guest.

The minutes of the 111th regular meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. Clotz proposed for membership, Messrs. V. Gurdji, M. H. Newmark and Chas. E. Wade. Mr. Albrecht proposed Mr. Apolph Leinhardt; Mr. Dejonge proposed Mr. Edward W. Heusinger. All referred to the Executive Committee.

The following gentlemen were balloted for and declared unanimously elected members of this Society: Dr. Henry F. Koester, Messrs. T. S. Clark, Luther W. Mott, Allen R. Hughes and Alfred L. Holman.

The Executive Committee being unable to report on the application of Mr. Kuntz, it was laid over until the next regular meeting.

Messrs. E. W. Heusinger, Joseph Rechert and H. E. Deats sent their photographs, which were accepted with thanks and ordered placed in the Society's album.

The President called attention to the fact that volume 1 of the S. I. P. S. photograph album was filled, and as Mr. Henry Clotz had the honor of presenting this one, he should be allowed the double honor of presenting Vol. II. (Applause.)

Additions to the library were received in the shape of a bound Vol. I. of the *Post Office*, presented by Mr. Gremmel, a bound Vol. II. of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, presented by Mr. J. W. Scott, and the *Postal Card* for May. The Society return their thanks for these acceptable gifts.

Through the kindness of Mr. B. Neumogen, Mr. Gerrit V. Lansing and Rev. Mr. Holman, the Society's counterfeit album received numerous good specimens of counterfeit stamps. For which the Society says "Thank you."

An invitation from the Twin City Philatelic Society was read, inviting us to participate with them in celebrating their 4th anniversary. A telegram was immediately dispatched, containing regrets and good wishes.

Upon motion the following resolution was adopted:

All members of this Society who wish to have their stamps examined, as to their genuineness, can have it done free of charge, providing return postage is inclosed. All others will have to pay according to the rates which the committee may decide upon.

Messrs. Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht and J. W. Scott were appointed as Examining Committee.

Two of our members, Dr. G. Odendall and Hugo Kessler, will, in a few days, sail for Europe. The

Society wish them a pleasant and prosperous voyage and a safe return.

The meeting adjourned at 9:15 P. M., to the garden, where we passed, until late, a very enjoyable time with our friend and member, Mr. Hahn, from Louisville, Ky.

The next regular meeting will be held July 20th, 1892.

F. C. VEHLAGE, *Secretary*.

SAN ANTONIO PHILATELIC CLUB.—(Branch of the American Philatelic Association).—Second meeting, held June 17th, 1892, in the room of the Alamo City Philatelic Society, came to order at 8:20 P. M., with President Major C. E. Dutton in the chair and the following members in attendance: Messrs. Charles H. Huberich, Chas. J. Rossy, Albert Steves, F. Hensel, and Edward W. Heusinger.

Those present as visitors were: Messrs. J. P. Craig, I. N. Fitzpatrick, B. Mackensen, A. B. Frankel, Henry Callen, Edward T. Brotze, Thomas Teugg, Julius Jenny and Mr. F. Mosebach, editor of the *Daily Express*.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

All members reported having received their Certificates of Stock.

A complaint was made by Exchange Superintendent Huberich, stating that Sales Manager H. I. Calman fails to answer communications addressed to him in regard to the Sales Department of the A. P. A.

Article IV. of the Constitution was amended to read as follows: "The regular meetings of the Club shall be held in the city of San Antonio, on the last Thursday evening in the month of December in each year."

After a discussion and transaction of minor business of local importance, the meeting adjourned at 8:30 P. M., to view the large postage stamp collection of Mr. Albert Steves, containing over 7,000 varieties, the rare collection of Mr. Julius Jenny, and the only postal and letter card collection in the South, the property of Edward W. Heusinger.

The next regular meeting will be held on the evening of Thursday, December 29th, 1892.

EDWARD W. HEUSER, *Secretary-Treasurer*,
P. O. Box 597, San Antonio, Texas.

CHICAGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—The 137th regular meeting, held on the evening of June 2d, was called to order in the presence of nine members. The resignation of A. B. S. DeWolfe was accepted; also that of B. Abraham, tabled from last meeting. Bills were received from the Secretary and from Keen & DeLange.

After an exhibition of rarities, by Mr. Holman, meeting adjourned at 10:10 P. M.

The 138th regular meeting, held June 16th, was attended by seven members, Vice-President Toppan in the chair.

Communication from P. M. Wolsieffer was read, announcing the birth of a daughter.

An invitation was received to the banquet of the "Twin City Philatelic Society," occurring June 15th, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. R. Lanz, Alexandria, S. D., was elected to membership. After an hour of conversation and inspection of stamps, meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

Until further notice, meetings of the C. P. S. will be held at 191 S. Clark St., Room 7.

C. E. SEVERN, *Secretary*,
448 Racine Ave.

ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, Major C. E. Dutton; Secretary, Charles H. Huberich.

Twenty-fourth regular meeting, held June 17th, 1892, came to order at 8:45 P. M.

President Major C. E. Dutton in the chair, and ten members and five visitors in attendance.

Communications of Messrs. H. Muenzenberger and W. H. Patterson declining membership read and accepted.

Messrs. A. B. Frankel, and A. E. Hayden, of San Antonio, were unanimously elected active members, and Messrs. I. A. Zug, Henry P. Lichte and Gustave J. Luhn were unanimously elected corresponding members.

The Society then elected Mr. J. B. Moens, of Brussels, Belgium, an honorary member.

Mr. Del Deweeze was dropped for non-payment of dues.

Several donations of stamps and journals were made by Messrs. Seiler, Heusinger and Mackensen.

Collections of Messrs. Steves, Jermy and Heusinger were shown.

Meeting adjourned at 10:45 P. M.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH, *Secretary*,
P. O. Box 640, San Antonio, Texas.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.—April Report, 1892.

New members: J. N. B. Newton, London, S. W.; W. Hadlow, Torrenham; J. Rose Troup, Exeter; J. B. Main, Hamilton, N. B.; E. F. Whitby, Livorno, Italy; W. A. Merzbacker, Buenos Aires; C. Barkowska, Buenos Aires; J. Simonds, Glasgow; F. S. Cooper, Belfast.

Messrs. Chas. Brown, Tennessee, U. S. A., and F. A. Scharf, Joketa, Saxony, have been appointed Deputies for their respective countries. Arrangements are now being completed for extending the exchange circuit to Germany, that with France having proved very satisfactory. An analysis of the monthly exchange packet returns has been published, showing a grand total of \$7,215.75 from July, 1889, to December, 1891, an all round monthly average of \$240.50, the average having arisen from \$95, in 1889, to \$351, in 1891; the highest monthly total being \$562.60, in November, 1891. A free circulating library has been started, and donations of books, pamphlets and periodicals will be very welcome.

The I. P. U. now numbers 230 members.

S. F. BICKERS, *Secretary and Treasurer*,
Hillview, Clifton, Bristol, England.
C. Brown, *Deputy U. S. A.*, Box 354, Nashville, Tenn.

An important move has been made in the Chicago Philatelic Society, by the presentation of a resolution to so amend its constitution as to make of it a purely local body. As the writer understands the proposition, the society would not at all bar out those not A. P. A. members, but would do away with passive membership, thereby reducing its numbers largely, but not diminishing its usefulness. In case of a marked reduction in A. P. A. dues, the bulk of the C. P. S. would doubtless be members of the larger society. The change is not a certainty, but there are a number of the most prominent members who are very earnest in advocating it.

The address of the President and the report of the Secretary should receive a very careful reading, for they contain information which is of great consequence to all.

As Mr. Leland is away from the city, and Mr. Bradt will attend the Convention, the August number must be prepared early. Members and advertisers should hear this in mind.

S. L.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

ALVAH DAVISON writes us that he expects to be at the convention, and that if he is busy, business may take care of itself for a while. A party will probably go from New York. Frank H. Burt, of Newton, Mass., informs us that he will probably be there also. Mr. Burt is an expert short hand writer, being the official reporter for two counties in Massachusetts, and it seems to us that it would be a good idea to have him report the proceedings for us. Will members who intend to be present kindly send their names to the editor, before the 25th of July, in order that the names may be printed in the August paper.

THE question of the consolidation of the various national societies is soon to be brought directly to each member of the various societies. A call for a mail vote on the question is being circulated in the three leading societies (A. P. A., W. P. U., P. S. of A.) and those members of each who are in favor of it should send in a postal card to the Secretary of the society, or societies, of which they are members, stating that such is their wish. The following form, which is published in the *Post Office*, will secure uniformity:

"June.....1892.

"To the Official Board of the.....(here insert name of society).

"I hereby request that a vote be taken on the question of consolidating the American Philatelic Association, the Western Philatelic Union, and the Philatelic Society of America.

Name

No.....

The question will certainly be brought up at our coming convention, a motion to that effect being published in our columns this month, and stockholders will do well to instruct their proxies on the question.

Look over the list of societies published in our last month's issue and see how numerous the "national" or "international" societies are getting to be. And yet what do the majority of them amount to? Can a "national" society which has a membership of less than 300 do very much, when the dues are placed at 25 cents, of which over half goes to the official paper? With an income of about \$30 a year the necessary expenses of the various departments must be met, etc. We have seen mention also of a society where the dues are only 5 cents. Could our dues be fixed at \$1.00, there is but little doubt that we should receive a large accession to our membership. The last annual report of the Treasurer shows that our expenses during the year were some \$1,200, of which \$245 was on account of the exchange books lost in Denver. Now with a membership of less than 1000 it would not be possible to reduce our dues to any extent. So the sooner we consolidate, the sooner our dues can be reduced.

THE attention of society secretaries is called to the fact that Mr. Hobbs will be absent in Europe for the next three months, and all reports for publication in the *AMERICAN PHILATELIST* should be sent to the Chairman of the Literary Board, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

AT the conference of postmasters, recently held in Washington, the following resolution was offered by Postmaster Wills, of Nashville:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this conference that two styles of special delivery envelopes be furnished by the Post Office Department, bearing the Special Delivery stamp and the two cent postage stamp; that the size of said envelopes should be one fourth of an inch longer and one fourth of an inch wider than the ordinary letter envelope and the ordinary official envelope, and that said envelope should be blood-red in color."

The last clause was amended so that it should read "of some conspicuous design or color," and the resolution was adopted. The idea is a capital one, and we trust it will be adopted by the Department. Another recommendation of the conference was that a linen-lined registration envelope, with embossed stamp, be provided for transmitting coin, or other heavy matter. We are way behind other countries in this respect.

W. C. S.

IN Mekeel's *Weekly Stamp News* of June 22 there is contained a report of a committee appointed by the St. Louis Philatelic Society, a part of which follows:

"After much consideration your committee has deemed this an appropriate time to discuss the advantages that are open to the American Philatelic Association by selecting a well established philatelic journal that would be willing to devote sufficient space for the use of the Association, and dispense with the present official organ. Should the matter be properly presented, no doubt some representative paper would be willing to set apart necessary space for the use of the Association, and satisfactory arrangements would be made at a nominal cost. It is not improbable that there are periodicals which would consent to represent the Association free of charge; and, still better, it is possible that there are parties who would pay for the privilege. Numerous advantages would result from such a change.

"Your committee recognize at least six papers that are published in the United States which would do credit to the Association. They enjoy circulations which would be of benefit to the A. P. A., and their reports, read by a number infinitely greater than the present membership, would result in an increase of membership, besides reducing the expenses of the Association. Although this matter was agitated at one time, the opposition to it was principally on account of the means employed by a certain paper to

secure its appointment as official organ. Respectfully submitted, I. A. MEKEEL, Chairman."

It is not my object to urge either the retention, or the discontinuance of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST. I simply wish to again place the matter before the members of the Association and urge them most earnestly to give the matter careful consideration before the convention, and to so instruct their proxies, in case they cannot be present in person, that no action will be taken this time of which they will have reason to immediately repent. If it is best for the Association financially, or in other ways, to give up its own organ, I have not one word to say against such action. I shall lay down the burden of management no less willingly than I took it up. I have only the interests of the Association at heart. If during the last eighteen months the journal has not satisfied its readers, if it has not accomplished the object intended, if the labors of the Literary Board have not been appreciated, no words of mine at this time will change the situation. Facts are facts, business is business, and pure sentiment must be laid aside. The difficulties of the task before us have not been understood by many; they have judged simply of the results produced. After all, it is by these that our work must stand or fall. Again, if the Association is too poor to support an organ of its own, it ought not to have one.

It is an interesting fact that this proposition for a change emanates from the St. Louis Society, and that one of the Messrs. Mekeel is Chairman of the committee which recommends it. It is almost a certainty that the *Philatelic Journal of America* will be strongly urged for the official organ of the A. P. A. There is nothing wrong in this. At the same time, if Mr. Mekeel wishes success, he will work for it. That he is doing so is evidenced by the large number of new applications for membership secured and sent in by him this month. The members of the A. P. A. are shrewd enough to see what all this means.

Are they ready to accept the result? Only those who are stockholders in the Association can vote at the coming convention. If any are interested in the decision of this question, by sending the sum of *one dollar* to the Secretary they will secure the right to vote upon it.

Let me repeat, with the greatest earnestness, that in writing as I have done I am not actuated by any feeling of hostility, either personal or otherwise, toward the Messrs. Mekeel, or the P. J. of A. I should take the same position were the present combination of circumstances transferred from St. Louis to Chicago, New York, Boston, or any other city.

While I write this under the head of "Editorial Comment," I am personally responsible for it, nor do I represent it to be the attitude of other members of the Literary Board. Samuel Leland,

IN connection with the proposed abolishment of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST the question of finance will be a very important one. Every member probably knows that the Literary Board receive fifty cents per member of the A. P. A. to cover his subscription to the journal. These subscriptions, with outside subscriptions and other receipts, have not been sufficient to pay all expenses. There will be a deficit of one hundred dollars, or more. A very careful report will be published in the August number and read at the Convention, showing precisely the condition of the paper for the last eighteen months. It would have been well, could it have appeared in this number, but at this time it could not have been made as complete as it ought to be. It seemed best to me to mention the matter just now, so that the members might have some idea of the real state of things, and be better guided in preparing their instructions to their proxies. The question of the support of the journal, as well as that of the reduction of dues, are vital. In case of absence from the Convention, each may have a voice in its decisions, if a stockholder, by sending a proxy. S. L.

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Supplementary.]

Four more societies have been heard from and are here given, the answers being numbered as in the May number.

- XXXVI. (1.) Mansfield Philatelic Society.
 (2.) We accept members anywhere.
 (3.) Jan. 13th, 1892.
 (4.) 15 active, 1 corresponding member.
 (5.) John Wills, Jr., Mansfield, Mass.
 (6.) Sale and exchange of stamps, essays on philately, and a good circulating library.
- XXXVII. (1.) St. Louis Philatelic Society.
 (2.) Local.
 (3.) July 17th, 1886.
 (4.) 35 active, 10 corresponding members.

- (5.) W. F. Mueninghaus, 2618 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

- XXXVIII. (1.) United Philatelic Association.
 (2.) International.
 (3.) Oct. 1st, 1891.
 (4.) 59.
 (5.) Chas. W. Burnham, 32 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.
 (6.) Philatelic library, exchange and sales departments, official organ, and low rates.

- XXXIX. (1.) Worcester Co. Philatelic Association.
 (2.) Is resting in a dormant condition.
 (3.) Edwin H. Marble, Box 641, Worcester, Mass.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

*Organized Sept. 14, 1886. Incorporated Jan. 20, 1892.)**President*, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 58 Cedar St., New York City.*International Sec'y*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 18 East 23rd st., New York City.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, Port Washington, Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, HENRY COLLIN, 18 East 23d St., New York City.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 104 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, Auburn, Cal.*Board of Trustees*, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.*Literary Board*, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 381 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADY and SAMUEL LE LAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the Members of the American Philatelic Association:

GENTLEMEN:—The Seventh Annual Convention of our Association is to be held at Niagara Falls, on Monday, August 15th, 1892, at such place as the Committee on Arrangements shall designate. I have appointed Messrs. L. A. Mekeel, of St. Louis, W. C. Stone, of Springfield, and H. G. Strong, of Rochester, as the committee, and Mr. Mekeel will visit Niagara Falls, make the arrangements and announce them in this number. The Convention will be called to order at 10 A. M., promptly. It is of sufficient importance to make it worth your while to be present in person, or represented by proxy. In a few days you will receive, if entitled to vote at the election, a blank form of vote and of the necessary proxy, with full instructions. If you merely desire to vote for officers for the coming year, you may fill up the form of vote, or make another in the same form, and mail it, enclosed in an envelope marked "ballot," enclosed in another directed to the "Committee on Credentials of the American Philatelic Association," in care of the hotel designated for the place of meeting of the Association by the Committee of Arrangements, or you may send it to any member who you know will attend, to be delivered to the committee; but in all cases it must be in the sealed envelope marked "ballot." If you desire further to be represented in all the transactions of the Convention, you may fill out the form of proxy sent you, or another in similar form, and deliver it to the party you wish to represent you. If you wish to give this party the privilege of voting for you at the election, you must add such a provision to the proxy, and he will then fill in the names and sign a ballot in due form, when he gets to the Convention, and sign it for you.

You will observe:

First, that in order to vote you must be a stockholder and have paid for a share of stock, as the Association is now incorporated.

Second, that your ballot must be in the form prescribed, though not necessarily on the blank furnished, and must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "American Philatelic Association ballot."

Third, that it must reach the Committee on Credentials before noon of August 15th, 1892, at Niagara Falls.

I am sorry to be obliged again to call the attention of members to the fact that it is necessary to become

a stockholder at once, as the vote of the incorporators permitting all persons then members to subscribe will cease to have any effect as soon as the Convention meets, unless extended by a vote of the then shareholders. I am quite well aware that the disorganization of our affairs consequent on the reorganization and incorporation of our Association during the past year has not been very encouraging, but we expect to take a new start after the Convention and with a new complement of officers and full organization we may expect a new prosperity. I understand that the movement to unite several of the present associations in one promises to succeed beyond the expectations of the movers. I am informed that a movement will be made to reduce the dues, to establish two exchange departments, so that members can have either form they wish; and I sincerely trust that from those named for the office by the members the new board will be able to select managers that will make this department satisfactory to all.

The new board will endeavor to see to it that the apathy that has been the necessary result of incorporating shall not last any longer. If we can increase our membership, as we undoubtedly shall, members will find that all the departments will be just so much improved. You cannot have a good exchange department with only a few members; you cannot have a good paper without more subscribers to pay for it, and you cannot expect good service from any department that has not patrons enough to make the officer in charge feel that there is an interest in it. I appeal to all our old members again, therefore, to take their shares of stock and aid in the reformation and re-establishment of the old A. P. A., under the new form of incorporation, with full confidence that we shall have a much better association than we have ever had, if only we improve our opportunity, which we have not done this past year.

You will observe that we have also made a new departure in asking members to suggest on their ballots names for offices filled by the Board, thus asking each of you to take a more active part than heretofore in our administration.

Some discontent has been expressed that the Committee on the proposed exhibition next year at Chicago has not been sooner announced. I desire to say that most of the gentlemen who will have the work to do have been informed that they would be asked to act long since, and that plans have been in discussion for some time. It will not take long to

actually do the work, and it was considered desirable to have the plan nearly perfected before the committee was appointed. Besides, I desired that all members should have an opportunity to become stockholders before appointing them formally, and that the incorporation should become an accomplished fact, in order that the Association might act as a recognized legal body. A number of the gentlemen I have asked to act on the committee have not yet signified their acceptance, and others have not yet qualified as stockholders. I deem it best, however, to say now that there will be a General Committee, whose duties will be to assist the Executive and Hanging Committee, by attending to matters in their immediate neighborhood. This committee includes all the members of the other committees. By the vote of the last Convention the President and Secretaries of the Association are to hold the same offices *ex officio* in the committees. The committees will be composed as follows:

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman (ex officio), John K. Tiffany, St. Louis.
 Vice-Chairman (ex officio), Albert R. Rogers, New York.
 Vice Chairman (ex officio), A. L. Holman, Chicago.
 General Secretary (ex officio), Millard F. Walton, Philadelphia.
 Foreign Secretary (ex officio), Joseph Rechert, Hoboken.
 Chicago: A. L. Holman, S. B. Bradt, Samuel Leland, W. G. H. Janssen, James R. Chapman.
 New York: A. R. Rogers, G. H. Watson, Chas. Gregory, J. Walter Scott, Henry Clotz, G. B. Calman, Aug. Dejonge, R. F. Albrecht, F. W. Hunter and Julius Adenaw.
 Flemington: H. E. Deats.
 Providence: A. Dawson and Col. F. F. Olney.
 Boston: E. A. Holton, W. C. Van Derlip.
 Worcester: W. L. Brown.
 Springfield: W. C. Stone.
 Philadelphia: R. C. H. Brock, E. B. Hanes.
 Pittsburgh: E. Doehlin.
 Baltimore: J. W. Schaefer, C. J. Taylor.
 Washington: C. F. Rothfuchs.
 Savannah: Emil J. Rall.
 Charleston: I. B. Cohen.
 Galveston: Maj. C. E. Dutton.
 Cincinnati: A. G. Spencer.
 St. Louis: C. H. Mekeel.
 Detroit: A. H. Crittenden.
 San Francisco: W. E. Loy, W. Sellschopp.
 Other members appointed by the various societies invited to co operate will be added.

HANGING COMMITTEE.

A. L. Holman, Chairman; S. B. Bradt, Secretary; Samuel Leland, W. G. H. Janssen, James R. Chapman.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Albert R. Rogers, Chairman; H. E. Deats, Secretary; G. H. Watson, Treasurer; Chas. Gregory; W. C. Van Derlip; Henry Clotz, of the Staten Island Society; G. B. Calman, of the National Society; J. W. Scott, of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

The forms of ballot and proxy are as follows:

BALLOT.

I, 1892.
 following Directors of the American Philatelic Asso-

ciation, for the year 1892-93, it being my desire that each should hold the office designated after his name:

..... President,
 Vice-President,
 Secretary,
 Treasurer,
 International Secretary.

I also vote for the following Trustees:

I further recommend the appointment of the following persons to the several minor offices:

A. P. A. No.

PROXY.

Know all Men by these Presents,
 That I hereby constitute and appoint

..... of the American Philatelic Association, my attorney and agent, for me and in my name, place and stead, to do and perform all acts, and to vote upon all questions, at the convention of the American Philatelic Association, to be held in 1892, as fully and with like effect as I might do if personally present, with power to substitute any other member in his stead for the same purposes.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this, day of 1892.

Witness present:

I trust we shall all continue together for another year, and shall have the pleasure of welcoming to our numbers many of our old associates and many of our friends who have heretofore held aloof.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

JUNE, 1892.

Out of a membership of nearly 525, up to date, many have failed to subscribe to the capital stock of the Association. This ought not to be, and I can only attribute it to neglect on the part of the members. I trust that the remaining members of the Association who have not subscribed, will do so at once. The Official Board were authorized to incorporate the society and have done so at an outlay of considerable time and expense, and I hope you will appreciate their efforts in your behalf and subscribe to the stock.

The stock is one dollar per share, full paid, and you will probably never be called on again for any further assessment; the fund created is at the disposition of the members of the society who are stockholders. After September 1st, 1892, no one can be a member without being a stockholder, and no person can vote at the coming election unless his name appears in the books of the Association as a stockholder. Every member should read the address of President John K. Tiffany, in our June number, where can be obtained full information as to your rights as stock-

holders, the manner of voting, etc. No member should fail to read the address over carefully. I have no doubt before August 1st I shall be in receipt of the major part of the members' subscriptions to the stock, as I do not believe this appeal will be in vain.

The Association seems to be entering upon a new era of prosperity; requests for application blanks have been coming in upon me, and last month (June) I mailed no less than fifty application blanks. St. Louis members have sent me a large number of applications for this number. The Twin City Philatelic Society, of Pittsburgh, have promised me some applications and have sent me already two reinstatements and one application for publication this month. This is the sort of work that counts, and should be emulated by all desiring the success of the Association. We are climbing up, and nothing but a landslide can send us back again. There is no reason why the American Philatelic Association should not be the largest society of its character in the world, and it rests with you solely, fellow members, to make it so. See if my report for August cannot contain at least twenty-five applications. We ought to have fifty, and I will not kick, if you make it one hundred. I am just as willing to do the work for 10,000 members as I am for 1000, and if you raise the number to 2,000 only, I will guarantee that this society can get along on less dues, and just as harmoniously as it has for the past year. If you have any suggestions to offer, the volumes of our journal are specially open for you on all subjects of interest to the members and should be patronized by members at all times.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

- FR. WM. H. HAHN, P. O. Box 501, Louisville, Ky.
A. G. GARDNER, 2 Torrington Square, London, W. C., England.
ALFRED L. HOLMAN, The Temple, La Salle and Monroe Sts., Chicago, Ill.
GEO. A. BATES, Phelps, N. Y.
LEROY D. WALKER, Grants, Sherman Co., Oregon.
W. H. NIENSTEDT, 121 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

RESIGNATIONS

Received and to be accepted regularly, in 30 days, if not objected to:

1175 W. G. JERREMS, JR.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

126 CHARLES I. THAYER.

REINSTATED.

- 666 GEORGE W. RODE.
396 GUSTAVE LUHN,
595 W. M. BIDDLE.
908 GLOGAU, EMIL.

NEW MEMBERS.

- 1183 DOURSON, A., British Post Office, Constantinople, Turkey.
1184 CAMERON, HOWARD, 616 D St., Tacoma, Washington.
1185 WEST, HENRY T., JR., Room 159, New Insurance Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
1186 VON UTASSY, G. W., Elizabeth City, N. C.
1187 REIMERS, C. D., Iowa City, Iowa.
1188 APPUSUNDARAM, N., 33 Coral Merchant Pillay St., Madras, E. I.

APPLICATIONS.

- HAZEN, D. E., Thonotosassa, Fla.
References: Henry Gremmel, C. H. Mekeel.
Guarantor: E. E. Hazen.
FRISBY, OTIS I., Lena, Ill.
References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.
SUTRO, CHARLES, JR., 408 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.
References: Fred. S. Kordt, W. A. Cooper.
ALTHOUSE, HORACE STEVENSON, 1008 Elm St., Reading, Pa.
References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.
DALBEY, JAMES M., 49 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
References: E. Doeblin, R. D. Book.
To take effect September 1, 1892.
TOPPAN, GEORGE L., 138 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
FLACHSKAMM, LOUIS, 925 La Salle St., St. Louis, Mo.
References: I. A. Mekeel, H. Flachskamm.
PLESSE, CHARLES F., Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
References: G. D. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.
Guarantor: C. H. Mekeel.
HUSSMAN, C. E., 2736 Dayton St., St. Louis, Mo.
References: G. D. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.
Guarantor: C. H. Mekeel.
GRANT, W. F., 2908 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.
References: G. D. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.
MARTIN, WM. M., Box 629, St. Louis, Mo.
References: G. D. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.
Guarantor: C. H. Mekeel.
LAESSIG, CLEMENS, cor. Ivanhoe and McCune Aves., St. Louis, Mo.
References: I. A. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.
REYMOND, PROF. G., 901 Vandeventer Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
References: G. D. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.
RODGERS, COL. F. B., 3535 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.
References: G. D. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.
SHINKLE, JOS. M., 2202½ Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.
References: G. D. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.
DOBRINER, C., Cotton Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
References: G. D. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.
MACDONALD, W. H., 221 Twenty-ninth St., Chicago, Ill.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
FOREHAND, FREDERIC, 18 Mill St., Worcester, Mass.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
AMMANN, H. A., Orrville, Ohio.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
Total Membership, June 1, 1892..... 505
Gains—
New Members..... 6
Reinstated..... 3
Loss—Resignation..... 1
Total Membership, July 1, 1892..... 513
Millard F. Walton, Secretary.

The above list of applications is an indication of renewed activity and speaks well for the future. Many old members are rejoining and taking up their stock certificates.

NOMINATIONS FOR DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, ETC., OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

☐ The following nominations are published in accordance with the provisions of our By-Laws:

FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President:

J. K. Tiffany, of Missouri.
Robt. C. H. Brock, of Pennsylvania.
Alvah Davison, of New Jersey.

Vice-President:

W. C. Van Derlip, of Massachusetts.
R. R. Bogert, of New York.
P. M. Wolsieffer, of Illinois.
C. H. Mekeel, of Missouri.
I. B. Cohen, of South Carolina.

Secretary:

M. F. Walton, of Pennsylvania.
H. E. Deats, of New Jersey.
S. B. Bradt, of Illinois.

Treasurer:

Chas. Gregory, of New York.
C. H. Mekeel, of Missouri.
E. B. Hanes, of Pennsylvania.
A. L. Colman, of Illinois.
N. W. Chandler, of Illinois.

International Secretary:

Joseph Rechert, of New Jersey.
Henry Clotz, of New York.
Wm. Sellschopp, of California.

Trustees:

{ Frank H. Burt, Newton, Mass.
{ Chas. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass.
{ H. K. Sanderson, Lynn, Mass.

{ H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.
{ Alvah Davison, Helmetta, N. J.
{ G. H. Watson, Elizabeth, N. J.

{ C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.
{ Col. T. B. Rodgers, St. Louis, Mo.
{ N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.

{ G. H. Watson, Elizabeth, N. J.
{ Henry Clotz, New York City.
{ G. B. Calman, New York City.

Suggestions for other offices:

Counterfeit Detector:

E. A. Holton, Boston, Mass.

First Purchasing Agent:

R. R. Bogert, New York, N. Y.

Librarian:

H. C. Beardsley, St. Joseph, Mo.
Alvah Davison, Helinetta, N. J.

Superintendent of Sales:

R. F. Albrecht, New York, N. Y.
S. B. Bradt, Chicago, Ill.
E. Doebelin, Allegheny, Pa.

Mr. Wolsieffer declines the nomination for the Vice-Presidency; Mr. Bradt that for the Secretaryship; Mr. Deats declines all nominations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22d, 1892.

LITERARY BOARD OF THE A. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In accordance with the usual custom I send you herewith nominations for officers, to be published in the number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST nearest to thirty days prior to the Convention. These nominations are made on behalf of the St. Louis Philatelic Society.

FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President—J. K. Tiffany, of Missouri.
Vice-President—W. C. Van Derlip, of Massachusetts.
Secretary—H. E. Deats, of New Jersey.
Treasurer—Chas. Gregory, of New York.
International Secretary—W. Sellschopp, of California.

FOR BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.
Col. T. B. Rodgers, St. Louis, Mo.
N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.

As suggestions for other minor offices in which this Society is interested—

E. A. Holton, Boston, Counterfeit Detector.
R. R. Bogert, New York, Purchasing Agent.
H. C. Beardsley, St. Joseph, Mo., Librarian.
R. F. Albrecht, New York, Superintendent of Sales.

Yours very truly,
W. F. MUENINGHAUS,

Secretary.

Nominations of the Chicago Branch of the A. P. A.

President—J. K. Tiffany.
Vice President—W. C. Van Derlip.

Secretary—M. F. Walton.

Treasurer—A. L. Holman.

Int. Secretary—Joseph Rechert.

Trustees—G. H. Watson, Henry Clotz, G. B. Calman.

Suggestions:

Librarian—Alvah Davison.

Sup't of Sales—S. B. Bradt.

First Purchasing Agent—W. Sellschopp.

Mr. Holman will not run against Mr. Gregory, and accepts the nomination only in case Mr. Gregory does not remain a candidate. A doubt of Mr. Gregory's acceptance was the only thing that led the society to nominate another man.

The members expressed a desire that the AMERICAN PHILATELIST be continued, but are willing to abide by the decision of the Convention.

They also voted it to be their desire that dues be not reduced below the present amount (\$2.00).

Nominations of the National Philatelic Society:

President—J. K. Tiffany.

Vice-President—W. C. Van Derlip.

Secretary—M. F. Walton.

Treasurer—N. W. Chandler.

International Secretary—Joseph Rechert.

Trustees—G. H. Watson, Henry Clotz, G. B. Calman.

Suggestions:

Sup't. of Sales—E. Doebelin.

Delegates—R. F. Albrecht, R. R. Bogert.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution, to be presented at the A. P. A. Convention of August 15th, 1892:

NEW YORK, June 22d, 1892.

Editor of the American Philatelist:

Notice is hereby given that at the next Convention I shall offer a resolution as follows:

That a committee be appointed to effect the consolidation of the American Philatelic Association, the Western Philatelic Union and the Philatelic Society of America, as soon as these two societies show their willingness to enter into a consolidation.

Alvah Davison, A. P. A. 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1st, 1892.

Editor of *The American Philatelist*, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the American Philatelic Association, amendments to the By-laws should be published in the Official Journal at least 30 days prior to the date of the Convention; I therefore send you several amendments to the By-laws, as follows:

Section 4 of Article VII. to read as follows, all else to be eliminated:

Sec. 4. *Literary Board*.—The Chairman of the Literary Board shall be editor of the Official Journal.

The Literary Board shall edit the Official Journal, supervise the publication of all literary publications of the Association, and prepare for publication all official reports and other matters that may in their discretion be of interest to the members.

And a new Article inserted between the present numbers 7 and 8, to be known as Article VIII., as follows:

Sec. 1, Article VIII.—The Official Journal shall be published in one of the leading philatelic monthlies and be wholly under the control of the Literary Board.

Sec. 2.—The paper accepting the Official Journal of the Association must furnish as much space as shall be required by the Literary Board, and publish the paper promptly upon the 10th of each month.

Sec. 3.—The only expense to the Association shall be the subscription, not to exceed 50 cents per year, to be paid by the Secretary for each copy furnished.

Sec. 4.—The selection of the paper to contain the Official Journal shall be made by the Convention each year.

I remain, yours very truly,

H. Flackkam, Member of the A. P. A.

Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the St. Louis Philatelic Society.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2d, 1892.

Samuel Leland, Esq., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR:—I send you herewith an amended copy of Section 4 of Article II. of the Constitution of the American Philatelic Association.

I desire to have it published in the July number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, as I shall offer said amendment at the Convention. Yours very truly,

C. H. Mekeel.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 4.—The dues of all members shall be One Dollar per annum, and shall be payable annually, in

advance, on the first day of September, when the fiscal year shall commence. New members shall pay dues for the remainder of the year only, computed from the beginning of the quarter in which they shall have been elected. A special assessment of fifty cents per annum shall be levied upon each member annually, to pay for such member's subscription to the paper designated to contain the Official Journal, which shall be collected by the Secretary at the time of collecting the annual dues, and forwarded to the publishers of said paper. No other assessment or dues shall be exacted of any member or stockholder, except by the amendment of this section of the By-laws in Convention or other general meeting.

AMALGAMATION.

At the meeting of July 7th, the following resolution was submitted to the Chicago Philatelic Society:

WHEREAS, There having been considerable agitation upon the advisability of consolidating all Philatelic Societies in the United States which are *National* in their character, and

WHEREAS, Such consolidation would in our opinion be of the greatest service to the cause of Philately; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Chicago Philatelic Society being one of the largest societies to be affected by such action, hereby appoint the Governing Board a Committee to so revise and amend the Constitution as to eliminate all features which tend to make the society National in its aims, and to place the society upon a purely local basis, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each Passive Member with a recommendation that they identify themselves with the typical society, the American Philatelic Association, which will give them all the benefits they have enjoyed in the Chicago Philatelic Society and many others.

The above was signed by P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt, Samuel Leland, John W. Palmer, Geo. L. Toppan, A. L. Holman.

We have held the paper open until the last moment in order to publish the report of Mr. Mekeel, who was to make hotel arrangements, etc., at Niagara Falls. We have just received the following telegram, which still leaves the matter in an unsettled condition:

"The place of holding convention undecided; probably at Cataract House. *I. A. Mekeel.*"

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. VI.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 10, 1892.

No. 8.

AN EPITOME OF AMERICAN PHILATELIC AUCTION SALES.

AUGUST 1ST, 1890—AUGUST 1ST, 1891.

Compiled by H. C. Beardsley.

[CONCLUDED.]

UNITED STATES.

Revenue Stamps—First Issue.

2c. Certificate, blue, perf., (27) 3.78; (75) 20.25;	
.....(25) 5.25	
orange, imp.....	.06
perf., (93) 3.26; (200) 7.00;	
.....(300) 9.75	
2c. Express, blue, imp....	(100) 3.75; (135) 5.07
2c. Playing Cards, blue, perf.....	(54) 3.24
orange, perf., (19) 2.47; (50) 8.00;	
(50) 7.50; (50) 7.00; (100) 13.00	
2c. U. S. I. R., imp.....	10; .05
3c. Playing Cards, perf., 1.05; 1.50; (2) 2.40; (2) 2.44;	
.....(4) 4.20; 1.30; 1.15; 1.00	
3c. Telegraph, imp., uns. p.....	.40; (14) 2.24
part perf., b. 4, .88; uns. p., 1.50;	
.....do., 1.50; do., 1.05	
4c. Playing Cards, perf., 1.50; 1.70; 1.90; 1.50;	
.....(2) 2.40; 1.80; 1.25; 1.60	
5c. Certificate, imp....(79) 1.39; (100) 2.50; (111) 2.78	
5c. Express, part perf., uns. p.....	1.00
5c. Inland Exchange, imp., s. 6, .55; b. 4, 1.00;	
.....uns. p., .70	
part perf., s. 3, 1.65; uns. p., 1.00	
5c. Playing Cards, perf.....	(29) 4.06
6c. Inland Exchange, imp.....	.70
6c. Proprietary, perf., 7.20; mended, 5.00; 6.15; 8.00;	
.....6.50; slightly damaged, 5.00; 7.50	
10c. Bill of Lading, imp., (33) 2.15; (50) 2.75;	
.....(200) 10.56	
10c. Foreign Exchange, perf., (103) 3.61; (100) 4.25;	
.....(200) 7.50; (200) 5.50	
10c. Proprietary, perf.....	(21) 2.40; (20) 3.80
15c. Inland Exchange, imp.....	(35) 2.10
part perf., (6) 1.80; uns. p., 1.00	
20c. Inland Exchange, imp.....	(150) 5.25
part perf., uns. p.....	1.00
20c. Foreign Exchange, imp.....	(97) 5.33
part perf.....	(186) 6.04
25c. Bond, part perf., uns. p.....	50
perf.....	(162) 6.48; (200) 7.50
25c. Entry of Goods, imp., uns. p., .41; do., .40;	
b. 4, 1.01; do., 1.01; uns. p., .40; (5) 1.00;	
.....b. 4, 1.00; uns. p., .50	
25c. Life Insurance, perf.....	(100) 2.75; (89) 2.44
25c. Power of Attorney, imp.....	(80) 4.00
25c. Protest, imp.....	s. 3, .30
25c. Warehouse Receipt, perf. (50) 6.00; (65) 8.45;	
.....(100) 15.00	

30c. Foreign Exchange, imp., (39) 1.76; (50) 2.25;	
.....(100) 4.50	
30c. Foreign Exchange, perf., (57) 2.56; (200) 8.00;	
.....(200) 7.50; (400) 14.00	
30c. Inland Exchange, imp.....	(113) 3.39
50c. Foreign Exchange, perf....	(72) 3.24; (200) 9.50
50c. Lease, perf.....	(20) 3.48; (100) 8.00
50c. Original Process, imp., uns. p.....	.75
50c. Passage Ticket, imp., uns. p.....	.95
perf.....	(202) 4.04; (200) 4.50
50c. Probate of Wills, imp.....	1.60; (2) .45
part perf.....	.25
perf., .50; (6) 1.80; (10) 3.30;	
.....(12) 4.08; (20) 7.00	
\$1 Conveyance, imp.....	(113) 4.80; uns. p., .70; .40
perf.....	(91) 2.48; (450) 13.50
\$1 Entry of Goods, imp., uns. p.....	.50; 50; .40
\$1 Foreign Exchange, imp....	(27) 1.89; (1.00) 6.50
\$1 Inland Exchange, imp., uns. p.....	.60
\$1 Lease, imp.....	s. 3, 1.00; uns. p., 1.00
\$1 Manifest, imp., uns. p., .45; do., 1.05; do., 2.00;	
.....do., 1.50; .60	
perf.....	(58) 3.48; (150) 9.00
\$1 Passage Ticket, imp., uns. p., 3.50; do., 1.25;	
.....(2) 2.00	
perf., .80; .80; 1.00; (2) 2.00;	
.....(10) 9.00; (20) 17.50; 1.05	
\$1 Mortgage, imp., uns. p., .40; s. 3, 1.00; (20) 10.44	
perf., .60; 1.50; (2) 2.25; (2) 2.25;	
.....(4) 4.00; (15) 13.50; .90	
\$1 Power of Attorney, imp., uns. p.....	.40; do., .75
\$1 Probate of Will, imp., uns. p.....	1.70
\$1.50 Inland Exchange, imp., uns. p., 15; (113) 2.25;	
.....(400) 7.60	
\$1.60 Foreign Exchange, imp.....	(9) 2.70; (9) 2.70
perf., (15) 1.58; (20) 2.25;	
(100) 12.50; (50) 5.37;	
.....(50) 5.13	
\$1.90 Foreign Exchange, perf., (28) 2.94; (50) 5.50;	
.....(30) 31.50	
\$2 Conveyance, imp.....	.50; 50; .60; .10
\$2 Mortgage, imp.....	.60
\$2 Probate of Will, perf.....	(29) 1.23; (200) 8.00
\$3 Charter Party, imp., .20; .35; .35; (9) 2.07;	
.....(50) 10.00; .75	
\$3 Manifest, imp., uns. p.....	2.25; (6) 1.98; (14) 4.48
\$3.50 Inland Exchange, perf., (12) 1.05; (66) 4.62;	
.....(50) 3.00; (100) 7.00	
\$5 Charter Party, imp.....	s. 3, 2.25; .55
\$5 Conveyance, imp., s. 3, 1.00; uns. p., 1.00; (2) .35	

\$5 Manifest, imp., uns. p.	1.25
perf.	(47) 3.76; (50) 4.50
\$5 Mortgage, perf.	(100) 7.50; (69) 4.83
\$5 Probate of Will, imp.	.85
perf.	(68) 3.57; (100) 5.00
\$10 Charter Party, perf.	(82) 6.09
\$10 Conveyance, imp., uns. p.	1.50; s. 3, .40
perf.	(5) 1.00; (7) 2.10
\$10 Mortgage, perf.	(11) 1.21; (60) 7.20
\$10 Probate of Will, perf.	(61) 5.49
\$15, imp.	1.05; (2) 1.60; 3.30
\$15, perf.	.80; 80; 1.20
\$20 Conveyance, imp., .20; .30; .40; uns. p., 1.80;	
do., 2.60; (8) 2.08; uns. p., 1.50;	
perf., .65; (2) .80	
perf., .40; .40; .35; .30; .65; .60;	
(4) 1.20	
\$20 Probate of Will, imp., uns. p.	3.60
perf., 6.25; 6.25; slightly dam-	
aged, 5.25; do., 6.00; do., 7.10;	
do., 6.50; do., 6.50; do., 6.25;	
do., 6.00	
\$25, perf.	.50; .55; .70; 1.20; .76; .76
\$50, imp.	.80
\$50, perf.	1.00; .75; 1.60; (5) 4.50; 2.00
\$200, imp.	7.00; 7.30
\$200, perf., 7.50; 6.50; s. 3, 19.50; 7.10; slightly	
damaged, 5.50; 7.10	

Second Issue.

6c.	(70) 4.55; (150) 9.75; (200) 10.00; (200) 9.50
15c.	(189) 3.25; (300) 4.25
\$1.30, .90; .75; (2) 1.70; (30) 25.50; (10) 8.25;	
(30) 25.50; .85; 1.00	
\$1.50	(46) 1.84; (50) 1.75; (200) 8.00
\$1.60	1.05; 1.00; (3) 2.40; (25) 20.63; 1.00; .85
\$1.90, .80; .65; (30) 24.00; (20) 13.00; 90; .85; 80; .80	
\$2.	(100) 3.75; (500) 17.50
\$2.50	(41) 2.26; (200) 11.00
\$3.	(42) 3.04; (100) 7.50
\$3.50	(8) 4.40; (36) 19.80; .45
\$5	(28) 3.08; (50) 5.50; (50) 5.00
\$10.	.35; (4) 2.60; (10) 7.00; 1.00; .75; .65
\$20.	4.60; 5.00
\$25.	6.00; 3.00; 3.00; 3.75
\$50.	5.00; 4.10; 5.25; 4.40
\$200.	20.25; 13.00; 16.00

Third Issue.

6c.	(236) 5.75; (400) 9.25; (400) 8.25
\$2.	(61) 4.27; (500) 30.00
\$2.50	(21) 1.78; (200) 16.00
\$3.	(21) 3.15; (80) 12.80
\$5, (40) 3.10; (15) 1.58; (30) 3.00; (40) 3.70; (100) 8.88	
\$10, .20; .74; (4) 2.80; (6) 2.80; (6) 4.50; (12) 7.80; .75	
\$20.	1.10; 2.70; 2.60; 2.30; 2.11; 2.00; 2.60
Proprietary, 2nd issue, 10c., uns. p., *.75; (3) 1.56	
50c.	1.40; 2.00
Proprietary, 3rd issue, 10c., blue	1.30
1c., rou., uns. p.	.30
3c., rou., uns. p.	*.50
6c., rou., uns. p.	.70
Colonial Tax Stamp, 2 sh. 6d.	12.50
Lock Seal Stamp, black	(10) 1.50
red.	(10) 3.00
Louisiana Law, 10c., brown	.25; .35
\$1.	.60
\$1.	1.05
Nevada State Revenue, \$10, imp	*1.25
Lots of 1st issue, perf., 1c. to 20c., (8000) 8.80;	
(3000) 3.50; (15000) 18.75;	
(30000) 33.00; (45,000)	
	45.00

Lots of 1st issue, perf., 25c. to \$5, (1500) 3.50;	
(4,000) 12.00; (10,000)	
25.00; (30,000) 85.00;	
(25,000) 92.50	
2nd and 3rd issues, 1c. to 20c., (2550) 5.00;	
(4000) 10.70; (4000) 10.00;	
(3000) 7.75; (18000) 42.00;	
(10000) 26.00	
25c. to \$1, (1000) 5.75;	
(2000) 10.50; (2000) 10.00;	
(1000) 4.75; (2000) 9.75;	
(18000) 78.75	

Match Stamps.

Akron M. Co., 1c., blue, old paper, 2.00; 1.65; 2.25;	
2.25	
Alexander's Matches, 1c., blue, slight tear	22.50
Thos. Allen, 1c., green	*1.75
Alligator M. Co., 1c., rou.	.80; 1.00; .85; 1.25
American M. Co., Eagle, 1c., black, old paper	*.75
Geo. & O. C. Barber, 1c., blue	3.00; 1.25
Barber & Peckham, 1c., blue, .75; (2) 1.20; 1.25; .90	
without surcharge	2.00
Bauer & Bendel, 1c., blue	1.00
B. Bendel & Co., 1c., brown, wmk.	11.25
H. & M. Bentz, 1c., blue, old paper	(2) .90
Wm. Bond & Co., 4c.	.45
Boutell & Maynard, 1c., black	(8) .96; (8) .88;
(11) 1.76; .50	
Brown & Darling, 1c., green	2.10; 1.05; 1.50
H. A. Clark	(6) .96; .30
J. L. Clark, 1c., rou.	2.50
Cramer & Kemp, 1c., black	(4) .84
W. D. Curtis, 1c., silk paper	.50
W. E. Doolittle, 1c., blue	*6.60
Jas. Eaton, 1c., rou.	1.75
Aug. Eichele, 1c., black	1.60
Eichele & Co., 1c., rou.	2.25; 1.80
Excelsior Match Co., Watertown	*.50; .35; .75
Waterproof Match, 1c., old	.50
G. Farr & Co., 1c., black	1.28; 1.50; 1.20; 2.50
Gardner, Beer & Co., 1c., black, pink paper	.65
W. Gates, 6c.	*.75; 1.05
Thos. Gorman, 1c., on pink paper	(44) 2.20
Greenleaf & Co., 3c., lake, old paper	.60
Chas. S. Hale, 1c., green, pink paper	1.30
Henning & Bonhack, 1c., blue	2.10; 5.60; 3.30
B. & H. D. Howard, 1c., lake, old paper	1.00
L. G. Hunt, 1c., black	1.75; .76
P. T. Ives, 8c.	2.25
Maryland Match Co., 1c., blue, silk paper	.70
N. Y. Match Co., 1c., vermilion	.60
5c., blue, slightly damaged	7.05
Park City Match Co., 1c., green	(2) .45
3c., orange, 1.35; 1.35; *.90;	
*.90; (2) 2.00	
Pierce Match Co., 1c., green	17.75
Portland Match Co., (P. M. Co.), 1c., black, old	
paper	.85
D. M. Richardson, 1c., red	6.50; 4.00
3c., red	6.50
Wm. Roeber, 1c., rou.	1.80; 1.15; 1.50; (2) 2.10;
(3) 3.30; 1.00; 50; 1.50	
San Francisco Match Co., 12c., blue	1.05; 1.00
Alex. Underwood & Co., 1c., green	.95
1c., green, old paper	1.40
Wilmington Match Co., 1c., black, old paper	1.25
Wise & Co., 1c., black	9.00

Medicine Stamps.

J. C. Ayer & Co., 1c., black	.b. 3, *.135
4c., blue, silk paper, uns. p.	*.85
Burham P. O. Co., uns. p., *.50; (10) 5.00; (12) 2.64;	
(15) 4.50; uns. p., *.50	

D. S. Barnes, 1c.	35
D. Barnes, 4c., old paper.	31
Bennett, Pieters & Co., 4c.	1.65
Brandreth, large, 1c.	1.05; 1.25
Centaur Co., 4c., black. (7) 4.10; (8) 1.60; (8) 1.36	
Corning & Tappan, 1c., black, die cut.	30
Cook & Bernheimer, 4c.	21
B. A. Fahnestock, 1c., silk. b. 12, *3.50	
Fetridge & Co., 2c., old paper.	1.50; 1.00; 2.00
A. H. Flanders, 1c., silk paper, perf.	35
1c., perf.	5. 4. 40
G. G. Green, 3c., rou.	80
Helmhold, 4c., black, silk paper.	1.00
J. F. Henry, 2c., mauve.	2.05; 3.50
4c., brown.	7.00
Herrick's Pills, 1c., old paper.	(2) .90
Home Bitters Co., 2c., blue.	1.25
Hostetter & Smith, 4c., pink paper.	21
S. D. Howe (Duponco), 4c., silk paper.	60
T. J. Husband, 2c., vermilion, old paper, b. 4, *.50;	
	30
D. Jayne & Son, 1c., blue, watermark sq.	*.50
4c., green, watermark sq.	.85; die
cut.	.76
H. Johnson & Co., 1c.	(3391) 1.00; (8000) 18.00
T. Kensett & Co., 1c., green.	3.00
Geo. W. Laird, 3c., wmk. sq.	1.05
J. Lippman & Bros., 4c., old paper.	6.00
Lawrence & Martin, 4c., wmk.	(8) .88
T. W. Marsden, 4c., black.	2.25
M. Perl & Co., 6c.	4.00; damaged, 4.25
J. B. Rose & Co., 1c., silk paper.	75
Schenck's Pills, 1c., pink paper.	30
Syrup, 6c., old paper.	40
Seabury & Johnson, 1c., wmk.	(3) .60
E. L. Soule & Co., Syracuse, 1c., blue, .45; .41; .61;	
	(3) 2.25
G. W. Swett, 4c., green, silk paper, imp.	75
U. S. P. Medicine Co., 1c., white paper.	.40; .38
1c., yellow paper.	*1.50
	(2) *1.25
4c., old paper.	.90
H. H. Warner & Co., 6c., small.	.60; .60
Edw. Wilder, 1c., green, silk paper.	b. 4, *.305
4c., vermilion.	1.01; b. 4, 4.05

Playing Card Stamps.

A. Dougherty, 10c., old paper.	.90
Eagle Card Co., 5c.	1.10; .95; 75; .70
Chas. Goodall, 5c., black.	(126) 3.15
5c., black, old paper.	9.05

CONFEDERATE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Provisionals.

Baton Rouge, La., 5c.	†35.00
Canton, Miss., hand stamp, "paid 10"	2.50
Charleston, S. C., 5c., blue, †3.80; †3.50; 8.75;	
	slightly damaged, 5.50
Fredericksburg, Va., 5c., blue, *.260; *.5.25; 8.50;	
	*1.50
Knoxville, Tenn., 5c., red, uns. p.	†15.50
Lenoir, N. C., 5c., blue and orange.	†51.00; †42.00
Lynchburg, Va., 5c., blue.	15.25; †21.00
Macon, Ga., 5c., yellow, small size.	47.00
Memphis, Tenn., 2c., blue.	*.75; uns. p., *.30
5c., red.	7.00; uns. p., †13.00
Mobile, Ala., 2c., black.	†35.50
5c., blue, 5.60; 4.90; 5.00; †4.80; uns.	
	p., †8.30; 4.25; †5.00
Nashville, Tenn., 3c., carmine.	*3.00; *3.10
5c., carmine.	13.50
New Orleans, La., 2c., blue.	4.00; 6.00
2c., red.	*.80
5c., brown, *.1.30; *.25; *.1.05;	
	†1.75

New Orleans, La., 5c., brown on blue, 1.00; 1.70;	
	2.10; 2.10; .80; .90; 1.00; †1.75;
	†1.65; 1.00; 1.10; *1.10; 1.00;
	1.00
Petersburg, Va., 5c., red.	8.00; †11.50
Raleigh, N. C., env. 1861, 5c., red on manila, 15.00	
	5c., red on orange, 15.25
Salem, N. C., env., 5c., black, paid 5 written.	57
Statesville, N. C., env., 5c., black.	11.50

Regular Issue.

1861, 5c., green.	(11) †2.75; †.30; (2) *.45
10c., blue.	(6) †1.92; (4) †1.00; †.40
1862, 2c., green, 1.60; *.80; *.1.25; *.1.05; *.1.05;	
	*1.05; 1.20; †1.35; uns. p., *.30
5c., blue, (10) 2.20; uns. p., †.32; (9) 1.08;	
	(9) 1.17
5c., dark blue, uns. p.	†.60
10c., rose, .55; †.55; (4) *.1.45; *.1.45; †1.50;	
	1.75; 1.10; 1.15; †1.80; †2.15; 1.50; †1.35;
	1.05
10c., pink.	†1.30
1863, 5c., blue.	†.10; (175) *.1.65; (103) †3.35
2c., rose.	(8) *.10; †1.55; *.1.15
10c., blue.	b. 36, *.45
10c., dark blue.	b. 19, *.30
10c., greenish blue.	b. 10, *.35
10c., blue (outer line).	1.45; 1.60
10c., blue, perf.	*.50; (8) .88; (9) .81
TEN Cents, *.1.15; †2.00; 1.40; *.1.25; *.1.60;	
	*1.15; *.1.75; *.1.70; *.1.55; 1.30; 1.25; 1.10;
	1.30; *.1.50
20c., green.	b. 10, *.20
10c., same design as 1c. of 1864, b. 10, *.20	
10c., brown, head of Madison.	5.00
"Paid 5" on env.	25
Envelope, official surcharge on 3c. on buff, 1861, U.	
S.	2.50
wmk. C. S. A. and wavy lines.	1.50

Proofs.

[All unused; these are cardboard proofs unless otherwise mentioned.]

New York, 5c., die proofs, 5 colors.	1.60
	only the medal-
	lion.60
5c., black.	.75; (2) 1.50
1847, 5c., die proofs, 5 colors.	75
10c., die proofs, 5 colors.	75
1857, set.	40
1861, set.	45
1863, set.	30; on India paper, 30
1869, set, .45; .65; .30; .75; 1.00; India, 1.20; do.,	
	(2) 1.56; do., (2) 1.50
1872, set.	30; .55; India, 1.32
1872-1883, 16 var.	1.12
Newspaper, 1865, 3 var.	15; 15; 33
1875, 1c. to \$60.	6.50
2c. to 96c.	35
\$1.92, India.	.40; do., .50; .25
\$3, India.	55; .30
\$6, India.	75
\$9, India.	.80; .36; .30; .30
\$12, India.	.80; .35; .60
\$24, India.	1.00; .75
\$36, India.	1.00; .80
\$48.	.30; .40; 1.00; .75; .80
\$60, .85; India, perf. and gummed,	
	.2.10; .70; .85; .90; 1.00; 1.10
Unpaid, set.	15
Envelopes, 2c., brown, 22 shapes and papers.	77
4c., green, 8 shapes and papers.	52
Agriculture Dept., set.	30; .25; .54; .50
Executive Dept., set.	.45; .55; .80; .95; 1.50; 1.15
Interior Dept., set.	.30; 15; .80

Justice Dept., set.....50; .35; 1.20; 1.50; .85	Post Card, 1885, 1c., stamp does not appear at all, only two labels.....*.75
Navy Dept., set.....50; .35; .77	Revenue, 1st issue, \$2 Conveyance, double perf......05
Post Office, set.....30; .15; 1.00	2c., head of Liberty, s. 3, imp. hor.....*.55
State Dept., 1c. to 90c.....50; .35	2d issue, 1c., inv. medallion.....2.00; 2.25
\$2 to \$20.....3.00; 2.40; 3.00; 4.05	50c., inv. medallion, 5.25; 5.25; 13.00
\$10.....1.10; .50; .70	3rd issue, 2c., inv. medallion, 1.50; 4.25; 2.80
\$20.....1.30; .70; perf., 1.25; 1.10	30c., inv. medallion.....3.50
Treasury Dept., set.....50; .20; .40; .44	URUGUAY.
War Dept., set.....45; .15; .25; .44; .33; .50	1856, 60c., blue.....10.25; *.25
Proof set of all adhesives, Dept., Periodical, etc., 1847 to 1890.....17.00	80c., green.....*.25
Revenues, 1st issue, \$2, Mortgage, uns. p......25	1 r., red.....*1.15; *1.50; *1.10; 2.60; *.2.10
\$5, Mortgage.....b. 3, .25	1859, 60c., slate, error "Cobreo".....1.50
\$5, Conveyance.....b. 3, .25	80c., orange......90
\$5, Mansfield.....b. 3, .25	100c., red brown, thin numerals......50
\$10, Charter Party.....b. 3, .25	120c., blue......55
\$25, Mortgage.....b. 3, .25	180c., green.....4.00; *.2.10
2d issue, \$50......50	1860, 120c., blue.....*2.70; 4.10; 4.50; *.2.50; *.2.60
\$200.....100	180c., green.....*.75
India Proofs, Revenues—	240c., red......75; *.50
3c., green and black.....b. 10, .25; do., .25	1864, 60c., vermilion.....*1.20
4c., green and black.....b. 10, .25; b. 5, .25	12c., blue.....*.25; *.95
4c., brown and black.....b. 12, .25; b. 5, .25	1866, 5 on 12c., double sur......35
5c., green and black.....b. 10, .25; b. 10, .25	10 on 8c., tete beche p., *.50; do., *.70; do., *.1.00
6c., green and black.....b. 14, .25; b. 6, .25	10c. on 10c., ochre (error).....4.10
6c., orange and black.....b. 5, .25	20c. on 6c.....*.50; *.3.00
10c., green and black.....b. 7, .25	1/4 of 10c......1.50
10c., blue and black.....b. 10, .30	1872, 5c., blue "centesimo"......75
25c., blue and black.....b. 4, .25; b. 5, .25	1877, 10c., vermilion, ver. uns. p., imp. hor.....*.50
\$1.90.....b. 5, .25	10c., vermilion, uns. p. not rou. hor.....*1.40
Medicine, Dr. Barnes, 6c., black, India......30	20c., brown, "Fuera de Hora"......25
Barry's Prop., 2c., (3 colors), India......35	50c., black......75
X. Bazin, 3c., green, .55; uns. p., India, .60	1c., brown, uns. p., not rou. ver.....*.20
Fetridge.....2c., red; India, .25	1c., brown, ver. p., imp. in center.....*.50
Langmar & Kemp, 3c., 3 colors, India......30	1881, 7c., blue, uns. p., imp. ver.....*1.60
Kennedy & Co., 2c., 3 colors, India......30	1882, 1c., green.....b. 50, *.50; do., *.50
Essays, Etc.	1883, 5c., blue, hor. p., imp. ver.....*.50
5c., head of Liberty to left, 6 colors......15	5c., blue, ver. p., imp. at top and bottom, *.60
2c., head of Indian to left, 6 colors......10	5c., blue, imp., uns. p., *.60
3c., head of Liberty on shield, 6 colors......10	5c., blue, uns. p., imp. ver., sur. "Fuera de Hora".....*.60
Revenue, 25c., head of Liberty, 6 colors......75	10c., brown, uns. p., imp. ver.....1.10; *.70
1 dollar, head of Liberty, 6 colors......75	1884, Provisional, 2c., red and black, sheet 100, *.45.00
Envelope, 1c., head of Franklin to right.....1.75	1c. on 10c., sur. inv.....(100) 70
Experimental, 1863, 12c., olive on lilac grill paper, .85	1c., green......100) 70
Oddities, Etc.	5c., blue, uns. p., imp. ver., *.30; *.40; *.50; .90
1861, 24c., double perf.....*.3.00	25c., purple......40
1869, 3c., imp......30	Official, 10c., red, black sur.....*.65
12c., imp.....3.00	1c., engraved, red sur., uns. p., sur. inv.....*.40; 1.00
1872, 1c., blue on lilac, laid paper.....*.65	5c., green, red sur.....*.30
3c., perf. through center......25	7c., blue, red sur......40
3c., imp......50	7c., blue, red sur., uns. p., imp. ver.....1.60
3c., printed on both sides.....1.55	15c., yellow, red sur......50
6c., imp......55	50c., black, red sur.....*.65
10c., imp......50	1 p., blue, red sur.....*.70
10c., on yellow paper.....*.30	Card, no stamp, cream card.....*.35
15c., on yellow paper.....*.70	VENEZUELA.
30c., on yellow paper.....*.30	1864, 1/2 r., red.....(14) 3.50
90c., on yellow paper.....*.80	1866, 1/2 r., pink, tete beche, p., *.30; s. 3, middle one upside down.....*.15; do., .15
90c., imp......50	1867, 1c., green.....3.80
1875, 2c., imp., uns. p.....*1.50; .50	1874, 1/2 r., rose, surcharged......75
1/2 of 2c......05	1c., lilac, perf. 12......20
5c., uns. p., imp. between.....1.90	Complete, 5 var......60
5c., imp......65	1880, 10 b., carmine......50; .80; *.1.00; .75
1883, 2c., imp.....*1.05	1886, 20 b., carmine......90; 1.35
1887, 2c., imp., uns. p.....4.00	50 b., carmine.....2.50; 4.50
2c., imp. at top......30	1888, 1 b., lith, rou.....*.90
2c., revenue, Liberty, used as postage......40	3 b., lith, imp.....3.05
Envelope, 1863, 2c., on buff, Die 1, albino.....1.00	3 b., lith, rou., "Fuera de Hora".....2.05
2c., with Straw & Ellsworth ad. surrounding stamp.....*.55	
2c., with ad. surrounding stamp, 25 varieties.....*.95	

1888, ½ of 1 b.	1.70
1889, 3b., violet.	.75
Revenue used for postage, 1867, 2c., yellow, head reversed.	1.00; 1.75
St. Thomas, 1864, ¼r., rose, pin perf.	.25

VICTORIA.

1850, 1d., pink.	*2.60
2d., gray lines in border, close together.	2.75
3d., blue.	1.76
1854, 1 sh., blue.	*.45; *1.00
1856, 1d.,	.85; *.60
1857, 4d., rose, laid, rou.	(19) 2.28; (80) 8.00
1861, 1d., green, perf., laid paper, uns. p.	1.60
4d., green, perf., laid paper, uns. p.	.70;
(20) 1.90; (22) 2.09; (20) 1.80	
3d., blue, wmk. "Three Pence"	*.50
2d., violet, wmk. "Three Pence"	*1.90
4d., rose, wmk. Five Shillings, uns. p.	8.00;
2.25	
4d., rose, wmk. Four Pence.	(18) .90
6d., black, wmk. Six Pence.	1.10
3d., perf.	2.60; 3.00
4d., perf.	(34) 3.06; (20) 1.60; (20) 1.70
6d., orange, perf.	5.00
6d., orange, rou.	1.00
1862, 6d., black, perf., wmk. double lined P. O.	.60
1864, 1d., green, wmk. "6"	2.00
1d., green, wmk. "Six Pence"	3.40; 4.00
1d., green, wmk. "4", uns. p.	3.40
4d., rose.	(127) 2.54
8d., orange	*1.75; *1.50
1865, 10d., slate.	1.25
1866, 3d., lilac, wmk., Three Pence.	.70
3d., lilac, wmk. "8"	*1.20; *1.00; 2.25; .80
10c., slate, wmk. "8"	1.50
1867, 1d., wmk. "8"	1.60
3d., lilac, wmk. "1"	1.30
3d., lilac, wmk. "8"	1.20
3d., lilac, wmk. V and Crown.	1.00
8d., orange, wmk. "8"	.80
1868, 5 sh., blue on yellow, slightly damaged.	.9.25
1870, 5 sh., blue and red.	*1.25
1886, 2 sh., blue on green.	*.40
Revenues used for postage—	
1884, ½ red on green.	2.15
1d., green.	1.60
6d., blue.	.75
2 sh. 6d., orange.	.35
3 sh., bistre.	.40
4 sh., orange.	.40
6 sh., light green	.50; .90
10 sh., green.	15; .60; .60
10 sh., brown.	.60; .75
15 sh., brown.	2.50; 1.10
£1, 10sh.	1.00; 2.60; 3.50

1884, 2½	.55; 2.10; 1.75; 1.75
Registered, 1864, 1 sh., blue and rose.	.50; 1.60; .50;
	2.00; 1.60; 2.25; 1.15
Too Late, 1854, 6d.	3.00; 3.10; 1.50; 4.20
Wrappers, 1885, ½d., Stamp Duty, rose on blue,	
wmk. N. S. W.	*3.50; *4.25
Card, 1876, 1d., smooth straw paper, square period	
after side.	*.15

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

1867, 1 sh., red and black,*4.00; *2.00; *2.40; *2.10	
1 sh., red and black, colored border,*7.00; *1.25	
1888, 4d. on 1 sh., 1.30; *1.25; b. 8, 11.20; *1.35;	
	*1.55; b. 3, *4.50

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1856, 2d., red.	2.30; 4.10; 7.50
6d., bronze.	5.90
1 sh., brown, 2.00; 1.60; 2.10; 1.60; *1.25;	
	3.40; 2.25; 2.60; 1.75
1860, 1d., black, uns. p.	*1.40
2d., red.	*.45; s. 3, *1.50
4d., blue.	1.80; uns. p., *1.60; *3.50; *2.50
6d., green.	1.85; 3.50; 2.60
1d., black, rou.	.6.50
2d., vermilion, rou.	2.10; 7.00; *4.00
4d., blue, rou.	*9.50
1861, 4d., vermilion	*2.25; 2.75; *2.00
6d., brown-violet.	*.80

WURTEMBERG.

1851, 6 var., complete.	.78
1852, 18 kr.	1.20
1857, 18 kr., blue.	1.25; 3.25; 3.15
1858, 18 kr., blue, perf., *1.80; 2.30; 2.00; 2.50; .95;	
	1.31; 2.10
1859, 18 kr., blue.	1.90; 1.90
1863, 18 kr., orange, .55; uns. p., 2.60; (2) uns. p.,	
	5.40; (4) 6.00; (6) 8.70; *1.40; 1.10; .75; 1.00
1866, 18 kr., orange, rou., *3.60; 3.00; 2.50; 2.30;	
	.45; 2.05
1869, 14 kr.	(200) 4.70; (214) 7.75
1873, 70 kr., *1.00; 1.25; *1.10; *1.30; b. 6., 12.60;	
	b. 6, 12.90; (36) 90.00; (8) 19.20; (8) 17.60;
	s. 3, 4.60; s. 3, 4.30, (8) 20.40; (8) 18.80;
	(8) 18.80; (8) 18.80; (20) 49.00; 2.50; 1.75;
	2.30; 2.25; 2.00; 1.80
1879, 2m., vermilion.	(14) 2.94
1881, 5m., black and blue.	1.25
Envelopes, 1862, 3 kr., on white, sq.	1.60; *.90;
	6 kr., on white, sq., 1.55; .95; 1.00
	9 kr., on white.
	*1.40; 1.00
1865, 9 kr., brown on blue, no inscription.	.95
ZULULAND.	
Set, 5 var.	*.45

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

ADHESIVES.

Angra.—(VI. 110.) This district of the Azores has another of the new stamps in use, in addition to the one listed last month.

25 reis, green.

Austria.—(VI. 96.) Lots of prophecies this month. *Le Timbre Poste* is informed that postage due stamps are to be expected before long. *L'Union Postale Universelle* is informed that the new unit of value

will be the kroner which will be divided into heller, or centimes.

The *Revue Philatelique* has heard of a sheet of the 3 kreuzer minus the figures of value in the angles.

Austria Levant.—(VI. 3.) Up to June 20 the 8 para stamp had not been put on sale at Constantinople, although it was to be issued the first of that month. It is reported that the 2 gulden is to be surcharged 20 piastres.

Azores.—(VI. 110.) Hereafter we shall give these stamps under the names of the respective districts, as that will be the least liable to confuse collectors, the name Azores no longer appearing on the stamps. Last month we noted issues for *Angra* and *Horta*, and now we have them for the remaining district, which will be found under *Ponta Delgada*.

Bolivia.—(V. 209.) To manufacture revenue stamps the current postage stamps have been surcharged "TIMBRE" in blue, and the *American Journal of Philately* has received a letter prepaid with 1 centavo stamps so surcharged.

1 centavo, lake; blue. Revenue used postally.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(VI. 96.) A few color varieties of the 100 reis are mentioned by M. Moens.

100 reis, rose and greenish blue.

100 " red "

100 " carmine " "

This last variety also exists with the center reversed.

Cape of Good Hope.—(VI. 43.) The new 2½ penny stamp is printed in pea green, we are informed by D. Montague Jacobs. The design is the same as the rest of the set with the addition of the numerals of value on a white tablet in the right upper corner. Watermark anchor, perforate 14.

2½ penny, pea green.

Colombia.—(VI. 56.) August Lehmann sends us a variety of the 1879 cubierta which has not been noted before, we think. The letter a in the word "Certificacion" is shaped thus "a" instead of "a", as in the common variety. The specimen is dated February 7, 1882.

Egypt.—(VI. 16.) The *Philatelic Journal of America* is informed that the 2 piaster stamp is to be withdrawn and will probably be surcharged 1 piaster; also that the remaining stock of the 10 piasters has been burned by the post office authorities.

Falkland Islands.—(VI. 56.) The *London Philatelist* has the six penny stamp in a new color.

6 pence, orange yellow.

Funchal.—While in J. W. Scott's store last month we saw the 25 reis for this district of Madeira and have since learned of the issue of the 50 reis.

25 reis, green.

50 " blue.

Great Britain.—(VI. 96.) J. H. Anheiser has discovered a 10 penny brown of the July, 1867, type with heraldic flowers in the watermark, instead of the spray of rose as normally. As the sheet of this value consisted of 240 stamps, it seems probable that there may be at least 200 more of these stamps somewhere.

Guatemala.—(VI. 76.) The *American Journal of Philately* has discovered an error of the 25 cent, 1886, stamp, which has not been noted before. The surcharged value is expressed "255 centavos" in the last line of the over-print.

Hong Kong.—(VI. 7.) We have omitted to note that the 50 on 48 cent exists with and without the Chinese surcharge.

50 on 48 cent, violet; black. Chinese surcharge.

The 1 dollar stamp has two varieties of the Chinese

surcharge, one being simply on the value, while the other is down the whole side of the stamp.

Jhind.—(V. 210.) A few more surcharges for the benefit of the inhabitants of this state.

1 anna, 6 pies, bistre.

3 annas, orange.

6 " bistre.

12 " red brown on red.

Service, 3 annas, orange.

4 " olive.

6 " bistre.

12 " red brown on red.

1 rupee, gray.

Horta.—(VI. 110.) Another value is in use in this district.

Morocco—French Offices.—(V. 24.) The *American Journal of Philately* reports the current centimes with the "15 centimes" overprint. We suppose the quadrilled stamp is the one referred to.

15 centimes on 15 centimes, blue.

Netherlands.—(VI.) The 1 gulden of the new issue was issued a short time since.

1 gulden, slate blue.

Panama.—(VI. 76.) We have received the stamps of which we spoke a month or so ago. They are almost identical in design with those they replace, but are very finely engraved, and have some slight changes in the minor parts of the design, especially around the numerals of value. We are indebted to R. R. Bogert for the sight of the first specimens. Perforate 12.

1 centavo, green.

2 " carmine.

5 " blue.

10 " orange.

Another point of difference is that the new stamps are printed on white paper.

Patiala.—(V. 210.) The stamps are beginning to appear with the above surcharge, which is the specific authorized by Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer, the official authority. The following are reported by M. Moens as having been issued in March:

9 pies, carmine.

1 anna 6 pies, bistre.

3 annas, orange.

6 " bistre.

12 " red brown on red.

Service, 4 annas, olive.

8 " violet.

1 rupee, gray.

Philippines.—(VI. 57.) Four new values are announced of the baby type.

6 mills, rose.

15 cents, red brown.

40 " slate.

80 " orange.

Ponta Delgada.—Two stamps have been issued for this district of the Azores. We are indebted to E. T. Barrows for the 25 reis.

25 reis, green.

50 " blue.

Queenland.—(VI. 97.) A 3 penny stamp of the current type, watermark, and perforation, was issued April 5, we are informed.

3 pence, pale brown.

Straits Settlements.—(VI. 111.) We learn from the *Philatelic Record* that the 1 cent on 24c. does not exist. However, to make up for it, we have received the 4 cent with the same surcharge.

1 cent on 4c., bistre.

Sweden.—(VI. 44.) We have received the new 1 and 4 öere stamps, and are informed that there are two other values.

White numeral of value in center, on engine-turned oval; "Sverige" above, "Frimärke" below, in oval band around; "öere" at sides; stars in corners. Watermark, large crown; perforate 13.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | öere, blue; background and oval, brown. |
| 2 | " yellow; " " " blue. |
| 3 | " " " " " brown. |
| 4 | " blue; " " " red. |

Zululand.—(VI. 111.) The *Philatelic Record* adds the following English stamps to the list surcharged "Zululand" in block letters.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 5 | pence, purple and blue. |
| 9 | " " " |
| 1 | shilling, green. |
| 2 | " rose. |

ENVELOPES.

Bermuda.—(VI. 97.) The registration envelope exists on size H2, according to the official notice, which is dated May 24, 1892.

Cape of Good Hope.—(VI. 17.) D. Montague Jacobs has our thanks for specimens of the new envelopes, which were issued about June 1. Head of Victoria to left, in oval, with "Postage One Penny" above, and name below, in oval band around. The head is embossed. White laid paper.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | penny, carmine; 120 x 95 mm. |
| 1 | " " 147 x 90 mm. |

WRAPPERS.

Austria.—(V. 10.) One of our German contemporaries reports that the wrappers are now on white paper instead of buff. Bleached?

POST CARDS.

Austria.—(VI. 111.) The special post cards sold at the musical exhibition, which we noted last month, exist in six varieties, each having a different picture on the reverse.

Brazil. U. S. of.—(V. 197.) The *London Philatelist* catalogues two cards, which seem to be the current issue with no change, except that the card is now buff, instead of white as before.

- | | |
|----|------------------------|
| 40 | reis, yellow and blue. |
| 80 | " red and blue. |

Bulgaria.—(V. 10.) The 10 stotinki has been issued in reply form.

10x10 stotinki, red and white.

Congo Free State.—(VI. 112.) The two cards noted recently by us are semi-provisionals, printed at Brussels, the contractor at Mechlin being unable to supply the quantity needed. Less than 3,000 were printed, it is said. M. Moens is informed that new cards with the portrait of King Leopold are soon to be issued.

Dutch Indies.—(VI. 112.) The *Philatelic Record*

reports the issue of the following reply cards with stamp of the numeral type. These cards are white-faced, with color.

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 5 | x 5 cents, blue on pale blue. |
| 7½ | x 7½ " carmine on rose. |

Tobago.—Whitfield, King & Co. write the *London Philatelist* as follows: "We are sending you specimens of two provisional Tobago cards, ½ on 1½, and 1 on 1½ penny. There were printed 3,000 of the surcharged stamps and 500 of each of the cards. Our correspondent writes that none of the stamps or cards were used for postage, or sent out of the island; the whole were bought up, and, we believe, entirely by officials or their relatives, who are asking 3 sh. each for the stamps and 6 sh. a pair for the cards. Now we should like to know what these provisionals were made for; certainly not for legitimate use. They do not even appear to have been put on sale publicly at the post office." We refrain from commenting on the above transaction, as it speaks for itself. The cards should be ignored.

Natal.—(V. 94.) The *Monthly Journal* has received a reply 1 penny card of the same type as the 1½ penny, which is now obsolete.

1 x 1 penny, carmine.

Netherlands.—(VI. 112.) The official card noted last month is found on more than one color.

- | | |
|-------|---------------|
| Black | on salmon. |
| Black | on dark blue. |

New South Wales.—(VI. 98.) We have seen mention in several papers of the issue of a 1 penny on white, which we suppose is of the botanical type. It is said that 60,000 were printed on this color in February.

1 penny, mauve on white.

TELEGRAPHS.

Canada.—(VI. 112.) We have received from L. M. Stahler the 1891 frank stamp of the Great North-western Telegraph Company, concerning which we asked information last month.

— carmine, 1891.

Colombia.—(VI. 19) *Le Timbre Poste* has received a new 1 peso stamp. Arms in left upper angle, "Republica—de" below; numeral of value in lower angle. In the upper right angle, on a zig-zag band, "Telegrafos—Nacionales—Colombia," and at the bottom "Peso" joined to the numeral at the left by a band with white ground.

1 peso, dark green on light green.

Philippines.—(IV. 168.) The same paper is informed that the following stamps were issued January 1, the design being the same as before:

- | | |
|------|---------------------|
| 1 | cent, de peso, red. |
| 2 ½ | " " blue. |
| 5 | " " olive. |
| 10 | " " bright green. |
| 12 ½ | " " black brown. |
| 20 | " " red brown. |
| 25 | " " dark green. |
| 1 | peso, orange. |
| 2 | " bright brown. |
| 5 | " brown violet. |
| 10 | " carmine. |

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and be in the hands of Mr. C. A. Hobbs, Watertown, Mass., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches, will be acceptable when of general interest.

THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—(Branch of American Philatelic Association)—Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage. For information address the Secretary, box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Communications relating to exchange matters address to R. F. Albrecht, P. O. box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

The 113th annual meeting, held July 20th, 1892, was called to order by the President, with the following members present: Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, Henry Clotz, Albert Schindler, Chas. Grevning, Oscar Dejonge, Henry Obert, J. N. T. Levick, Robt. S. Lehman, R. F. Albrecht and F. C. Vehslage. Mrs. and Miss Albrecht were present as guests. Minutes of the 112th regular meeting were adopted as read.

The Executive Committee reporting favorably, the following gentlemen were balloted for and unanimously elected members of this society: Messrs. V. Gurdji, M. H. Newmark, Chas. E. Wade, Adolph Leinhardt and E. W. Heusinger.

Mr. Kuntz withdrew his application for membership.

The Sales Superintendent reported that the eight circuits which were outstanding when his yearly report was made, have all been settled and with two others been returned to their owners, making the total amount sold \$207.29 in two months with (9) nine circuits still out.

The circuits settled are as follows:

125	Berlin.....	\$16 42
126	New York.....	18 43
130	New York.....	50 65
133	Paris.....	18 02
134	Brooklyn.....	13 18
137	New York.....	24 00
138	London.....	14 88
139	Louisville.....	9 03
		<hr/> \$164 61
140	Willets Point.....	\$37 48
151	Bethlehem.....	5 50
		<hr/> 42 68
		<hr/> \$207 29

The Examination Committee reported as follows: That this department is now ready for work and that they have adopted the following rules and blank form for this department:

Examination Department.—Rules: This department is free to all S. I. P. S. members; for non-members the fee is 25 cents for 10 stamps or less. All letters must contain full return postage and should be registered both ways, as no responsibility will be assumed by the department.

Mr.
DEAR SIR: Your letter of.....contained
.....pieces for examination, which we beg to return with the following remarks:

G	stands for	genuine original	in all pieces.
R	"	reprint	" " "
C	"	counterfeit	" " "
C's	"	counterfeit surcharge	" " "
C/p	"	perforation	" " "
C/c	"	cancellation	" " "
C/w	"	genuine but cancellation washed off	" " "

H	stands for	humbug	in all pieces.
R S	"	revenue stamp	" " "
E	"	essay	" " "
P	"	proof	" " "
L	"	local stamp	" " "
Ph	"	photograph	" " "
?	"	fail to give our opinion	" " "

The examination fee is for the.....pieces \$.....
Postage \$.....

which amount we have duly received.

Respectfully,

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE OF THE S. I. P. S.

The Committee on Photograph Albums report progress.

The following ticket was nominated for officers of the A. P. A. for the ensuing term:

President, John K. Tiffany.
Vice-President, Willard C. Van Derlip.
Secretary, Millard F. Walton.
Treasurer, Chas. Gregory.
Inter. Sec'y, Joseph Rechert.

Trustees: Geo. H. Watson, Henry Clotz and G. B. Calman.

For Superintendent of Sales, Mr. R. F. Albrecht is recommended. Communication was read from M. Beil, Paris, which was referred to the Exchange Superintendent.

The Society wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the *Postal Card* for July, three copies New York Stamp, presented by Mr. Chas. Grevning, and a catalogue of Russian, Finland and Scandinavian stamps, presented by Mr. Woldemar Jurgen.

Upon motion the donors were tendered a vote of thanks.

Mr. W. H. Bruce presented the Society's album with some counterfeit stamps, which were accepted with thanks.

Mr. A. R. Rogers requested that the exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition should be displayed on S. I. P. S. Permanent Album sheets, which should be furnished free of charge.

Upon motion this request was referred to the Committee on Permanent Album.

Mr. Dejonge showed the Society a part of an envelope, hand stamped "Postage Paid Imperial German Post Office 31-1-89," which came on a letter mailed from Samoa on the day that the cyclone occurred, when so many German and American vessels were lost.

The postage stamps were all blown away.

This envelope was sent to Mr. C. Witt, by the German Consul at Samoa, who presented it to the President of S. I. P. S.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

The next regular meeting will be held August 10, 1892.

This is one week sooner than usual, and is on account of the convention of the A. P. A., which many will attend.

F. C. VEHS�AGE, Secretary.

TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Our regular meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month, at No. 49 Fifth Ave. For additional information address the Secretary, C. Vowinkel, Jr., Potter St., East End, Pittsburg, Pa.

The regular meeting, July 20, 1892, was called to

order at the usual time, eleven members and three visitors being in attendance.

The committee to arrange for the celebration of our Fourth Anniversary reported that the dinner had been very successful. Letter from J. K. Tiffany, accepting honorary membership, was read and filed.

Mr. E. A. Nisbet was elected a resident member, and Mr. Max A. Arnold was proposed.

A recess was taken to examine Mr. Rode's collection of U. S. adhesive, postage and revenue stamps. Mr. Doebelin made good use of this recess in soliciting the members to join the A. P. A. Since our anniversary he has induced three of the former members to renew their membership and secured the applications of six other collectors.

C. VOWINKLE, JR., Secretary.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

From *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* we learn that the fourth auction sale of stamps in Paris was a great success. The following are a few of the prizes realized: Naples, Trinacria, 250 francs. Spain, 2 r., 1851, used, 250 fr.; 2 r., 1852, used, 140 fr. France, 1 fr., vermill., used, 100 fr. Prussia, telegraphs, 116 fr. Tuscany, 3 lire, 250 fr. Thurn & Taxis, 9 envs., lilac ins., 218 fr. Japan, 1871, cards, 1, 2 sen., 51 fr. New Brunswick, 1 sh., 99 fr.

L'Union Postale Universelle reports the first Parisian sale and gives the following prices: Mauritius, 1 p., fillet, 390 fr.; 4 pence, Greek border, 110 fr. France, 1 fr., vermill., 110 fr. Natal, 1 sh., first issue, 115 fr; New York, 3 c., green, 100 fr.

The most important article in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* is that on the various numerals used on postage stamps. It is accompanied by a table giving the characters in the Turkish, Devanagari, Telinga, Malay, Burmese, Chinese and Japanese languages.

The plates in the *Revue Philatelique Suisse*, vol. II, No. 4, show us the appearance of a Swiss and German postman, and are evidently to be followed by those of other countries. A full plate of the 5 cent. Cordova stamp is also shown, and also some of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick cut stamps.

In a paper read before the London Philatelic Society and published in the *London Philatelist*, Edward J. Nankivell treats of the numerous varieties of three of the surcharged varieties. The diagram which accompanies the sketch is useful in showing the number and location of the italic surcharges. Emil Tamsen gives some interesting facts concerning the Cape of Good Hope triangulars, and there are the usual number of short notes.

The *Philatelic Record* has not had enough of the South Australian officials, and commences a supplement to Mr. Castle's paper, which has been compiled mainly by the Philatelic Society of South Australia. Several new interpretations of the letters are given and a number of unlisted varieties. Collectors are cautioned against putting too much faith in the Cook Island stamps.

The *Philatelic Review of Reviews* continues to grow, no less than sixteen pages being needed to contain the June harvest of gleanings. The other features of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* are as interesting as ever. The Portuguese list is continued, and Percy M. Bright, of Bright & Son, of Burnemouth, forms the subject of the frontispiece and accompanying sketch.

Some interesting facts concerning Costa Rica, by E. F. Wurtele, and a number of short notes form the most interesting part of the *Dominion Philatelist*.

The post cards of the Dutch Indies are treated at some length in the last number of *Le Timbre*. The 5 on 12½ cent is the subject of the article.

One of the articles in *L'Union des Timbrophiles* endeavors to present some good reason for the numerous colonial surcharges. By the way, where are those new stamps that were to be issued for each colony, and which were expected early in the year?

Plain Talk issues a double number for June and July. Portraits of Messrs. Bradt and Wolsieffler, with an account of the S. B. Bradt Co., form the leading article that will interest philatelists.

The *Missouri Philatelist* comes out for amalgamation in an article by A. M. Griggs. The diary of a stamp collector is finished.

Number four of the *Detroit Philatelist* contains an account of the recent convention of the Sons of Philatelia, at Gettysburg. Eighteen members were present, and the constitution received a thorough revising. J. D. Bartlett was elected President, and R. Miller, Secretary.

The Greater Society is still the leading article in the *Post Office*, and John K. Tiffany sets forth many good reasons why we ought to consolidate our forces. A series of illustrated articles on the leading post offices of the country will be commenced in the September number.

The *Chicago Stamp News* for June is adorned with a view (?) of the interior of the S. B. Bradt Co.'s place of business, "P. M." being in the foreground selling sheet music to a couple of Windy City ladies.

The *Electric Philatelist* from Scranton, Pa., has reached its fifth number, but we have not been favored with it before. It is trying to form a new society, to be composed of collectors of United States stamps only.

The *Philatelic Tribune* is reprinting articles that originally appeared in Trifet's *American Stamp Mercury* in 1868. They sound rather strange in these days.

Sixteen pages, crowded full of card news, is what we find in the July *Postal Card*. The rules of the Postal Card Society of America's exchange and purchasing departments are given in full.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—*American*: Phil. Fraud Reporter, Electric Phil. (June); Eastern Phil., Post Office, Phil. Monthly and Phil. World, Metropolitan Phil., Phil. Era, Phil. Jour. of Am., Quaker City Phil., Postal Card, Plain Talk, Phil. Tribune, Collector, Detroit Phil., Washington Phil., Missouri Phil., Florida Phil., Dominion Phil., Canada Phil., Printer's Ink (July). *Foreign*: La Voz, Vindin's Phil. Monthly, La Rivista Filatelica (May); Phil. Record, Monthly Jour., London Phil., Boersen-Courier, Le Coll. de Timbres Poste, Carte Postale, Gazette Timbrologique, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Le Timbre Revue Philatelique, L'Annonce Timbrologique, Tidning f. Frimaerksamlare, La Rivista Filatelica, Carriere Filatelico Italiano (June); Stamp News, Stamp. Coll. Monthly, Le Timbre, Briefmarken Sammlen (July).

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

WHILE we do not wish to be considered as criticising any one in particular, it seems to us as if the resident Vice-Presidents are of very little use. By our rules they should call meetings of the members in their districts at least once in three months, or, as the rule states, four times a year. We do not recall having heard of but one meeting which has been called, and that was a very slimly attended one. Now would it not be better to abolish this office entirely and appoint a good live philatelist in each State as District, or State Secretary, to act as a sort of recruiting agent? Let him be furnished with a list of the members in his State, and when annual dues come around, let him stir up the members and aid the General Secretary in his work. It seems to me that it would stimulate State rivalry to see who could show the best record when the annual meeting came around.

SPEAKING of recruiting, Mr. A. R. Rogers has done a bit of advertising for the Association. In the catalogue of his last sale he inserted an application blank, with a circular attached, giving twelve reasons why a philatelist should join. We think that if more members would show the spirit manifested in this and in Messrs. Davison and Gremmel's offer of electrotypes of the certificate, the Association would soon pass its first thousand members. Several editors have already accepted the offer of the cuts, and the advantages of the Association will be pretty freely spread before the stamp fraternity during the coming year.

A GOODLY number of members will probably be present at the convention. In addition to the names already given, we have been informed that Messrs. Rode, Doeblin and Kirk of Pittsburg, Bogert, Albrecht & Rogers of New York, Deats of Flemington, Luhn of Charleston, Mekeel (I. A. and C. H.) of St. Louis, and several of our Canadian members, intend to be there. The fact that the C. P. A. is to hold its meeting the last of the same week will probably insure a good number of the latter.

WE learn from one of our French contemporaries that the new colonial stamps are now in process of manufacture, and that their advent will not be much longer postponed. The editor states that he has seen the entire set for Indo-China.

WE have alluded in another place to the recent convention of the Sons of Philatelia at Gettysburg, the first week in last month, and would refer our readers to the *Southern Philatelist*, which gives the best account we have seen. The total attendance was 18, and there were about 170 who were represented by proxy. The President, Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent must be over 21 years of age,

and the other officers over 18 years. The next convention will be held in Chicago, soon after the A. P. A. Convention of 1893. The members were photographed in a body soon after the adjournment. Out of the total membership of 365 only 184 were represented at the convention. Over 50 proxies were thrown out. Hereafter no one can hold over 25 proxies.

THE financial statement of the Literary Board, which appears in this issue, should be carefully read by all members. While it is true that the journal has run behind to the extent of \$128, it must be borne in mind that this deficit covers a period of nineteen months. The average cost of the journal, aside from subscriptions, has been something *less than seven dollars a month*.

THE question of whether we shall have a special Columbian issue of postage stamps, to commemorate the discovery of the new world, seems to have been decided in the affirmative. The daily press have within a few days published a statement that Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen is busy selecting the designs for the new series, which will probably be put on sale early this year. The head of Columbus will probably adorn the two-cent stamp, and the landing will probably be represented on another. Another probable subject that will be depicted will be the convent of La Rabida, where Columbus was lodged before starting on his trip. The new stamps will probably only be in use for a limited period, not exceeding one year, when they will be discontinued, the plates destroyed, and the present stamps reissued. The *Philadelphia Press* of Sunday, July 31, contained a long article on the subject, which collectors will do well to secure and paste in their scrap books. A somewhat shorter article appeared in the *Springfield Evening Union* for August 1. The Chairman of the Literary Board hopes that members who knew of any other articles on the subject will notify him.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY is to number a philatelist among its faculty. Professor Benjamin F. Terry, who has been appointed to the professorship, is an enthusiastic collector and was, until quite recently, a member of the A. P. A. He has been in Germany for a year or so studying, but will probably return in the fall to assume his duties. We trust the Chicago society will look him up, when he returns.

THE attention of society secretaries is called to the fact that Mr. Hobbs will be absent in Europe for the next three months, and all reports for publication in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST should be sent to the Chairman of the Literary Board, 384 Union street, Springfield, Mass.

W. C. S.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

*Organized Sept. 14, 1886. Incorporated Jan. 20, 1892.)**President*, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, CHARLES GREGORY, 58 Cedar St., New York City.*International Sec'y*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 18 East 23rd st., New York City.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, Port Washington, Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Assistant Counterfeit Detector*, HENRY COLLIN, 18 East 23d St., New York City.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 104 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Third Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, Auburn, Cal.*Board of Trustees*, ALFRED L. HOLMAN, Chairman, Phenix Building, Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. PALMER, Oak Park, Ill.*Literary Board*, W. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; S. B. BRADT and SAMUEL LE-LAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.; ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind.; CHAS. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

JULY, 1892.

I am again compelled to remind some of our members that they have not subscribed to the stock. I trust to be in receipt of all of the members' subscription before August 13th, as I shall leave on that date for Niagara Falls to attend the convention.

Some members think that they can receive their certificates of stock at once from the Secretary after subscribing. This is a misapprehension. All certificates are first signed by the Secretary and forwarded to the President for his signature, returned again to the Secretary to receive the Official Seal of the Association and then mailed to the proper parties. It is not necessary that any number should be in possession of his certificate to entitle him to vote, but only those whose names are on the Stock Book and are in good standing otherwise will be entitled to vote. *Please note this fact.*

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

C. D. REIMERS, Auburn Park, Chicago, Ill.

G. W. VON UTASSY, Girard Building, Philada., Pa.

LEROY D. WALKER, Grants, Sherman Co., Oregon.

FR. WM. H. HAHN, Box 601, Louisville, Ky.

RESIGNATIONS.

1175 W. S. JERRENS, JR.

REINSTATEMENT.

1117 Will J. Morgan.

NEW MEMBERS.

1189 HAZEN, D. E., Thonotosassa, Fla.

1190 FRISBY, OTIS I., Lena, Ill.

1191 SUTRO, CHARLES, JR., 408 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

1192 ALTHOUSE, HORACE STEVENSON, 1008 Elm St., Reading, Pa.

1193 TOPPAN, GEORGE L., 138 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

1194 FLACHSKAMM, LOUIS, 925 La Salle St., St. Louis, Mo.

1195 PLESSE, CHARLES F., Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

1196 HUSSMAN, C. E., 2736 Dayton St., St. Louis, Mo.

1197 GRANT, W. F., 2908 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.

1198 MARTIN, WM. M., Box 629, St. Louis, Mo.

1199 LAESSIG, CLEMENS, cor. Ivanhoe and McCune Aves., St. Louis, Mo.

1200 REYMOND, PROF. G., 901 Vandeventer Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

1201 RODGERS, COL. F. B., 3535 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

1202 SHINKLE, JOS. M., 2202½ Dodier St., St. Louis, Mo.

1203 DOBRINER, C., Cotton Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

1204 MACDONALD, W. H., 221 Twenty-ninth St., Chicago, Ill.

1205 FOREHAND, FREDERIC, 18 Mill St., Worcester, Mass.

1206 AMMANN, H. A., Orrville, Ohio.

APPLICATIONS.

ABRAHAM, THOMAS, care Booker Bros. & Co., Georgetown, Demarara, B. G.

References: Norman R. Forster, Joseph Rechert.

PLATZ, A., 239 East St., Allegheny City, Pa.

References: E. Doebelin, W. M. Biddle.

ARNOLD, MAX A., McKeesport, Pa.

References: E. Doebelin, George W. Rode.

DIESCH, PAUL, Box 1410, Pittsburgh, Pa.

References: E. Doebelin, Robert D. Book.

BUCHHOLTZ, AUGUST, 8 Overhill St., Allegheny, Pa.

References: E. Doebelin, George W. Rode.

MEYENBERG, MAX, 502 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

References: R. R. Bogert, Joseph Rechert.

MOTT, LUTHER W., 78 W. 5th St., Oswego, N. Y.

References: A. H. Crittenden, C. H. Mekeel.
Guarantor: John F. Mott.

STILSON, E. S., Des Moines, Iowa.

References: G. D. Mekeel, Millard F. Walton.

HONIGSHEIM, EUGENE, Leipzig, Germany.

References: Jos. Rechert, Henry Clotz.

MASON, EDWARD H., 70 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

References: I. A. Mekeel, Millard F. Walton.

MANN, D. F., 75 Berkeley St., Lawrence, Mass.

References:

VOWINKLE, C. JR., Potter St., E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
References: George Rode, W. E. Doablin.
Guarantor: His father.

HUBER, JULIUS H., 168 Washington St., Chicago.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.

SLATER, A. B. JR., Providence, R. I.
References: I. A. Mekeel, Millard F. Walton.

REYNES, PLACIDE, 43 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

NEESNER, JNO., JR., 317 North Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
References: E. Doablin, Millard F. Walton.

Total Membership, July 1, 1892..... 514

Gains—

Reinstated..... 1

New Members..... 18

— 533

Loss—Resignation..... 1

Total Membership, August 1, 1892..... 532

Millard F. Walton, Secretary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE LITERARY BOARD.

JANUARY 1, 1891—AUGUST 1, 1892.

Statement for year 1891.

Cash received for A. P. A. subscriptions.....	\$395 50
" " " other subscriptions.....	47 66
" " " advertising.....	467 40
" " " from other sources.....	66 27

\$976 83

Printing the AMERICAN PHILATELIST.....\$694 03

Miscellaneous expenses..... 193 03

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1892..... 89 77

\$976 83

Bills receivable.....\$ 94 20

Cash on hand..... 89 77

\$184 27

Bills payable.....\$156 09

Balance in favor of A. P..... 28 18

\$184 27

From the previous statement it will be readily seen that, although a large bill for printing was due Jan. 1, 1892, the AMERICAN PHILATELIST was solvent, as nearly all the bills receivable were good.

Statement of first seven months of 1892:

Cash on hand Jan. 1.....	\$ 89 77
" received for A. P. A. subscriptions....	16 50
" " " other.....	27 24
" " " advertising.....	316 68
" " " from other sources.....	67 89

\$518 08

Paid for printing the A. P.....\$401 82

Miscellaneous expenses..... 83 59

Cash on hand Aug. 1..... 32 67

\$518 08

Bills receivable for advertising, etc.....\$ 68 62

Due from Secretary for A. P. A. sub. (about) 10 50

Cash on hand Aug. 1..... 32 67

Deficit..... 128 41

\$240 10

Bills payable.....\$240 10

In explanation of the amount of cash on hand, it may be said that a portion of this consists of stamps, both American and foreign, of currency, etc., which it has not seemed wise to refuse in payment of advertising, subscriptions, etc. It is all realizable.

I have not included as due the subscriptions of A. P. A. applicants whose names were contained in the July number.

Most of the bills receivable are good. I cite the names of a few from whom I have made vigorous efforts to collect, but with meagre success.

A. O. Marimian.....\$1 00

C. H. Bogart..... 9 55

M. G. Bitting..... 75

One or two others have made recent promises, so I will omit their names.

It will be seen that there is an absolute deficit of \$128.41. This deficit will need to be provided for by the Association in some manner at the coming convention. It is true that the deficit appears at the end of *nineteen* months, but a glance at the statements above will show that the A. P. A. subscriptions so fell that nearly \$400 were applied to meet the bills of 1891, while a very small amount has been applied upon the bills of 1892.

In what way this deficiency can best be made up it will be the work of the convention to decide. I may be permitted to make a suggestion or two, however. The bill for printing the last convention number was nearly \$140, while the average monthly bill is about \$65. It was rather hard for the A. P. to meet this added expense, and it will be harder still next September. It seems only fair that the Association should bear at least the excess over the average monthly bill, if it is desirable that a *verbatim* report be printed in the official organ. I am inclined to think that by bearing the entire expense of printing such report the needs of the A. P. would be entirely met.

For the benefit of those who wish to know just how much the A. P. costs the Association, I will append a few figures.

Total cost of A. P. for 1891.....\$1,043 15

" " " " 1892 (7 mos.)..... 569 42

" " " " 19 mos.....\$1,612 57

Average monthly cost of A. P. for 1891.....\$ 86 93

" " " " 1892..... 81 35

Of this sum total the utmost which can be charged to the Association is as follows:

A. P. A. subscriptions paid.....\$412 00

" " " due..... 10 50

Deficit..... 128 41

\$550 91

Average cost per month to Association.....\$ 28 99

This means a yearly cost of about \$350. Suppose the Association to remain at its present size, to discontinue the A. P., and subscribe for a journal at 50 cents a year, it will cost about \$275.

The A. P. has a circulation of 1,200 copies monthly. Some advertisers have stood by the paper firmly, and we have never heard them question whether it paid them or not; they have taken a genuine interest in the Association and the paper. Others have reduced or withdrawn their advertisements, some on perfectly reasonable grounds, but others from luke-warmness, or a fixed design of killing the A. P. If the paper is to be continued, members ought to take an interest in it based on higher grounds than purely selfish and financial ones. It would not be a bad idea to have

upon the Literary Board a member, experienced in the line of advertising, whose duties should be to help the paper in this direction.

It has been my design to lay before the members of the Association enough facts concerning the finances of the paper to enable them to judge for themselves about its continuance. Substantially the same report will be made before the convention.

SAMUEL LELAND,
Business Manager.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PATERSON, N. J., July 23, 1892.

To the Editor American Philatelist:

DEAR SIR: I desire to call the attention of the members of the A. P. A. to an amendment to the Constitution with regard to abolishing the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, which will be introduced at the coming convention at Niagara Falls, fostered principally by Mr. Mekeel, of St. Louis.

I have no doubt that just at present the AMERICAN PHILATELIST is not just as it should be, but whose fault is it? It is the fault of the members, as there are a good many shining lights who could give us a well written article every month, but fail to do so, perhaps because they think that it is only read by 500 odd members. Then again an argument set forth is that the Association cannot publish a satisfactory periodical with the support it is able to get from the 50 cent subscription and the limited advertising patronage it has. This may all be true, but, with the constitutional movement now on foot, which will no doubt exceed the most sanguine expectations of its promoters, in a very short time there will be a large increase in membership, and as the greater society we should have our own journal as one of the leading features. I would, therefore, ask the members to consider well and instruct their proxies, so as not to be misunderstood, as the Messrs. Mekeel, no doubt, are working for the adoption of the *Philatelic Journal of America* as the official journal. I have no animosity against the *Philatelic Journal of America*, or the Messrs. Mekeel, but I think that we had better keep the AMERICAN PHILATELIST in existence, even at a loss to the Association for the present, than to discontinue it, just at the time when we are starting out anew under the incorporated scheme, with the best of prospects for a larger and better society. The Dresden Verein, with a membership of 1,500, has its own journal, and one to be proud of, too, having just added a sort of supplement to the same, something novel in its line, a Humorous Philatelist. Surely we here in the United States ought to be able, as the greater society, to do as well if not better than our European brethren. I hope that I have not taken too much space unnecessarily, but that I may have contributed to the good of the Association. Trusting that the best of feeling may prevail at the convention, and that the A. P. A. may increase beyond our most sanguine expectations, I remain, yours philatelically,

AUGUST LEHMAN, JR., A. P. A. 341.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1892.

Editor American Philatelist:

DEAR SIR: I see by the last issue of the Official Journal that an effort is to be made at the coming convention to abolish the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and I, for one, desire to protest against the manner in which it is to be done.

The committee appointed by the St. Louis society to see what changes it was desirable to make in the A. P. A. Laws, after reporting different advantages which would accrue to the Association from having a well established journal, continued as follows: "It is not improbable that there are periodicals which would consent to represent the Association free of charge, and still better, it is possible that there are parties who would pay for this privilege."

This report is signed by I. A. Mekeel, as Chairman of the committee, and yet in the last A. P., Mr. H. Flachskamm, as *Chairman* of the same committee, offers an amendment to the By-laws of the Association, stating that the official matter shall be published in one of the leading philatelic monthlies, "and the only expense to the Association shall be the subscription, not to exceed fifty cents per year."

Now, I should like to ask why this committee should report in St. Louis their belief that a paper could be secured free of expense to the Association, or on even better terms, and then turn around and offer an amendment in which the paper chosen as official organ shall receive fifty cents a year for each member. Is this consistent?

Dull indeed would be the head which could not see through this affair, and understand why Mr. Flachskamm's name as *Chairman* is appended to the proposed amendment, even at the expense of a prevarication.

This St. Louis committee further stated that the last time an outside paper was chosen as official organ of the Association, the objection to it was caused by the manner in which it was fastened on the members. This is only partly correct.

The heavy snow-drift which the paper referred to was ultimately buried in, was constructed largely by members who believed that if any outside paper was designated as the official organ of the A. P. A., said paper should be supplied to the members *free*, the publisher receiving his pay in the prestige given his paper through its being the mouthpiece of the Association.

It should be worth, at the lowest estimate, at least five hundred dollars in advertising to any paper to represent the A. P. A., and if this sum, with a probable great increase, is not enough to pay for the copies furnished to members, then it should not be given to anyone.

This asking fifty cents per member led, on the last occasion, to the often heard remark that the paper was seeking to bolster up its finances at the expense of the Association. Does not the same remark apply here?

Again, if an outside paper is chosen, a certain space, say even ten pages, will be devoted to the Association, while for the same amount this costs, we can have our own paper, consisting of twenty pages.

If the *Philatelic Journal of America*, or any other paper, desires to represent the A. P. A., they can furnish their paper free and make money on the contract, and for anyone to ask more seems to me too much.

In case anyone should think these remarks are inspired by jealousy, let me say that the publishers of the *Post Office* have no intention whatever of offering that paper to the Association, so we have no reason for opposing others.

I have written as I think, and the views herein expressed I know are echoed by other members than myself, and I trust they will be duly considered in coming to any decision on this matter. Yours truly,

ALVAH DAVISON, A. P. A. 4.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1892.

Editor American Philatelist:

Kindly publish my name in the next issue as declining the nominations for President and Librarian. Respectfully,

ALVAH DAVISON.

The Chairman of the Literary Board of the A. P. A.:

DEAR SIR: On the morning of July 27th, I received a note from Mr. J. Rechert, from which I quote as follows:

"As we heard that Mekeel is trying very hard to get proxies, we issued the following circular which, no doubt has your approval. Bogert has mailed them this morning. Yours truly, RECHERT."

The use of my name in connection with this circular was unauthorized by me, and I did not even know that its issuance had been suggested. The first that I knew of it was when I received the note of Mr. Rechert. The circular which I refer to is the one issued under date of July 26th, in behalf of the National Philatelic Society, and purporting to be signed by myself, but actually signed by R. R. Bogert. It being a well-known fact that I am a candidate for the office of Sales Superintendent of the American Philatelic Association, I could not act so ridiculously as to sign a circular which is in favor of prohibiting a dealer from holding said office. I issue this note in order that any friends who choose to favor me with their proxies may know the true status of affairs in this connection. Very truly yours,

R. F. ALBRECHT.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., July 28, 1892.

W. C. Stone, Esq., Springfield, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: I must decline to permit my name to be used as a candidate for Superintendent of Sales.

While highly appreciating the honor of the nomination, still I feel that my private business interests would not permit me to give the department the attention it deserves and requires.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. R. F. Albrecht, think he will make a model Superintendent, and trust my friends will favor him with their votes. With many thanks to the Society for their confidence in honoring me with the nomination, I remain fraternally yours,

E. DOEBLIN.

The *Southern Philatelist* presents some interesting reading in its San Antonio notes. The leading collectors of the city are each made the subject of a brief sketch. Concerning Mr. Luhn's nomination of R. C. H. Brock for President of the A. P. A., we think we are correct in stating that Mr. Brock's business would not permit him to accept the office. It was on this account that he retired from the Literary Board.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBRECHT & WITT, NEW YORK, JUNE 16, 1892.

Sheet of 12 Providence stamps..... \$73 00
U. S., 1856-60, set of uns. p., 1c. to 90c..... 25 60
1868, 90 cent, blue, deep color, on part
of cover..... 10 05
1869, pair of 90c., well centered..... 16 20
C. S. A., 1863, 5 cent, ribbed paper..... 11 00
We give only those lots that brought over \$10. The prices in this catalogue are printed in red; copies can be had for 25c.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO., NEW YORK, JUNE 22 3, '92.

Cape Verde, imp. sheet of 40 reis, with Mozambique error..... \$13 00
Guinea, imp. sheet of 40 reis, with Mozambique error..... 30 00

Basle, 2½r., used..... 14 00
Catalogues of this sale, with prices in red ink, can be had for 25c.

CHEVERLEY WILSON & CO., JUNE 22-23. LONDON.

British Guiana, 1856, 4c., magenta, on orig.
env..... £ 4. 5.0
Buenos Ayres, steamship, orange..... 9.10.0
Campeche, 25c., used..... 7.10.0
United States periodicals, set, complete... 10.10.0
United States, collection of 520 entire envelopes and wrappers..... 12.00.0

PHILLIPS, LEA & DAVIS, JUNE 15, '92.

Bahamas, 1 penny, imperforate, unwatermarked..... £ 2. 0.0
British Columbia, 2½ pence., imperf., and 8 other stamps..... 15. 0.0
New Brunswick, 1 shilling, penmarked... 4.15.0
Newfoundland, 4p., orange-red, unused... 3. 0.0

A. R. ROGERS, AUGUST 15, '92, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

We have received from Mr. Rogers the catalogue of his fourth sale, which will take place during the coming convention. Among the many good things to be sold we note a New Haven reprint, reserved at \$40; British Guiana, 1859, 12 cent, at \$60; Charleston, Nashville, Petersburg, New Orleans, Raleigh and Salem locals, and many of the United States adhesives and envelopes. Some good chances to fill up in Canadians and Mexicans will also be found. We will endeavor to give prices in our September paper, if the convention decides to continue it.

POSTAL NOTE.

THE SEA POST BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

While crossing the Atlantic on the steamship *Saale* of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Co., I made an excursion one day into the lower regions and hunted up the post office. There I found our U. S. postal agent, John T. Kaup, and to him I am indebted for a pleasant half hour and the information contained in this article.

In the post office of the steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Co. and the Hamburg American Co. are sorted all the mails that pass between the United States and Germany. No other country has entered into the agreement, so no other lines are provided with such post offices. The system of sorting the mails is similar to that used in the railroad postal cars. On the *Saale* was the German Secretary and his assistant, while the United States part of the work has been done by one man. From New York to Bremen the mail is in charge of the United States mail agent, while the German has charge of the distribution, and all letters mailed on board the steamer require United States stamps. On the return trip everything is reversed. From New York to Southampton, England, is a trip of about eight days, and it takes nearly all the time to get the mail properly assorted. At Southampton it is all landed and hurried on by rail.

The agreement between the two countries went into operation in April, 1891. For the first two years Germany finds all the office supplies, then the United States does the same for two years, and so on for periods of two years each. The plan has worked well for the hastening of the delivery of foreign mails, and it is to be hoped that the plan may soon be put into operation on other lines.

Charles A. Hobbs.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. VI.

ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER 10, 1892.

No. 9.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Delivered Before the Seventh Annual
Convention of the A. P. A.

Ladies and fellow members:

At other times and other places it might not be becoming to mingle thoughts of such affairs as ours with those suggested by the unending anthem of this great cataract. Thousands have listened to it and bowed in awe, and loftiest minds have done it reverence. Earth's best and noblest have been its pupils and striven by all the arts of poetry and prose to worthily record its teachings. The humblest dullest mind that e'er has heard its tones has felt their inspiration, for in this "peal sublime" are strains that cord with every human thought and duty of the hour, and though they reach their full diapason here, they have their origin far from this scene, and there they seem like whispers

A tiny rain-drop parts from a summer cloud and falls upon the fertile soil of fairest Minnesota. That were the whole of its unnoticed history, and all unheeded would its future be, if other rain-drops did not come to join it, and all uniting, percolate the soil, to nourish or mar the countless grains of an abounding wheat field, or bubble up transformed into a beauteous fountain. So, too, the single field, whether each grain shall be well nurtured, or all shall be destroyed by the united rain-drops, attracts but local and a passing interest; when field is joined to field, and the eye can scarcely trace the limits of the spreading acres, then, with the waving of the golden harvest, the anxious heart of the whole people throbs in unison, rejoicing in each promise of its garnering, discouraged by each prophesy of its deterioration, marking the progress of even single fields, and almost counting each little grain and tiny rain-drop in the disquietude of estimating whether there be of either too many or too few. For that united harvest shall swell the wealth, sustain the strength, invigorate the spirit of the toilers of the nation, and lend its surplus for the sustenance of other peoples, or the whole world must seek in other graneries replacement of its loss.

The beauteous fountain, where thousands of these crystal drops gush forth together from beneath the earth, again to sparkle in the sunshine, can gladden but its own locality, until borne onward by the uniting streamlets from an hundred sources, they form in company the babbling brook, the spreading lake and winding river; then busy nations pause to trace their course, and zealous commerce follows their changeful journeyings, as from the soil of Minnesota, northward,

they slowly wend their devious ways through the Dominion to mingle with the frigid waters of the Hudson Bay; or, southward, hasten through the States, with ever gathering numbers, to join the turgid floods, the Mississippi pours into the tepid tides of the great Gulf; or, eastward, glide by the St. Louis River, divide two sister nations as they dash upon the weird and rocky shores of vast Superior, twist and twine by the St. Marys, again spread out over the waste of Huron, are awhile confined within the St. Clair, tumble and toss anon among the unruly waves of Erie, plunge in headlong might down with Niagara, with twirl and surge, rush through the whirlpool, expand once more across Ontario, to sweep at last through the St. Lawrence and in the vast Atlantic wash the shores of both the hemispheres. In union there is strength.

But centuries had looked upon these mystic unions of the rain-drops and seen them at their mysterious work beneath the soil, beheld them springing forth in joy to greet their great ally, the sun, and with him reveling in bubbling springs and singing merrily in running rivulets, and proudly speeding onward in noble water courses, now rioting in rushing torrents, now wildly sporting or idly loitering in the lakes, just as the winds of heaven might excite or soothe them, now tumbling and piling on each other for the mad leap o'er whelming cataracts, now helplessly hurled together in the resistless eddies, now aimlessly wandering upon the ocean, but all their energies, combined with those of sun and wind, had not sufficed to ripen a single grain of all these glorious harvests, to take it from the fields, to utilize its substance, or to bear it safely forth to feed the nations, till wisdom took control of their untamed forces, selected the work that they were fit to do, and nicely chose the kind of seed that would mature in northern climates, skilfully devised the means to plant and gather it by millions, ingeniously contrived the arts of milling it, laboriously led the unbridled streams by safer courses, dexterously designed the vessels that in security should traverse the flowing streams, the lock-bound channel and the wind-swept lake, teaching the very rain-drops to use their strength, prepare the grain they nourish, or carry it to those who need it. The strength of union is thus made useful by wise direction.

This working age, which judges only by the standard of utility, is prone to speak as if the greater part of all the energy of these unions of the waters but went to waste, because unutilized by all this work and all the other services it daily finds that they may render, and frets at each impediment that all along their line from source to

ocean, retards its undertakings. As if material progress were alone the whole of civilization. It sometimes seems indeed as if the very waters strove to recall the age from its delusions. For though the welcome drops may cool the thirsty soil, revive the drooping crops, and crystal springs refresh the weary husbandman; though flowing streams may irrigate their fertile banks and turn the mill wheel or bear on the vessel; though expanding lakes may crown their shores with verdure, give health and comfort to the inhabitants of crowded cities, and waft on their way the fleets of commerce; though all the waters may yield awhile to man's direction and subserve a thousand other purposes that he calls useful, still gathered rain-drops at times will ruin harvests and swollen streams demolish mills and mill-wheels, and wild waves will sport with precious cargoes, and rushing rapids bar their progress, and the great cataracts flow on unmindful of all attempts to utilize their power. By the records of the ages and of the mighty works done in them displayed to science throughout their course, they seem to tell of something grander than mere mechanics, and by the thousand forms of beauty so lavishly scattered in the varied scenery they seem to strive to lure the mind from too engrossing labor.

But why should we who seek to gather things that many would deem so insignificant, whose aim is to collect each for himself the most he can of what has gained his love, jealous, alas, too often of each success of every other, busy with competition, and inspired by emulation, though for the brief space of to-day our ears must listen to the unending proclamation that through the ages is made by this great cataract, which best of all the works of nature teaches forever with unrelaxing and uninterrupted flow the strength of union as it pours the gathered rain drops down its abysses, making the very earth to tremble and the air itself to vibrate with the lesson, why should we pause to learn it, or care to seek to-day its full significance? 'Tis not because we are so vain as to imagine that the united efforts of all who love our calling and gather these tiny stamps together, study and classify, assort, arrange, preserve and cherish them, even if all should join together all their collections, will ere amass a treasure that from this profit-seeking time will gain a tithing of the attention bestowed upon a single harvest of the little wheat grains. And yet we entertain the fond anticipation that by a union of the efforts of all the organizations of collectors, uniting for this purpose, and for the nonce acting in harmony, wisely directed by the most experienced, generously sustained by those who own the fairest gems, encouraged by the aid of each, as each best can, at least a fair exhibit will be gathered, selected and arranged, that at the World's Columbian Exposition may represent American Philately, and like the waving of a comely harvest attract some of the passing thousands by its beauty, allure the curiosity of others, appeal to even the thrifty by its value, afford the votaries of the cult occasion for learning more of its mysteries, and thus teach and illustrate for the masses some part of the history of that small trifle, which is, nevertheless, so great a revolutionist, and has converted a once oppressive tyrant into the firm ally of commerce, the faithful servant of the humblest, and proved

a potent factor in the progress of civilization. So great an opportunity to utilize a portion of their energies both for their own and for the public benefit, has never offered to stamp collectors since they had local gatherings and national associations. And were it but to gain assurance that the added mites of all, if each but do his part, will make a total worthy of examination, we well might pause to-day to learn the lesson of the rain drops. In union there is strength, if wisely exercised.

Or though we may not dare to hope, that all the stir and agitation, all the apparent turmoil and confusion, all the actual struggle and seeming contention, all the steady growth and silent accumulation that diversify the philatelic life, will e'er command so much of sober thought from busy men and those who pride themselves on being practical, as they may give to the improvement of a single rapid, or seem to them less useless than the restless workings of the waters when their pathways but lead them through the wilderness, the thought may mingle with our musings that as the presence of the waters vivifies the air about them, and as their varied agitations serve to diffuse more widely their potent essence, so the mere existence in the community of a great number banded together and inspired by love of the same object, unconsciously is spreading an interest in that object, and in the knowledge of the ingenious art and cunning handicraft that has been expended for the security of revenues upon these curious bits of paper that carry the correspondence of the nations, and all the bustle of these meetings arouses some curiosity at least to know what it is that can be so absorbing in a pursuit apparently so futile. With this intermittent interest and superficial knowledge and constantly awakened curiosity grows a familiarity with the stamps themselves, until each one that looks unusual attracts attention and immediate inquiry. Thus, just as the appearance of the genuine note and coin is so familiar to the public, because attention has been directed to them and to the fact that they are counterfeited, and this is one great safeguard to the currency, so it may come to pass that stamp collecting has unwittingly built up a bulwark against those clever deceptions which the rapid progress of all the arts of reproducing with greater accuracy and more perfection are daily making more than possibilities of loss to postal and fiscal revenues. Ere long it may require all the detective skill of our best experts, trained by long experience, to ferret out and prove the falsity of some of these productions. It would not be an entirely new experience if even governments should find the much despised collector an ally when least expected.

But if these thoughts seem too chimerical, hung like the rainbow on the spray to fade in somber light, and if we stamp collectors are never to accomplish any work, the age will recognize as useful, if all our energies must be expended on ourselves alone, and all our endeavors can serve but to extend and foster our own pursuits, would it not still be wise to join together, and for our own advantage make the best display we can of what we have accomplished. Are there not treasure caskets still unopened where new surprises are awaiting until their owners are sufficiently interested to turn the locks? Are there not many ad-

herents for the cause to be gained among the multitude who will attend this Exposition?

Would it not be wiser still, instead of standing by inactive or meditating on the petty grievances we fancy others have heaped upon us, and, as was notably the case not long ago, permitting those of long experience in preying on the unwary to go unwhipped of justice, when her hand was ready, because there were no means available to furnish the proof that she demands, to unite for our own protection and organize a special department, equipped with means contributed beforehand, promptly on occasion to invoke and aid the law whenever an enemy sows tares among our harvest? The task cannot be done by individuals; we are a body organized by law that can perform it if we will, and well might we imitate the action of the rain-drops; however great the turmoil that seems to agitate them, they never fail to act in harmony to cast out and destroy impurity. We, too, like them may well be satisfied to do our work unnoticed by the times, and let men fret who will at the expenditure of energy on what they, judging narrowly, deem impractical. We cannot, if we would, greatly change the tendencies of times which must work out their own great problems, but we can do our part to forward progress within our sphere. For works of purely material utility are not the only factors that make civilization. Though less conspicuous, those that develop the individual are no less really useful, and our pursuit is a great educator. Not merely in that restricted sense in which it often has been said already that beginners, even in stamp collecting, acquire a more than schoolboy knowledge of history and geography, statistics and money standards, nor yet because along the pathways that we follow much of political and economic history must be learned by those who would fully understand the various issues and their changes, but in the broadest sense, because it trains individual faculties and calls out powers too often undeveloped, we say that stamp collecting is an educator. We may not pause to indicate the many faculties that it enlarges. It first attracts its pupils either by its appeal to that inherent love of beauty which delights in varied form and brilliancy of color, or by awaking their curiosity. As they proceed they learn to distinguish degrees of color and slight variations of form and gradually acquire habits of order, of accurate arrangement, and often of artistic grouping, which require nice distinction, careful analysis, exactitude of classification, which all develop that rarest and yet most useful habit and power, precision in observing. But this power cannot be perfected except by comparing the results arrived at with those attained by others. How often have the best of us been forced to alter some pet theory when we have found that others did not see as we imagined we had? How often have we had to learn to see aright ourselves, or to teach others how to see? And thus again we learn the need of union in stamp collecting. Here we find the legitimate work of the local society. No matter how expert is he who reports to it the result of his labors, they cannot safely be blindly followed, until verified by every attending member, and were this always done we should have less mistaken theories to cope with, and not have fallen into so many errors. Examples might be

multiplied, did time suffice, in the best work of the most competent. It too often happens that a society has so great regard for the opinion of a single member that they accept his dicta as indisputable and he becomes opinionated. But the true observer should be diffident of his opinions and ready to admit that they are tentative until they have stood the test of others' examination and comparison. It would be well for philately if all our societies could be set to work upon some of the subjects that embarrass us, and their determinations compared in a congress where each should be represented by its delegate, and this is the idea of some of what a national convention should be. Unfortunately, at present this is hardly possible.

"Coöperation, like other difficult things, can be learnt only by practice, and to be capable of it in great things, a people must be trained to it in small." "The power to act in unison is the best test of civilization." As stamp collectors we still are far, it seems, from civilized, for we have not yet learned to act in harmony.

Perchance in this the little rain-drops have another lesson for us. They never clash, and starting from the summer cloud that floats above a single State, by widely divergent ways they traverse the continent, all seeking the same ocean, but on the way they use their energies to beautify their channels and to so widen and deepen them that all the drops that fall on other States in their vicinity must sooner or later join them. And thus, though all the collectors of the continent may never join in one association, and some may find the paths through the Dominion or the Western valleys more congenial than ours, we are all seeking the same object and ought to live in harmony, avoiding acrimonious comments on each other's ways as worse than folly. The philatelic world can live and prosper without those favored gentlemen who are too good to mingle with their humbler brethren, and leave them to enjoy their solitary fountains, unmindful of their pattering. For those who choose to work in land-locked lakes and only local societies it entertains naught but good-will. For those who will we have a hearty welcome. Our duty for the day is to improve and make attractive the ways we are pursuing, that many may find them pleasant and be drawn to follow with us. The task before us is to improve ourselves. If in the doing it we distribute some part of the harvest we have helped to gather to those who need it more, we are content. If there are rapids in our course that impede or bar the progress of exchange, we must remove or pass around them. If heretofore the vessels have been too weak to bear their cargoes, we must seek better; if the cargoes have been too small to prove remunerative, they must be made greater. By such procedure only can we hope to grow and prosper. It is useless to urge again and again the many reasons that make a union of many in one association most desirable. It is futile to demonstrate how much more can be accomplished and enjoyed by a large association than a small one. It is in vain that every argument, in every form suggested by the circumstances, has been repeated and repeated. Until we learn to live in harmony and wisely seek only such ends as are appropriate, we shall but

rile the waters in our passage. All this we knew when first we came together, and all the past has been a process of learning to act in unison. To day the lesson is renewed by the suggestion of a voice more potent than any words can be. Whether we have yet gained wisdom, whether we have profited by experience, whether we know at last what are the needs of our fraternity and why they have not been supplied, our work to-day will demonstrate.

To-day we start anew, a legally incorporated body. The same good motto is borne upon our banner that we first inscribed upon it, and none have found a better. The earnest of its import is that we seek for friendship among collectors, and invite the coöperation of all who wish to see our pursuit prosper. Let the dead past bury its dead. The year that has gone has little in its history. Uncertain how many were with us, we have been idly loitering. In the history of the waters beside which we stand, we may imagine our own history to be pictured. Back in the years when first we came together, our local societies, like branches, flowed together, and the united stream ran peacefully; with expanding numbers came tempests that lashed us into fury, and dangerous rapids at times have marked the way. We may have plunged in haste down with the cataract and been engulfed in perilous whirlpools, but beyond lies another lake and sweeps a broad and noble river, not without its own impediments, but grandly flowing to the ocean.

So, if to-day wisdom shall direct our energies, point out the work that we may safely venture and how to do it, we shall not have stood in vain beside the cataract and heard its lesson, beheld the bow of promise hung before it, yielded our homage to it and felt the inspiration of Niagara.

At its conclusion President Tiffany was applauded for several minutes, and a cordial vote of thanks was extended.

CONVENTION REPORT.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association (being the first convention of the incorporated society) was held at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 15, 16, and 17, 1892. The following members were in attendance during the whole or a part of the convention:

J. K. Tiffany, President, St. Louis, Mo.; Millard F. Walton, Secretary, Philadelphia; R. F. Albrecht, New York; R. R. Bogert, New York; S. B. Bradt, Chicago; Frank H. Burt, Newton, Mass.; Dr. Geo. M. Campbell, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Alvah Davison, New York; H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.; B. Doebelin, Allegheny City, Pa.; Major F. J. Grenny, Brantford, Ont.; J. H. Houston, Washington, D. C.; H. F. Ketcheson, Belleville, Ont.; Gus J. Luhn, Charleston, S. C.; C. H. Mekeel and I. A. Mekeel, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Y. Parker, Toronto, Ont.; J. D. Rice, Trenton, N. J.; Geo. W. Rode, Pittsburg, Pa.; A. R. Rogers, New York; J. W. Scott, New York; W. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.; R. Wuesthoff, New York.

There were also present:

R. W. Ashcroft, Brooklyn; Henry A. Fowler, Toronto; A. Krassa, New York; Luther Wright Mott, Oswego, N. Y.; L. H. Rogers, Jr.; A. B.

Slater, Jr., Providence, R. I.; William S. Weatherston, as well as other gentlemen interested in Philately.

Several members were accompanied to Niagara by the lady members of their families, who shared in the festivities of the occasion.

First Day—Monday, August 15.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met in the parlors of the International Hotel on Monday, August 15, and was called to order by the president, Mr. John K. Tiffany, at 10:18 A. M. Present: Messrs Albrecht, Bogert, Bradt, Burt, Campbell, Davison, Deats, Doebelin, Houston, Luhn, C. H. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel, Rice, Rode, Rogers, Scott, Stone and Wuesthoff.

The president, upon calling the convention to order, stated that the change which had been made in the organization of the Association would make the mode of proceeding at this convention a little different from usual, as it would be necessary to wind up the affairs of the old association and turn them over to the new, incorporated body.

The following committees were appointed: On Credentials—Messrs. Scott, Albrecht and Davison. On Standing Rules—Messrs. Stone, Bradt and Doebelin.

As the Secretary had been delayed on account of the railway strike in Buffalo and would not arrive until noon, Mr. Stone was appointed secretary pro tem.

The President announced that Mr. F. H. Burt, a member of the Association, had been selected as official stenographer.

Under the provisions of the by-laws the annual election of officers was next in order, the polls to remain open until 12 o'clock. On motion of Mr. C. H. Mekeel a recess was taken until 3 p. m. to give the Committee on Credentials time to pass upon such proxies as were to be presented and to receive, sort and count the ballots.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order by the President at 3:30 p. m. Besides the members in attendance at the morning session there were present Secretary Walton, Major Grenny and Mr. Parker.

The President at the request of the committee of arrangements announced that a number of members of the Association had guaranteed the expenses of a banquet, to be given on Tuesday evening, to which every member and visitor present was cordially invited, the subscription being voluntary and the banquet free to all.

On motion of Mr. Rice it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for the taking of a group photograph of those in attendance at the convention. Messrs. Rice, Doebelin and Deats were appointed such committee.

On motion of Mr. Stone the thanks of the Association were tendered to Mr. Rogers for his efforts in behalf of the Association in the circulation of application blanks, etc., also to Mr. Davison and Grennel of the *Post Office* for gratuitous advertising of the Association and for the distribution of electrotypes of the stock certificate for publication in other papers; also to Mr. Mekeel for his efforts in bringing a large number of new members into the Association; also to Mr. Doebelin, for efforts on behalf of the Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Committee on Credentials made the following report of the result of the election:

PRESIDENT.

*John K. Tiffany.....	141
Scattering.....	1

VICE PRESIDENT.

*W. C. Van Derlip.....	128
R. R. Bogert.....	4
I. B. Cohen.....	3
Scattering.....	6

SECRETARY.

*Millard F. Walton.....	101
H. E. Deats.....	35
Alvah Davison.....	6

TREASURER.

*N. W. Chandler.....	69
Charles Gregory.....	52
A. L. Holman.....	12
Scattering.....	6

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

*Joseph Rechert.....	105
W. Sellschopp.....	20
Henry Clotz.....	15

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

*Geo. H. Watson.....	79
*G. B. Calman.....	75
*Henry Clotz.....	69
N. W. Chandler.....	60
C. H. Meekel.....	57
Col. G. B. Rodgers.....	54
Alvah Davison.....	11
H. E. Deats.....	8
Scattering.....	12

The President declared the result of the ballot to be the choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, John K. Tiffany; Vice President, W. C. Van Derlip; Secretary, Millard F. Walton; Treasurer, N. W. Chandler; International Secretary, Joseph Rechert (the foregoing officers constituting the Board of Directors); Board of Trustees, Geo. H. Watson, G. B. Calman and Henry Clotz.

The committee also reported that ballots had been cast as follows indicating the wishes of members as to the persons who should be selected for the several appointive offices:

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

*E. A. Holton.....	68
J. W. Scott.....	4
H. Collin.....	2

SUPERINTENDENT OF SALES.

*R. F. Albrecht.....	86
S. B. Bradt.....	23
E. Doebelin.....	4

LIBRARIAN.

*Alvah Davison.....	24
H. C. Beardsley.....	21
Scattering.....	2

PURCHASING AGENT.

*R. R. Bogert.....	34
W. Sellschopp.....	12

CHAIRMAN OF LITERARY BOARD.

*W. C. Stone.....	37
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SUPERINTENDENT OF INTERNATIONAL SALES.

*Henry Clotz.....	37
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* Elected.

The President explained that the laws of West Virginia, in which state the Association had been incorporated, required that all officers except the Board of Directors be appointed by that board; that the Board of Trustees, not being strictly officers but being a special board for purposes of discipline, might legally be elected by the stockholders; that the ballots had been so drawn as to give members an opportunity to express their preferences with regard to the other offices, and the wishes of the members as expressed in the result of that ballot would be followed as far as practicable by the Board of Directors in making the appointments.

PROXIES.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the number of valid proxies held by the several members present was as follows:

H. E. Deats, 3; R. R. Bogert, 30; S. B. Bradt, 12; R. F. Albrecht, 14; A. K. Rogers, 3; I. A. Meekel, 15; C. H. Meekel, 22; J. W. Scott, 6; Alvah Davison, 10; F. H. Burt, 1; R. Wuesthoff, 1; E. Doebelin, 4; W. C. Stone, 18; total, 139.

REGULAR BUSINESS.

The Secretary called the roll of stockholders, and it appeared that 22 members were present and 139 represented by proxy; total representation, 161.

On motion of Mr. Bradt the reading of the records of the last convention was dispensed with.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STANDING RULES.

The Committee on Standing Rules reported, through Mr. Stone, recommending that the rules of the last convention be adopted with the addition of the following rule: "No member shall speak more than ten minutes on any one subject."

On motion of Mr. Rice the report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following telegrams were read:

"MANSFIELD, PA., August 15, 1892.

To John K. Tiffany:

Vivat, floreat, crescat American Philatelic Association.
IGNAC STAUFFER."

"BUFFALO, N. Y., August 15, 1892.

To John K. Tiffany:

Strikers run our car off the track. Got here this morning. Afternoon session be present.

MILLARD F. WALTON."

"NEW YORK, August 15.

To John K. Tiffany, Pres. A. P. A.:

The Postal Card Society of America send greeting to you.
GEO. H. WATSON, Pres."

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President announced the appointment of the following standing committees, in addition to the committees on Credentials and Standing Rules, already announced:

On Finance—Messrs. Campbell, Rice and Parker.

On the Library—Messrs. Rode, Houston and Luhn.

On Sales and Purchasing Department—Messrs. Bogert, Rogers and Wuesthoff.

On the Official Journal—Messrs. Deats, Doebelin and Davison.

On Branch Societies—Messrs. Grenny, I. A. Meekel and Albrecht.

On Constitution and By-Laws—The President, Ex-Officio Chairman; Messrs. Bradt, C. H. Meekel, Stone and Scott.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Secretary Walton read his annual report, as follows:

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1892.

I present, for the consideration of the members of this Association, my last annual report, with the full confidence that, while we have gone back somewhat numerically, we have emerged from the dark clouds which seemed to hover around our prosperity, and the future seems clear and bright. With the proper amount of spirit and work on the part of our members there is no reason in the world why the A. P. A. should not be the only National Association on this side of the continent and the largest in the world in point of numbers.

Members in good standing who have subscribed to stock 218
Applicants who have subscribed to stock 2

Total 220

MEMBERSHIP AUG. 1, 1892.

American 435
Foreign 97

Total 532

Subscriptions to stock 220

Leaving 312

who have not subscribed up to date. Of this number 95 are foreign, 102 are home members in good standing and 115 are indebted to the Association for 50 cents or over.

Our membership on Aug. 1, 1891, was 568
New members admitted since Aug. 1, 1891 68
Reinstated since Aug. 1, 1891 8

Total 644

Resigned since Aug. 1, 1891 111
Death 1 112

Total membership Aug. 1, 1892 532

A net loss during the year of 35 members.

The membership of the Association is distributed geographically as follows: Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 2; California (San Francisco, 19), 24; Canada, 13; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 9; Dakota, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 4; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Idaho, 1; Illinois (Chicago, 25), 34; Indiana, 6; Iowa, 4; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland (Baltimore, 9), 10; Massachusetts (Boston, 24), 52; Michigan, 7; Minnesota, 10; Missouri (St. Louis, 20), 21; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 2; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 18; New York (New York City, 61; Brooklyn, 3), 95; Ohio, 20; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 21), 44; Rhode Island, 8; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 15; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 6; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2; total, 436.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLARD F. WALTON, Secretary.

The report was accepted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Scott read the report of the Treasurer, Charles Gregory, which showed the following figures for the year:

Cash on hand from last report, Aug. 13, 1891 \$ 68 99
Received from dues, etc. 800 79

Total \$869 78

Expenses to date 670 61

Leaving balance at this date of \$199 17

There is also on hand \$185 received from the Secretary for 185 shares of stock issued.

Under the rules the report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The report of the Board of Trustees had not arrived.

REPORT OF LITERARY BOARD.

Mr. Stone, on behalf of the Literary Board, read the following report:

Financial report of the Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association, Jan. 1, 1891, to Aug. 1, 1892.

Statement for year 1891:

Cash received for A. P. A. subscriptions \$395 50
Cash received for other subscriptions 47 66
Cash received for advertising 467 40
Cash received from other sources 66 27

\$976 83

Paid for printing the A. P. \$694 03
Miscellaneous expenses 194 03
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1892 89 77

\$976 83

Bills receivable \$ 94 50
Cash on hand 89 77

\$184 27

Bills payable \$156 09
Balance in favor of A. P. 28 18

\$184 27

From the previous statement it will be readily seen that, although a large bill for printing was due Jan. 1, 1892, the AMERICAN PHILATELIST was solvent, as nearly all the bills receivable were good.

Statement for first seven months of 1892. Aug. 1, 1892:

Cash on hand Jan. 1 \$ 89 77
Cash received for A. P. A. subscriptions 16 50
Cash received for other subscriptions 27 24
Cash received for advertising 316 68
Cash received from other sources 67 89

\$518 08

Paid for printing the A. P. \$413 11
Miscellaneous expenses 83 59
Cash on hand Aug. 1 21 38

\$518 08

Bills received for advertising \$ 68 52
Due from Sec'y for A. P. A. subs. (about) 10 50
Cash on hand Aug. 1 21 38
Deficit 128 41

\$228 81

Bills payable \$228 81

I have corrected a slight inaccuracy which crept into the statement printed in the August number. In explanation of the amount of cash on hand, it may be said that a portion of this consists of stamps, both American and foreign, of currency, etc., which it has not seemed wise to refuse in payment of advertising, subscriptions, etc. It is all realizable.

I have not included as due the subscriptions of A. P. A. applicants whose names were contained in the July number.

Most of the bills receivable are good. I cite the names of a few from whom I have made vigorous efforts to collect, but with meagre success:

A. O. Marimon.....	\$1 00
C. H. Bogart.....	9 55
M. G. Bitting.....	75
One or two others have made recent promises, so I will omit their names.	

It will be seen that there is now an absolute deficit of \$128.41. This deficit will need to be provided for in some manner by the Association. It is true that the deficit appears at the end of nineteen months, but a glance at the statements above will show that the A. P. A. subscriptions so fell that nearly \$400.00 were applied to meet the bills of 1891, while a very small amount has been applied upon the bills of 1892.

In what way this deficiency can best be made up it will devolve upon the convention to decide. I may, however, be permitted to make one or two suggestions. The bill for printing the last convention number was nearly \$140.00, while the average monthly bill is about \$65.00. It was rather hard for the A. P. A. to meet this added expense, and it will be harder still next September. It seems only fair that the Association should bear at least the excess over the average monthly bill, if it is desirable that a *verbatim* report be printed in the official organ. By bearing the entire expense of printing such report, the Association would nearly meet the needs of the A. P.

For the benefit of those who wish to know just how much the A. P. costs the Association, I will append a few figures:

Total cost of A. P. for 1891.....	\$1,043 15
Total cost of A. P. for 1892 (7 months)...	569 42

Total cost of A. P. for 19 months.....	\$1,612 57
Average monthly cost of A. P. for 1891..\$	86 93
Average monthly cost of A. P. for 1892..	81 35

Of this sum total the utmost which can be charged to the Association is as follows:

A. P. A. subscriptions paid.....	\$412 00
A. P. A. subscriptions due.....	10 50
Deficit.....	128 41

	\$550 91
Average cost per month to Association.....	\$ 28 99

This means a yearly cost of about \$350.00. Suppose the Association to remain at its present size, to discontinue the A. P., and subscribe for a journal at 50 cents per year for each member; it will cost about \$275.00.

It would not require an impossible increase in our membership to remove this difference entirely. To those of other national societies who are favorably inclined toward the possible "Greater Society," the discontinuance of our official organ would seem a retrograde movement, and would lessen the force of the claims of the A. P. A. There would result from the change a loss of that feeling of independence which has been very dear to many of our members.

Of the merits of the paper, as compared with other journals, I need not speak; but a word concerning it as an advertising medium may not be amiss. Our average circulation of 1,200 copies per month is known. This is much less than that of several first-class journals, but compares very favorably with that of many which do not fail to get a fair share of philatelic advertising. Many of our advertisers have stood by the paper firmly, and we have never heard them question whether it paid them or not; they have taken a genuine interest in the Association and the paper. One member of

the Association has sent me a check for \$60.00 to pay in advance for advertising which he has not taken; in fact, he will have to bestir himself to get his part of the contract, should I be exacting. This was done from a spirit of generous interest in both paper and Association, and while all cannot do the same, the spirit is one which we all ought to emulate.

Others have reduced, or withdrawn their advertisement, alleging as a reason the small circulation of the paper and the insufficient returns. In some cases these reasons would have far more weight did not those who offer them advertise in many new ventures and in other papers of no greater circulation than the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, and of infinitely inferior quality. Comparatively few stamp papers pay adequate returns to their advertising patrons, and it is rather hard to refuse to the AMERICAN PHILATELIST what is accorded to other papers.

If the paper is to be continued, members ought to take an interest in it, based on higher grounds than purely selfish and financial ones. It would not be a bad idea to have upon the Literary Board a member, experienced in the line of advertising, whose duties should be to help the paper in this direction.

It has been my design to lay before the members of the Association enough facts concerning the finances of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST to enable them to judge for themselves as regards the wisdom of continuing to publish it. I may seem to have urged strongly the continuance of it, but if so it is out of pure interest for the Association. Personally, I shall be relieved of a great burden if the AMERICAN PHILATELIST is given up. As I have devoted a great deal of time and effort to the journal, and am willing to continue to do so, I feel that I have some ground for urging the members to contribute what they can to the same end.

SAMUEL LELAND,
Business Manager of the Literary Board, A. P. A.

Mr. Stone stated that he had no addition to make to Mr. Leland's report, other than to thank those members who had contributed to the paper during the past year. The report was referred to the Committee on the Official Journal.

No report having been received from the Superintendent of Sales, the Secretary was instructed, on motion of Mr. C. H. Mekeel, to telegraph to that officer calling for his report.

No reports were received from the Superintendent of International Sales or the Literary Exchange Superintendent.

REPORT OF FIRST PURCHASING AGENT.

The following report of the first purchasing agent, W. Sellschopp, was read by Mr. Stone:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION:

In submitting my report to the convention for the first time since I was appointed First Purchasing Agent of this society, I beg to present a condensed financial statement before going into details.

RECEIPTS.

Total receipts from members.....	\$3,820 46
Due from one retired member.....	1 38
	\$3,821 84

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid back to eleven retiring members..\$	61 56
Stamps and entires delivered to members in eleven installments, including postage and commission.....	3,140 58

Credit balance of the participating thirty-nine members.....	619 70
	<hr/> \$3,821 84

Of the credit balance of \$619.70, about \$400.00 will be absorbed by the twelfth installment, which is nearly ready, and \$219.70, besides some few dollars more agents' money, are paid out for the new issues of British Central Africa, Persia, Panama, Straits Settlements, Turkey, Curacao, Surinam, Dutch Indies, etc., etc. Eleven installments have been delivered during thirty-three months; that is, one installment in every three months, amounting in the average to \$285.50. The delivery of the installments would have been a little more frequent and the purchases somewhat more complete if the members would have paid their assessments more promptly.

There are only two members in this department who, after receipt of statement, have invariably paid promptly. Only two, when this should have been done by all! I shall mention their names here and hope that in the future their example will be followed by all members.

Mr. Edward H. Buehler, of Chicago, and Mr. W. C. Eaton, of Hamilton, are the only two prompt payers of long standing.

Since I have been purchasing agent eighty-eight members have joined this department, one of them died, and forty-eight either gave up collecting entirely or partly or changed their minds in some other way, and gave up their connection with the department. A few may not have been satisfied with the working of the department, whilst others would not keep up their deposits, and, in consequence, their accounts were closed.

Changing one's mind is something which is done altogether too often in this free country, it seems to me, but this only by the way. At present there are only thirty-nine active members in the department, belonging to the following classes: A1 (up to 20s.), 4; same without entires, 3; I (up to 5s.), 9; II (up to 1s.), 6; same without entires, 2; parts of different classes, 18.

One member is represented three times, another twice, and three others take only entires.

In all, 587 different adhesives and 312 different entires have been distributed through the agency.

It will be interesting to learn the actual cost of the different classes during the period of my holding this office.

Class A1 got stamps to the value of \$130.89; Class I got stamps to the value of \$98.03; both including commission and postage; Class II got about \$52 worth, without postage; entires alone amounted to about \$20 to \$25.

The answer to a remark made in the report of the Committee on Sales and Purchasing Department, at the last convention, will be found in an article published in the January number of Volume V of our paper (1891), under the heading of "Commission."

The commission charged on all purchases is fixed at 7 per cent on the actual cost, 5 per cent making the compensation for the agent, and the balance to cover all expenses, as stationary, printing, postage, etc. No percentage has so far been paid into the treasury of the A. P. A., as it would seem unjust to assess the members of this department for the benefit of non-members.

One thing which did a good deal of harm to the purchasing agency, by indirectly preventing the increase of the membership, was the fact that since

many months our official paper has not accepted nor published any report of this department. I sincerely hope that this will be changed and that the Literary Board will see its way to publish these reports in the future, either as reports or as advertisements, in the official journal, so that all members may at least know that such an institution as the First Purchasing Agency is in existence.

Very respectfully yours,

W. SELLSCHOPP, Agent.

Mr. Stone stated that the reason why the reports of the department had not been printed in the Official Journal was that the post office authorities had refused to allow the paper second-class rates if such reports were continued.

Mr. Scott said that for cool impudence he thought there had never been such an impudent report made to any society. The Purchasing Agent had never turned over a single cent of the profits of his department to the Treasurer; moreover, he coolly states that it seemed best to him not to do so, for he thinks the members pay enough already. If the agent was superior to the by-laws he had better run the society himself. The by-laws called for a percentage to be paid into the general funds.

The President stated the by-laws require that 10 per cent shall be charged on all purchases, one-half of which the Purchasing agent shall hand over to the Treasurer at the close of each fiscal year or at the close of his term of office.

Mr. Bradt objects to that part of the report which stated that only two members were prompt payers as casting a reflection upon all the rest, particularly as he had always kept a deposit of \$60 or \$70 with the agent all the time, and that the report was a libel on members who had to keep that deposit in advance with the agent.

On the motion of Mr. C. H. Mekeel, seconded by Mr. Rice, the report was referred to the Committees on Sales and Purchasing Department, on Finance and on the Official Journal, jointly.

No report was received from the Counterfeit Detector.

At this point it was voted to hold an evening session, and that the President's address be made a special order for that occasion, and that the wives and lady friends of members be invited to be present.

REPORT ON INCORPORATION.

Mr. Bogert in the chair.

President Tiffany, as Chairman of the Official Board, who were appointed by the last convention as a committee to procure the incorporation of the association, reported that they had communicated with Mr. Russell, an attorney of Wheeling, W. Va., relative to incorporating the A. P. A. under the laws of that state; that Mr. Russell had made investigation as to whether the society could be incorporated as a literary or historical association, and was advised that a corporation not located in that state could not be incorporated for such purposes; that it therefore became necessary to devise some plan whereby, without making it burdensome to the members the association could be incorporated as a joint stock company; that accordingly the by-laws, as printed in the February number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST were prepared, and the certificate of incorporation issued by the Secretary of State. The expense had been much less than had been expected, being principally for the fees of Mr. Russell, who had been very reasonable in the matter. The incorporation tax was \$10 and the annual tax would

be the same amount, unless the Auditor of the State should change his mind. That officer had first demanded a tax of \$20 and afterwards had notified the Board that it would be \$50, but after considerable correspondence had decided that the lawyers were right in the first instance and that he would only exact a tax of \$10 per annum.

On the motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Doebelin, the report was accepted and the thanks of the Association extended to Mr. Tiffany.

REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Albrecht in the chair.

President Tiffany stated that no action had been taken under the resolution calling for a mail vote upon the question of making the Superintendent of Sales an elective officer and also upon the question as to whether he should be a dealer or not. Under the laws of West Virginia, as before stated, it had been found that this office could not be made elective. As to the second matter, it had seemed best to delay action until the present time, matters having been in a state of transition since the incorporation, and the old provision had been inserted in the new by-laws.

The report was accepted.

President Tiffany also called attention to the fact that members of the old association in good standing, who had not already become stockholders in the incorporated society, would be entitled under the vote of the stockholders to subscribe for stock until the first day of September only, after which date they would cease to be members and could only be admitted in the manner prescribed by the by-laws.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel moved that all members of the old association, whether delinquent or not, be allowed to subscribe for stock and become members of the new association at any time before October 1st, 1892, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

The motion was seconded by President Tiffany and adopted.

NEW BUSINESS.

The President in the chair.

Mr. Stone brought up the subject of revising the numbers of members, and moved that after September 1, the numbers of all members be the number of their stock certificates. The motion was opposed by Mr. Davison, Mr. C. H. Mekeel, Dr. Campbell and Mr. Bradt. Mr. Scott suggested that all "dead" members on the present list be omitted and the remaining names be moved up and re-numbered in the order in which they stood. Mr. Bogart objected to this proposition, as he was No. 2 and wished to keep that number. Mr. Albrecht favored giving up the numbers entirely. Mr. Davison moved as an amendment that the President be given No. 1, that all "dead" members be dropped and that all other members be moved up consecutively. The motion was seconded by Mr. Doebelin, and Mr. Stone accepted the amendment. The motion was modified so as to take effect October 1, and was adopted.

The President stated that he had received a report from Mr. E. B. Sterling, formerly Superintendent of Exchanges, the purport of which was that certain former members were indebted to Mr. Sterling, and that Mr. Sterling was indebted to several members and was ready to pay them upon being ordered to do so by the Association; that there were certain accounts between certain members and his department which had not been settled, and that Mrs. Sterling had not been compensated

for the loss of a book. The report was referred without being read to the Committee on Sales Department.

Mr. Rogers submitted a communication from Mr. A. A. Bartlett, which was referred to Committee on Sales and Purchasing Department.

Mr. Davison in the chair.

President Tiffany presented a communication from Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, calling the attention of the Association to the fact that Wm. Sellschopp, First Purchasing Agent, had recently accepted the same position in another society, and suggesting that the experience gained by holding the office in our Association should not be given to another society.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

It was voted that when the convention adjourned it be to meet this evening at 7:30, at which time the President's address should be delivered; also that the session Tuesday morning open at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Rogers announced that a stamp auction would be held by him this evening. On motion of Secretary Walton it was voted that the privilege of the room in which the convention sat be extended to Mr. Rogers after the evening session.

Adjourned at 5:50 p. m.

Evening Session.

Called to order by the President at 8:10 p. m. Besides the members there were present a number of their lady friends and other visitors.

Mr. Doebelin was called to the chair and President Tiffany delivered his annual address, as follows:

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

(The address will be found at the commencement of this number.)

On the motion of Mr. Scott the thanks of the Association were tendered to the President for his able and interesting address.

Adjourned at 8:45 p. m. to meet on Tuesday morning, August 16, at 9 o'clock.

After the adjournment Mr. Rogers's auction sale took place, occupying the remainder of the evening.

Second Day.—Tuesday, August 16.

As several committees were holding meetings at the hour to which the convention had adjourned, the opening of the session was delayed until 10:05 a. m., at which time the President took the chair.

In addition to the members in attendance on Monday, Mr. H. F. Ketcheson was present.

The roll call and reading of the minutes of the previous session were dispensed with.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President submitted a communication from Joseph Rechert, International Secretary, to the effect that he had expected to be present up to the last moment, and had no written report to submit, as his department has only transacted routine business; that he had intended to submit a resolution that the Postmaster General be requested to abolish the present 30 and 90 cent stamps in the next issue, which will no doubt happen with the Columbian Exposition, and to substitute therefor 25, 50 cents, and perhaps a \$1 stamp; also that a 12 cent stamp for registered letters might find great favor.

The following telegram was read:

"NEW YORK, August 15, 1892.

To John K. Tiffany, A. P. A. Convention:

Wishing good success and harmony. Greetings to all.

HENRY CLOTZ,
JOSEPH RECHERT,
C. WITT."

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SALES.

The President stated that he had this morning received the report of the Superintendent of Sales, accompanied by a letter stating that important business engagements would prevent his attendance at the convention, but hoped that harmony would pervade the discussions and expressed best wishes for the welfare of the Association.

The report was as follows:

NEW YORK, Aug. 13th, 1891.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I beg to present herewith my report of the transactions of the Sales Department for the year ending Aug. 1st, 1892.

Branch Members participating, last report.....72
San Antonio Branch admitted.....8

Resignations and suspensions.....10
.....70

Individual Members, last report.....75
New members.....11
.....86

Resigned, etc.,.....21 65
Present number participating.....135

Total number of sheets received.....434
Amounting to.....\$3,591 88
Total number of covers received.....39
Amounting to.....\$ 205 24

The following sales were made:

1891. August.....\$ 28 39
September.....25 70
October.....3 48
November.....55 32
December.....24 34
1892. January.....94 65
February.....60 00
March.....41 78
April.....149 07
May.....284 82
June.....32 01
July.....33 40
\$833 05

I have returned 294 sheets and 25 covers and have remitted the members in full for them, and to others I have remitted on account from August, 1891, to July 31st, 1892, in all \$752.41, leaving a cash balance on hand at this date of \$172.97.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Aug. 1st, 1891.
Balance on hand.....\$ 92 33
Cash received to July 31, 1892. 833 05
Remitted members.....\$925 38
On hand.....752 41
\$172 97

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Disbursements:
Expenses reported November, 1890,
to July, 1891.....\$139 16
Postage, express charges from Aug-
ust, 1891 to July 31st, 1892.....19 28
\$158 44

SALES.

Receipts from supplies:
November, 1890, to July, 1891, reported, \$42 24.
August, 1891 to July, 1892.

380 sheets at 5 cents.....\$19 00
10 covers at 5 cents.....50
8,000 h/ings at 10 cents.....80
59 envelopes at 2 cents.....1 18

Fine.....\$21 48
.....30

Leaving a deficit of.....\$ 94 42
Against which I have received in com-
mission for two years.....116 68

Profit.....\$22 26

I am certain that the majority of the members will be somewhat surprised at the small amount of sales in the entire year, but it has been impossible to arouse the members from their apathy, at least in so far as this department is concerned. I have had numerous applications for larger supplies of stamps to select from, but the number of sheets sent me has been so small that it has barely sufficed for a single circuit for each of the circuit-routes arranged. I cannot say to what this apathy should be attributed, and I hope that my successor will be more successful in raising the department to at least a semblance of what it ought to be. I have followed the practice of the previous year of not removing any stamps whatever from the sheets for my own use and the members have received their sheets and covers in exactly the condition in which I received them, after having removed the specimens, the circulation of which is forbidden under our by-laws.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY C. ELMAN,
Supt. of Sales.

Referred to the Committee on Sales and Purchasing Department.

NEW BUSINESS.

The President announced that the Committee of Arrangements had engaged carriages for a drive to the various points of interest about Niagara, at a cost of \$1.75 each, to take place during the afternoon and occupy about four hours.

Mr. Stone offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Convention of 1893 be held in Chicago, Ill.

"Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint the Committee of Arrangements previous to January 1, 1893."

Adopted.

The following amendment to the Constitution was offered by Mr. Davison: In Article VII, Section II, referring to resident vice presidents, after the words, "cause a report of such meetings to be published in the official journal," add the words "and shall make another report to the convention each year."

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Davison moved that a new list of members be published, and that this list also give the names of each member's references and of the guarantors of such members as are under 21 years of age. Seconded by Mr. Albrecht.

Mr. Scott said he thought this a very good idea,

as it would make members more particular as to who they recommended for membership.

Mr. Davison said that it was desirable to have the names of references where they could be readily found, so that in case of any member turning out badly any parties aggrieved could easily reach his references and possibly through them lead him to make restitution.

Secretary Walton said he was often written to by philatelists from all over the country who wished to join but were not acquainted with any members, and that he sometimes signed their application in order to gain accessions to the association. He thought it unjust that he should be held responsible simply because of his zeal to get new members. If he did not sign these applications we would probably miss some very good men. He always took care to make inquiries about such persons before signing their applications.

Mr. Scott said that if all members took the same care as the Secretary there would be no trouble; but the difficulty was that members sign applications from people whom they never heard of before and know nothing about. If the names of references were kept before the Association members would be more careful.

The Secretary stated that a certain party had written to him expressing a wish to join, and he signed his reference. A week later he learned from a member that the applicant was not suitable for membership, and his name was never published. No objectionable persons would get into the Association if other members took such care in helping the Secretary in his work.

Mr. Bradt thought that if the vote passed members would not be so active about getting new members.

Mr. Davison took exceptions to Mr. Bradt's remarks. The prevailing opinion of some gentlemen, he said, seemed to be to get a big membership, irrespective of whether they are good or not quite so good. It is better to have twenty men rejected rather than take the chances of having five of them turn out bad. The motion did not mean that the references are to be held responsible, but simply that if any man turns out badly a letter from one of his references would be expected to have some effect on him.

Mr. Scott said it was not contended that references were to be legally responsible, but only morally responsible.

The motion was adopted.

The President asked that hereafter if members knew of any objection to any applicant, they would communicate the fact to the President, who would lay it before the Board of Trustees.

On motion of Mr. Davison, seconded by Mr. Scott, the following communication was ordered sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster General:

"Mr. A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster General. The American Philatelic Association, at their Seventh Annual Convention assembled at Niagara Falls, respectfully request that in issuing a new set of stamps in commemoration of the World's Fair you will retire the thirty and ninety cent values, which represent no compound value, and issue instead stamps of the value of twenty-five cents, fifty cents and one dollar. These values are readily computed in making up large amounts, and the issuing of them will be not only a great service to the business public, but a step in the way of progress."

CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. Davison said that he had given notice in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST that he would offer a motion that a committee be appointed to consolidate the A. P. A., the Western Philatelic Union and the Philatelic Society of America whenever one or both of these societies should show a disposition to enter such a consolidation. He was not now sure that such a motion would be in order, yet he wished it could be done if it might be brought about in conformity with the by-laws. He understood that the P. S. of A. had called for a vote on the question, but he had doubts whether the other society ever joined.

Mr. Rice in the chair.

President Tiffany said he had received a number of communications asking that such a vote should be taken, but had done nothing about it as he did not see how it could be carried out. Members can only be admitted in the regular form prescribed by the by-laws. He thought no such matter should be submitted to the Association until action had been taken by other associations, and suggested that if the President was empowered to confer with the Presidents of the other associations some method might be arranged by which they would come in under our rules or some amendment of them.

Mr. Scott thought it would be desirable if all stamp collectors could be joined in one large body. But he did not see how it could be accomplished, for this Association would not alter its name. We should simply invite those other societies to drop their organization and come into this. To get them to do this we must offer some inducement. He, therefore, proposed as a resolution that members of the two societies named be allowed to enter the A. P. A. upon buying one share of stock and paying fifty cents for one year's dues, provided said societies vote to disband.

Mr. Albrecht explained the system prevailing among the German societies by which the local societies can turn their members over to the national society by simply paying the fees for the official paper for the first year, after which they must pay the full dues. He thought a like inducement might be offered advantageously by the A. P. A. to the local societies.

President Tiffany in the chair.

Mr. Rogers read a paper, which he stated that he had prepared for the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, but had sent it in too late for publication; advocating making the American Philatelic Association the Greater Society without amalgamation, suggesting improvements in the Exchange Department, Official Journal, etc.

Mr. Bradt offered an amendment to Mr. Scott's motion providing that the admission of members of other societies under the terms proposed should be subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Scott accepted the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Stone the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Rice, for the Committee on Photograph, reported that arrangements had been made for taking the group picture of the members at 5 p. m., in Prospect Park; that the picture would be 18 x 22 inches in size; that the first photograph would cost \$10 and duplicates \$1.50 each.

On motion of Mr. Deats, seconded by Mr. C. H. Mekeel, it was voted that the Association pay for

the first picture, which should be placed in the library.

An amendment to Section 1 of By-Law XI. was offered, fixing the annual dues at \$1 instead of \$2. Referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Deats, for the Committee on the World's Fair Exhibit, submitted the following report:

Report of the Executive Committee in charge of arranging an exhibit of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, etc., at the World's Columbian Exposition:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

The Executive Committee as appointed by yourself and by the Presidents of the National Philatelic Society, the Staten Island Philatelic Society, and the Brooklyn Philatelic Club are organized and ready to undertake this work. The Committee is as follows: Representing the American Philatelic Association, A. R. Rogers, H. E. Deats, Geo. H. Watson, and Chas. Gregory; representing the National Philatelic Society, G. B. Calman; representing the Staten Island Philatelic Society, Henry Clotz; representing the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, J. W. Scott. Its officers are as follows: Chairman, A. R. Rogers; Secretary, H. E. Deats; Treasurer, Geo. H. Watson.

This committee has had several meetings, but is unable at this time to make a report in detail, as we are awaiting the return to Washington of Gen. A. D. Hazen, Chairman of the committee in charge of the Government building, in which we are promised space, whom we have addressed a letter, asking for space.

As soon as we settle this important matter a circular will be sent out, explaining in full the plans of the Committee.

Very respectfully,

H. E. DEATS,
Secretary.

A. R. ROGERS,
Chairman.

Accepted.

Mr. Rode, on behalf of the Committee on the Library, submitted the following report:

"The Committee on the Library begs to report that it is unable to submit a statement of the present condition of the library, owing to the failure of the librarian to present a report. It recommends;

"1. That the library be permanently located in one of the large cities.

"2. That the present librarian be instructed to turn over all books, papers, etc., in his possession at once to his successor.

"For the Committee,

GEO. W. RODE,
Chairman."

After discussion it was voted that the second clause of the report be amended so as to read: "That the present librarian be instructed to turn over all books, papers, etc., in his possession to his successor as soon as appointed." As amended the report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

Mr. Rice, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report:

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE A. P. A.:

We, your Committee on Finance, beg to report as follows:

We have examined the report of the Treasurer, and find it correct, with the exception of no debit of \$157.00 due this Association from the First Purchasing Agent.

We would offer the following recommendations:

1st. That the Association take steps towards

recovering the amount due from the First Purchasing Agent.

2d. That the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, after claims are paid, be placed to the credit of the Literary Board to liquidate their deficit.

3d. That the AMERICAN PHILATELIST be discontinued, inasmuch as the income of the Association does not warrant its publication.

4th. That the Association reduce the salary of the Secretary until such time as the Association is on a proper financial basis.

5th. That the annual dues of the Association be reduced with a view of increasing the membership.

6th. That the claims allowed by the convention of 1897 which are still outstanding be paid.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. N. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
J. D. RICE,
EDWARD Y. PARKER.

In explanation of the first paragraph in the report Mr. Rice stated that it was incorporated in the report after the joint meeting of the Committees on Sales and Purchasing Department, on the Official Journal and on Finance, when it had been found that there was a shortage of \$157 in the accounts of the First Purchasing Agent.

Mr. Scott stated that the Treasurer, of course, had had no means of ascertaining that this amount was due.

Mr. Stone moved that the Treasurer be instructed to make this debit upon his books before turning them over to his successor, and that then his report be accepted and he be discharged.

Seconded by Mr. Scott and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Rogers, the recommendation of the Committee on Finance "that the Association take steps towards recovering the amount due from the First Purchasing Agent," was referred to the Board of Trustees.

The second recommendation, relative to placing certain funds to the credit of the Literary Board, was adopted.

The third recommendation, that the AMERICAN PHILATELIST be discontinued, was referred, on motion of Mr. C. H. Meekel, to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The fourth recommendation, relative to the reduction of the salary of the Secretary, was opposed by Messrs. Rogers and Scott. Mr. C. H. Meekel moved to amend so that the Secretary be allowed his expenses to and from the annual convention. Referred, after further discussion, to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The President stated that the fifth recommendation, as to the reduction of annual dues, was already in the hands of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The sixth recommendation, as to the payment of certain claims, was adopted.

At this point, on motion of Mr. Albrecht, seconded by Mr. Scott, it was voted that during the sessions of the convention, no dealing in stamps be allowed in the room.

The Committee on Sales and Purchasing Department, through Mr. Rogers, submitted the following report:

"The Committee on Sales and Purchasing Department recommend:

"1. That the report of Mr. Sterling be referred to the Board of Trustees.

"2. That the claim of Mr. Bartlett be referred to the Board of Trustees.

"3. In regard to the report of Mr. Sellschopp,

this Committee finds that the rules of the Association have been violated by the First Purchasing Agent by charging 7 per cent, as follows: 2 per cent for expenses and 5 per cent for himself. The rules of the Association are that 10 per cent is to be charged, one-half of which is to be paid into the treasury of the Association, which rule he has not complied with."

The first and second recommendations were adopted. The third clause of the report, relating to the First Purchasing Agent, had already been acted upon in connection with the report of the Finance Committee.

The Committee on Official Journal were given further time to report.

The Committee on Branch Societies were not ready to report.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Secretary Walton stated that he had had applications from parties in Cleveland, Galveston and Pittsburg who wished to form branch societies but could not do so from the fact that the Association had no form of government for such societies. He moved that the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws prepare a form of government for branch societies. Seconded by Mr. Rice and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Burt, seconded by Mr. I. A. Mekeel, the proposed amendments to the by-laws, which had been printed in the *American Philatelist* were referred to the Committee on Official Journal.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel moved to insert the following new article in the by-laws:

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

The official journal of the Association shall be prepared by the Literary Board and published in connection with one of the monthly philatelic journals.

It is to be understood that the Official Journal shall be distinctly separate from the paper with which it is published and shall be so published that the Literary Board shall not be responsible for any matter published in the other part of the paper and that the editor of the paper shall have no control over the Official Journal part of the paper.

The Official Journal shall be folioed with additional numbers so that this portion may be separated and bound consecutively by those who desire to keep it separate.

The paper accepting the publication of the Official Organ must agree to furnish all space required by the Literary Board for the publication of either official reports or articles.

The Association shall have no further responsibility than the payment of 50 cents per annum as the subscription of each member.

The Association shall have the right to receive a cash bonus for the publication of the Official Journal if the paper is satisfactory to the members.

Referred to the Committee on Official Journal.

Mr. Rogers offered the following amendment to the By-Laws:

"Purchasing Agents shall be appointed in various cities to buy from the want lists of members of the A. P. A., according to regulations to be made by the A. P. A." Laid on the table.

Mr. Rogers moved that Counterfeit Detectors be appointed in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Ottawa.

In support of this motion he said that it was inconvenient for a collector, for instance, in San Francisco, to send a stamp to the Counterfeit Detector in New York for examination. The A. P. A.,

he said, ought to offer every possible inducement to draw in members.

Mr. Scott said that the degree of skill required for a Counterfeit Detector was very high and that it would not be possible to find a sufficient number of experts to fill the positions.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Rogers moved that the Association establish a Collection Department, to be in charge of some member who is a lawyer, for the purpose of collecting claims held by members.

Mr. Stone suggested that it might be well to have collection agents in different sections of the country. Mr. Rogers accepted the suggestion.

The motion was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Doeblin moved that the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws be instructed to prepare a by-law providing that the Association will take charge of collections of stamps belonging to deceased members and dispose of the same to the best advantage for the benefit of the heirs at the least possible expense. Seconded by Mr. Walton, and adopted.

The president announced that the members would start on their carriage ride at 2 p. m., meeting in Prospect Park for the taking of the photograph at 5 p. m., and that the banquet would take place in the dining hall of the International Hotel at 9 p. m. An invitation was extended to all applicants for membership present to participate in the carriage drive, the taking of the photograph and the banquet.

Adjourned at 11:47 a. m. on motion of Mr. Scott to Wednesday, August 16, at 10 a. m.

Third Day.—Wednesday, August 17.

Called to order by the President at 10:03 a. m. The roll call and reading of the records of the previous session were dispensed with.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The President submitted the following report of the Board of Trustees:

Chicago, Aug. 12, 1892.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, ESQ.,

President A. P. A.

DEAR SIR: The Board of Trustees in conformity with the usual custom, beg to hand you herewith their report for the past year, which they are glad to say can be made very short.

Very few matters have been brought before us. We have three or four claims now in our hands, but we believe they can be settled without reference to the Convention. We have, therefore, nothing to bring before the annual meeting, but shall turn over to the new Board, when appointed, any matters remaining unsettled. Yours faithfully,

ALFRED L. HOLMAN,

JOHN W. PALMER, Chairman.
Board of Trustees of the A. P. A.

Accepted.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the following members were entitled severally to additional proxies, as follows: Mr. Bradt, 2; Mr. Bogert, 1; Mr. Stone, 1; Mr. C. H. Mekeel, 13; Mr. I. A. Mekeel, 2; making the full holding of proxies as follows:

Deats, 3; Bogert, 31; Bradt, 14; Albrecht, 14; Rogers, 3; I. A. Mekeel, 17; C. H. Mekeel, 35; Scott, 6; Davison, 10; Burt, 1; Wuesthoff, 1; Doeblin, 4; Stone, 19; total, 158. This, added to the 23 members present, made a total of 181 members represented in person or by proxy.

CONVENTION OF 1893.

It was voted that the time for the next convention be determined by the President, provided that it be held within 30 days of August 1, 1893, and that 30 days' notice be given.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Mr. Stone, for the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, reported the following amendments to the By-Laws:

At the end of Section 1 of Article II., add the following proviso: "Provided, that all members in good standing of any National Society who may agree through their president with the president of the A. P. A. to disband their society and to turn over their property to this Association for the purpose of uniting all present national societies, may become members of this Association at any date prior to January 1, 1893, on presenting a certificate from the secretary of such society to the secretary of the A. P. A., purchasing a share of the stock of this corporation and subscribing for the Official Journal, without payment of further dues until the commencement of the next financial year." Adopted.

In Article II., Section 4, strike out the word "two" and insert "one", so that it shall read: "The dues of all members who are stockholders shall be one dollar per annum."

Mr. Stone stated that the assessment of fifty cents for the Official Journal would remain unchanged, so that members would hereafter pay \$1.50 instead of \$2.50 per annum.

The amendment was adopted, Mr. Doebelin and Mr. Deats voting in the negative.

In the same section, in the clause reading, "New members shall pay dues for the remainder of the year only, computed from the beginning of the quarter in which they shall be elected," the Committee recommended striking out the word "quarter" and inserting the word "month". Adopted.

In Article III., Section 9, the name of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws the Committee proposed to change to "Committee on By-Laws." Adopted.

In Article V. Section 3, the Committee recommended striking out the clause, "The compensation of the General Secretary shall be at the rate of \$150 per annum, to be paid in such instalments as the Treasurer may see fit," and substituting: "He shall be paid all transportation expenses to and from the convention and \$5 per day during the session."

The Secretary states that if the amendment prevailed he should be obliged to resign, because he could not afford to pay the expenses of the office of secretary, and the \$150 just about paid his expenses.

The President stated that the Board of Directors would allow the reasonable expenses of the Secretary incurred in the performance of his official duties. The Secretary thereupon withdrew his objections, and the amendment was adopted.

The committee recommended that in Article VII, Section 1, the list of appointive officers be amended so as to read: "A literary board, consisting of five members; a superintendent of sales and exchanges, a superintendent of international sales; a superintendent of literary exchange, a counterfeit detector, an examiner of exchanges, a librarian, a collecting agent, and such resident vice presidents and purchasing agents as the official board may appoint." Adopted.

The committee also recommended making the necessary verbal changes to make the titles of the

various officials throughout the by-laws conform to the changes in this section.

Adopted.

In Article VII, Section 5, "Duties of the superintendent of sales and exchanges," the committee proposed to insert at the end a new series of rules for the exchange department, which they had not had time to formulate, but recommended the adoption of the rules in force in that department previous to its change to a sales department.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel objected to adopting any by-laws until they were placed before the Association. Mr. Bogert suggested that the new exchange superintendent be allowed to make such rules as he thought best, subject to the approval of the official board. The President explained that it was the purpose of the committee to re-establish the old exchange department in connection with the sales department, so that members might have the benefit of either system they chose.

The suggestion of the committee was adopted with the proviso that the rules should be made by the Superintendent of Sales and Exchange, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

In Section 8 of the same article the committee recommended striking out "Third Purchasing Agent," and inserting "Auction Purchasing Agents." Adopted.

In Section 9, second paragraph, the committee recommended striking out "Assistant Counterfeit Detector," and inserting "Examiner of Exchanges." Adopted.

In Section 11 the committee recommended that the first paragraph be amended to read: "Resident Vice Presidents shall be appointed for any locality upon the request of ten or more members of the Association residing therein," the clause at present providing for the appointment of such officers for a city or county only. At the end of the section the committee recommended adding the words "and make an annual report to the Convention." Both amendments were adopted.

Mr. Stone stated that the Committee had not yet formulated a proposed amendment to Article VIII, relating to branch societies, but would report thereon later. They recommended that the following new section be added to Article VII:

"Section 12. Collection Department. The Collecting Agent shall organize a department for the collection and settlement of any claims that may be sent him by members of this Association against any persons whatsoever, or the recovery of any stamps, etc., that they are unable to secure the return of. It shall also be his duty, when so ordered by the Official Board, to see that proper steps are taken and the proper authorities notified to secure the prosecution of any manufacturer of or dealer in forged stamps, etc."

In answer to inquiries the President stated that there would be no expense to the Association from the establishment of this department except when criminal prosecutions were instituted, and in such case the Board could not order a prosecution unless they had the necessary funds; that the expense of collecting debts, etc., would be borne by the parties requiring the services of the agent, who would probably charge the usual attorney's fees.

The amendment was adopted.

The committee were given leave to make a further report later.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

Mr. Scott in the chair.

Mr. Deats, for the Committee on the Official Journal, reported that the Committee unanimously recommended the adoption of the following amendment to the by-laws relative to publishing the reports of the Purchasing Agent, for the purpose of obviating the objections of the postoffice authorities:

"The Purchasing Agent shall make his reports to the Association in the form of an advertisement in the official journal of the Association, the expense of which shall be defrayed by the Association."

Adopted.

The President in the chair.

The Committee on the Official Journal also submitted the following report:

"The Committee on the Official Journal would recommend the abolition of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, owing to the expense of the same to the Association, and that the choice of the paper in which the official journal shall be printed be left to a mail vote of the members.

ALVAH DAVISON,
E. DOEBLIN."

Mr. Deats, Chairman of the Committee, dissented from this recommendation.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel said that he favored the abolition of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST and the stopping of the foolish expenditure of money by the Association in a journal which is costing more to publish than they can afford. He proceeded to analyze the report of the Literary Board. Assuming, he said, that the annual deficit will be as the Literary Board have computed, it will require 676 members, at fifty cents each, to make it good. It is foolish to go on blindly with this sentiment of continuing the AMERICAN PHILATELIST. He would be the first to say, continue the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, if we could afford to; but when we cannot afford to, how foolish are we to go on blindly and run the Association in debt. The report closed, he said, with the statement that certain dealers, through a desire to kill the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, had withdrawn their advertisements. He could not help but feel that that was directed to him. He had sent the business manager his check for the balance which he owed and instructed him to continue his advertisement in the August number and then to stop it, saying that he had cherished the A. P. A. from the start and had kept a large advertisement in the paper, which had never paid him. He believed that all dealers who had advertised in the journal had done so from a desire to support the official organ. He did not withdraw his patronage from a desire to kill the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, but he did withdraw his support from a paper which he believed should not be maintained when the Association cannot afford it. The report of the Literary Board is one of the strongest arguments for the discontinuance of the paper under its present system. He would not, however, cast a single vote in favor of his own or any other paper for the official organ.

Mr. Rice said he thought that the time had come for the A. P. A., as an incorporated body, to stand upon its feet as a business organization, upon strictly business lines. Through the pleas-

ure and enjoyment that we derive from the Association we lose sight of the business side. The A. P. A. has been run and governed from its inception by sentiment. So long as sentiment has been the governing influence, just so long have we been bankrupt. The A. P. A. has been bankrupt from the day it started. If the A. P. A. must exist upon the charity of its members, then let it cease. He did not demand the discontinuance of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, but he wanted the Association to conduct its business in a businesslike manner. Would the dealers who are present permit sentiment to govern their business? Never! Sentiment will not put one dollar in your pocket; it will not feed you. The road to sentiment leads to the poorhouse. Business cannot be run on sentimental lines. Offers relative to the publication of the paper had been made by members which reflected credit upon them, and showed that they possessed a genuine love for philately and for the A. P. A. But he did not feel that, as a member, he was dependent upon charity. Whatever he needed he could pay for, and every other member could do the same. When members say, "if we discontinue the AMERICAN PHILATELIST the Association dies," he would only say, "Then let it die, and peace to its ashes."

Mr. Scott maintained that the society was not organized as a business organization, but that every man in this Association was banded together on sentimental grounds and those only. The most prominent members cannot possibly derive any pecuniary benefit from the Association; they are here to help on the science. We are asking collectors throughout the world to send valuable stamps to exhibit at the World's Fair, and we tell them in the same breath that we are such a poor lot that we cannot afford to keep up an official organ. How many men will entrust their collections to you when you make such a statement as that? If the paper is discontinued there will certainly be no stamp exhibit at Chicago.

Mr. Rogers said the Association was not organized to make money, but to study and encourage the collection of postage stamps. The question of sentiment in stamp collecting we all must admit. The AMERICAN PHILATELIST should be run on business principles because that is one of the business parts of the organization. Propositions were to be offered by himself and others whereby the A. P. A. could keep up its official organ and be at no expense other than the fifty cents per member. This offer he did not make from charity but as a purely business proposition. He simply proposed to take the business management of the paper, furnish it to the Association at fifty cents a copy, and get his remuneration from the advertisements and outside subscriptions.

Dr. Campbell said that, living in an isolated position where he met no stamp collectors, he had joined this Association simply from a love of stamp collecting, and that his expectations had been very happily realized so far as friendship and pleasure went. He was ready and willing to meet any reasonable expense so long as there was an honest deficit in the cost of the journal. Stamp collecting is a matter of sentiment, and he was willing to bear his part to see the paper kept up.

In reply to Mr. Scott, Mr. C. H. Mekeel said that the Association was incorporated as a business association and must conduct its affairs in relation to money matters as a business organization. As to Mr. Scott's suggestion that stamps would not be sent us to exhibit unless we are able to make a show, did Mr. Scott pretend to say that a man in business who can make a show on a false credit is entitled to more credit than a man who honestly says he will do nothing more than he can afford to do? He agreed almost entirely with Mr. Roger's remarks. Everyone agreed, he said, that the paper should not be continued as it has been. If it could be continued in a new way he was willing and ready to co-operate.

Mr. Davison said he thought that from the small number of subscriptions received by the Literary Board the outside Philatelists did not appreciate the paper, and that was one reason why he favored abolishing it.

Mr. Albrecht moved to amend the report so that the choice of the paper in which the official journal shall be printed be made by the convention instead of by a mail vote. Seconded by Mr. C. H. Mekeel. Adopted.

The question recurred on the adoption of the recommendation of the committee as amended.

Mr. Doebelin spoke in favor of dropping the sentimental and coming down to business. "If I had a fine residence with everything a man could wish and it took all the money I earned in the year to keep it up, so that when the end of the year came I would not have a cent, wouldn't I be foolish if I kept it up longer? I would go and rent a dwelling or a flat. Now, cannot the Association do the same—rent a flat in some paper?" (Great laughter and applause.)

The question was called upon for the adoption of the recommendation of the committee that the AMERICAN PHILATELIST be abolished, which was in effect an amendment to the by-laws and required the affirmative votes of a majority of all the stockholders and two-thirds of the whole number of votes actually cast. The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 164.

Necessary for adoption of amendment, 112.

Yeas—Albrecht, 10; Davison, 4; Doebelin, 5; Ketcheson, 1; C. H. Mekeel, 35; I. A. Mekeel, 18; Parker, 1; Rice, 1; Rode, 1; Wuesthoff, 2; total 78.

Nays—Albrecht, 5; Bogert, 32; Bradt, 15; Burt, 2; Campbell, 1; Davison, 7; Deats, 4; Grenny, 1; Houston, 1; Luhn, 1; C. H. Mekeel, 1; Rogers, 4; Scott, 7; Stone, 5; total, 86.

Not voting—President Tiffany, Secretary Walton and Chairman Stone, of the Literary Board; also fourteen uninstructed proxies held by the latter.

The amendment was lost.

It was voted to receive propositions from members for the publication of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST for the coming year.

Mr. Rogers offered to assume the office of business manager for one year and to print the paper of the present size and pay all expenses, the Literary Board to furnish the reading matter; his compensation to be 50 cents per year for each member, together with the proceeds of all advertisements and outside subscriptions.

Mr. Bradt offered to take the business management of the paper on substantially the same terms as offered by Mr. Rogers, with the stipulation that he would not publish over one page of advertising of his own business.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel, on behalf of the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, offered to print, publish and mail the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, printing all reading matter, official reports and advertisements furnished by the Literary Board, the compensation to be 50 cents per annum for each copy furnished; the Literary Board to have full business management and collect all accounts; all proceeds from advertising to belong to the Association; no advertising of the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company to be inserted except that which is received in the regular course of business through the Literary Board and paid for at the same rates as that of other parties; the company further agreeing to print the paper in the same size and general style in which it has heretofore appeared, and guaranteeing that the typographical work shall be in every way equal, if not superior, to that which the Association has had in the past.

Mr. Rice in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Albrecht, it was unanimously voted that the offer of Mr. Mekeel be accepted and the Literary Board be instructed to publish the AMERICAN PHILATELIST in accordance with Mr. Mekeel's proposition.

On the motion of President Tiffany, it was unanimously voted that the thanks of the Association be extended to Mr. Mekeel for his kind and liberal offer with regard to the publication of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

On the motion of Mr. Bogert, seconded by Mr. C. H. Mekeel, it was unanimously voted that the thanks of the Association be extended to Mr. Rogers and Mr. Bradt for their offers.

NEW BUSINESS.

President Tiffany moved that an abstract of the stenographic report of the convention be prepared by the President and Secretary and published in the AMERICAN PHILATELIST in lieu of printing the verbatim report. Seconded by Mr. Stone and adopted. President Tiffany offered the following resolution:

Resolved: "That the officers of the American Philatelic Association unincorporated be instructed to close up the business of their several offices as soon as possible and turn over to the American Philatelic Association incorporated all property, papers and other matters in their charge belonging to their respective offices, and that thereupon the American Philatelic Association unincorporated be dissolved."

Seconded by Mr. Houston and adopted.

President Tiffany: "I regret very much that I feel called upon as President of this Association to present to you now a matter the least said about which the better. But I do not think that we can afford to adjourn without taking some notice of the conduct of a member of the unincorporated association at various times and on various occasions and apparently upon all possible opportunities in making remarks with regard to the Association and with regard to members of it. It is unnecessary to specify what these are. You all have seen some of them; you prob-

ably have heard more of them than I have. I, therefore, move you, sir, that the Secretary of this Association be instructed to refuse any application of C. B. Corwin for a share of stock in this Association."

The motion was seconded by Mr. C. H. Mekeel and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Deats it was voted that the American Philatelic Association assume the present indebtedness of the Literary Board of the unincorporated association.

The President in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. Stone, it was voted that a circular be prepared by the President and Board of Directors, setting forth the advantages offered by the Association, and circulated in such manner as they may deem best.

On motion of Mr. Doebelin, seconded by Mr. Burt, it was voted that all printing for the Association be done by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co.

The President announced that the Canadian Philatelist Association would meet in this place this afternoon and that all members of the A. P. A. were invited to attend.

On motion of Mr. Rice a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Burt for his services in making the stenographic report.

On motion of Mr. Davison a vote of thanks was passed to the officers of the Association for the present year.

Mr. Stone, for the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, offered the following resolution:

Resolved: "That the Board of Directors be instructed to formulate regulations for the establishment and government of branch societies."

Seconded and adopted.

Mr. Rogers moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the Committee of Arrangements. Seconded.

Mr. Stone moved to amend by limiting the votes of thanks to the Chairman of Committee, stating that he had himself been on the Committee and had not done anything. The amendment was not seconded and the original motion was adopted.

Mr. Rice: "Mr. President, before we adjourn, I would like in a few words to pronounce the benediction. I desire to congratulate the A. P. A. on having emerged from the darkness in which it has been groping and laboring since its inception and to prophesy that it is now on the high road to success upon a strictly business basis."

Mr. Rogers: "Amen."

Mr. Rice: "I desire to congratulate Mr. Tiffany, our President, who has labored so hard in our behalf, upon the easy time that he will now have in the future and upon the honor of being the President and the governing spirit of an association working upon the lines on which we are now working." (Applause.)

President Tiffany: "The next thing in order is a motion to adjourn. I know that you are all in a hurry to get your dinner and other little matters of that kind, and, therefore, I shall make no extended remarks; but I desire to thank every member present for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated at all times in the past, as well as during the sessions of this conven-

tion. The chair will entertain a motion to adjourn."

Mr. Stone: "I move that the Seventh Annual Convention of the A. P. A. do now adjourn *sine die*."

Mr. Rogers: "I second the motion."

The motion was carried and at 1:54 p. m. the President declared the convention adjourned *sine die*. The meeting dissolved after three hearty cheers, called for by Mr. Rogers, had been given for the A. P. A.

THE CANADIAN CONVENTIONS.

The annual convention of the Philatelic Society of Canada (incorporated) took place at Ottawa, Ont., on August 18th, 19th and 20th. There was a large attendance from all parts, among those present being: J. R. Hooper (President), W. J. Beatty, F. C. Anderson, Ottawa; Fred N. Woods, St. Catharines, Ont.; J. Malo, Quebec; Jos. Aube, W. Sabourin, J. P. Prudhomme, G. T. Cary, F. Ridley, Ottawa; W. Wright, Hull, Que.; H. F. Mooers, Kingston, Ont.; J. F. Jaques, Montreal; F. J. Audet, F. R. E. Campeau, C. Rogers, Mount Sherwood, Ont.; J. Robertson, St. Thomas, Ont.; G. T. Watson, Toronto, and about thirty others.

The meetings were held in the large hall of the Canadian Institute; the auction sale and stamp exhibit were held in St. Joseph's Hall. A grand banquet to the visitors was given at the Central, a very unique philatelic bill of fare being issued.

The dues were raised from 25 cents yearly to 50 cents. The constitution and by-laws were unanimously ratified, and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. Robertson, barrister, for his legal work in connection therewith. There were three places nominated for next convention, Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, the latter securing it by a vote of 89. There were 103 proxies on hand. The meeting was very harmonious and enthusiastic throughout. Amalgamation schemes found no favor. Tenders will be asked from papers to act as official organ, the *Canadian Philatelist* being unable to continue as such. The present membership of the society is three hundred and ten, with twelve branches.

The following officers were elected:

President—J. R. Hooper, Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-Presidents—For Ontario, W. McMahon, Toronto; Quebec, Henri Lionais, Montreal; Nova Scotia, A. B. S. De Wolf, Halifax; New Brunswick, F. Hanson, St. John; Prince Edward's Island, S. M. Graves, Summerside; Newfoundland, E. J. H. Pauley, Halifax; Manitoba, A. C. Allen, Winnipeg; British Columbia, J. Harding, Kamloops; United States, H. C. Beardsley, St. Joseph, Mo.

Secretary-Treasurer—H. F. Mooers, Kingston, Ont.

Exchange Superintendent—J. S. Robertson, St. Thomas, Ont.

Librarian—Ed. H. Jaques, Montreal, Que.

Official Collector—E. J. Phillips, Toronto.

Counterfeit Detector—R. F. McRae, Montreal.

Trustees—W. J. Beatty, F. J. Audet and Jos. Aube, all of Ottawa, Ont.

J. R. HOOPER.

The convention of the Canadian Philatelic Association was held in the International Hotel,

Niagara Falls, N. Y., on Aug. 17th. In the absence of the regular officers S. B. Bradt was chosen temporary president and H. F. Ketcheson temporary secretary. The committee on credentials consisted of Messrs. Albrecht, Bogert and Fowler, and they reported that H. F. Ketcheson was entitled to vote twenty-five proxies, H. A. Fowler two, and W. McMahon one. There were twelve members present in person.

The report of the secretary showed that twenty-five members had been dropped during the year and that sixteen had resigned, while thirty new members had been admitted, the present membership standing eighty-five.

The treasurer reported a cash balance on hand of \$24.33. The settlement of the accounts due to and from the former exchange superintendent, Mr. Grenny, was referred to Mr. Ketcheson, the present incumbent.

Mr. Ketcheson reported that fifty-four members had participated in the department during the year, 160 sheets, valued at \$1,350.20, having been sent in, and \$320.10 worth sold. No accounts remain unsettled.

The library has received 753 pieces during the year, making a total of 3,881, of which 2,056 are duplicates. The librarian was authorized to sell the duplicates and apply the proceeds to binding the papers and for the purchase of a case for the library.

Quebec was unanimously selected for the next convention.

The result of the election for officers was as follows:

President—C. E. Cameron, 6; F. E. Wurtele, 19.
Vice-President—A. A. Bartlett, 22; scattering, 2.
Secretary-Treasurer—G. E. Clark, 25.

The American Numismatic Association were to have held their convention the 17th at Niagara, but on account of failure to secure a quorum adjourned, subject to the call of its president.

From the *London Philatelist* we learn that President Philbrick, of the London Philatelic Society, has felt himself compelled, through the pressure of his legal duties, to resign the office he has so long and ably filled. The Earl of Kingston has been elected to fill out the term. Sir Henry Ernest Newcomen King-Tenison was born in 1848 and succeeded his brother in 1871 as eighth Earl of Kingston in the peerage of Ireland, and sixth Baron Kingston of the peerage of the United Kingdom. He also holds the titles of Viscount Kingsborough, Viscount Lorton, Baron Erris and Captain of the Roscommon militia. He is one of the Irish representative peers in the House of Lords.

Postage Rates Reduced.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Postmaster-General has issued an order reducing the rates of postage on mail matter addressed to all places outside of the Universal Postal Union, to which higher rates of postage previously applied, to the uniform rate of 10 cents per half ounce for letters and 2 cents for each two ounces for other articles. These non-postal union offices include the islands of Ascension and St. Helena, places in China, Madagascar and Morocco, Cape Colony and other colonies and states of South Africa. The British Colony of Natal, in South Africa, has joined the Universal Postal Union.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized Sept. 14, 1886, Incorporated Jan. 20, 1892.)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms, 1, 2 and 3, 317 Pine St., St. Louis Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.*International Sec'y*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales and Exchanges*, HENRY L. CALMAN, 18 East 23rd St., New York City.*Superintendent of International Sales*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, R. THIELE, Port Washington, Wis.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Examiner of Exchange*, HENRY COLLIN, 18 East 23rd St., New York City.*First Purchasing Agent*, WM. SELLSCHOPP, 104 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.*Second Purchasing Agent*, H. O. HARRIS, Doylestown, Pa.*Auction Purchasing Agent*, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Maiden Lane, New York City.*Librarian*, C. J. KUCHEL, Auburn, Cal.*Board of Trustees*, GEO. H. WATSON, Elizabeth, N. J., HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3489, New York, N. Y., G. B. CALMAN, 299 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.*Literary Board*, WM. C. STONE, Chairman, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass., S. B. BRADT, and SAMUEL LELAND, Business Managers, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill., ROBERT S. HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind., CHAS. A. HOBBBS, Watertown, Mass.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

AUGUST, 1892.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

FR. WM. H. HAHN, Box 601, Louisville, Ky.

W. M. BIDDLE, Central Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa.

ARTHUR B. HUBBARD, 20 Park Place, Middletown, Conn.

L. R. SHELLENBERGER, care Johnson Co. Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

GUY REYNOLDS, De Land, Florida.

A. E. FRITZ, 805 Clifton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

REINSTATED.

798 C. M. KIRK.

S. C. SCOTT.

FRED INESON.

812 J. D. BARTLETT.

NEW MEMBERS.

1207 DALBEY, JAMES M., 49 5th Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

1208 ABRAHAM, THOMAS, care Booker Bros. & Co., Georgetown, Demarara, B. G.

1209 PLATZ, A., 239 East St., Allegheny City, Pa.

1210 ARNOLD, MAX A., McKeesport, Pa.

1211 DIESCH, PAUL, Box 1410, Pittsburg, Pa.

1212 BUCHHOLTZ, AUGUST, 8, Overhill St., Allegheny, Pa.

1213 MEYENBERG, MAX, 502 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

1214 MOTT, LUTHER W., 78W. 5th St., Oswego, N. Y.

1215 STILSON, E. S., Des Moines, Iowa.

1216 HONIGSHEIM, Eugenie, Leipzig, Germany.

1217 MASON, EDWARD H., 70 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

1218 MANN, D. F., 75 Berkeley St., Lawrence, Mass.

1219 VOWINKLE, C. JR., Potter St., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.

1220 HUBER, JULIUS H., 168 Washington St., Chicago.

1221 SLATER, A. B. JR., Providence, R. I.

1222 REYNES, PLACIDE, 43 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.

1223 NEESNER, JNO., JR., 317 North Avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

APPLICATIONS.

HODSDON, E. W., M. D., Centre Sandwich, N. H. References: A. R. Rogers, Henry Clotz.

KRASSA, A., 81 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

References: A. R. Rogers, Alvah Davison.

DAVIS, ADAM E., 42 Third St., Allegheny, Pa.

References: E. Doebelin, Geo. W. Rode.

MICHEL, OSCAR A., Box 388, Bloomfield, N. J.

References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.

SMITH, FRANK, Annapolis, Md.

References: G. D. Mekeel, C. H. Mekeel.

FAYE, A., Faye, Florida.

References: J. W. Scott, Alvah Davison.

SCHULTZE, ALBERT, 346 Mohawk St., Chicago, Ill.

References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

ROWLEY WM., 627 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.

FRIEDINGER, HANS, 175 East St., Allegheny, Pa.

References: E. Doebelin, Millard F. Walton.

WEATHERTON WM. S., 13 Peter St., Toronto, Canada.

References: J. H. Houston, Millard F. Walton.

MILLARD F. WALTON, Secretary.

As yet the designs to be used for our Columbian set of postage stamps has not been selected, although numerous suggestions have been offered on every hand. It is not unlikely that we shall hear something definite before long, as they are expected to be ready for use on January 1st, 1893. Regardless of design, it is hoped that the quality may be a consideration, as the stamps in present use in this respect are very deficient.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

MANY old and many new faces were seen at the convention. First on the list should of course come President Tiffany, who, after his experience at the whirlpool, is a firm believer in elevators. Secretary Walton arrived late, in consequence of the Buffalo strikers derailing his train. As soon as they found out who he was he was at once permitted to proceed. It doesn't do to obstruct the A. P. A. From St. Louis came the two Mekeels, C. H. and I. A. The next time we meet at Niagara "Ike" will work hard to have the Table Rock house chosen as the place of meeting. Gus Luhn, of Charleston, had such a good time at the meeting that he declares he will walk to Chicago if he can't get there otherwise. The ladies were well looked after by "Gus" whenever Rogers would give him a chance. The latter likes three things: auction sales, speech-making, and the girls. For some reason or other his suggestion that we have an official "Counterfeiter" did not meet with much approval, although a very competent individual was suggested by a number of members for the position! "Great Scott" was there and likewise Mrs. Scott. From Trenton came J. D. Rice. He is one of the *solid* men of the association, and with Mr. Doebelin "sat down" effectually upon one speaker.

R. F. Albrecht was accompanied by his wife and daughter and R. R. Bogert also brought along his wife and daughter Helen. Mrs. and Miss Wuesthoff accompanied Mr. Wuesthoff. "Amalgamation" Davison was rejoiced at the action taken towards consolidation, even if he did oversleep and miss being on hand when the motion was carried. Better leave a call at the office next time. F. H. Burt, our stenographer, enjoyed his first convention immensely. The *Weekly Stamp News* found occasion for his services in rushing off copy for the extra. Geo. W. Rode, of Pittsburg, is a coin collector as well as a philatelist, and is exchange manager of the American Numismatic Association. E. Doebelin fairly beamed all over; he had such a good time. By unanimous consent he was appointed "Great Objector" in the absence of Mr. De Jonge. Mrs. Doebelin accompanied him.

Our Capital City friend, J. H. Houston, disputed the honors with A. B. Slater, Jr., of Providence, as to which was the tallest member present. We suspect Slater had a few "blocks" in his shoes. Houston promptly joined the fire department soon after his arrival. Another Southern member was Dr. G. N. Campbell, of Kentucky. He seemed to enjoy his first convention, even if

he did fall asleep during the session. Why did you not join C. H. Mekeel and the editor on the Toronto trip as you expected to, Doctor? The World's Fair City sent but one delegate, S. B. Bradt, but he ably represented it. His room was utilized as a check-room for members' baggage during the day. Deats has commenced a new collection. At last accounts it contained only one specimen, a small Indian doll. Its portrait will be found in the large group that was taken in Prospect Park. As Deats was a little green in the proper method of holding babies, Miss Helen Bogert kindly looked after little Lo. Messrs. H. F. Ketcheson, F. J. Grenny and E. V. Parker represented the Dominion. The two latter kept the editor up nearly all night talking coins and bicycling. Mr. Ketcheson had a couple of copies of his *Cosmopolitan* stamp album along, which was quite favorably commented upon.

Among the non-members in attendance were Ralph W. Ashcroft, of the Long Island *Philatelist*; A. Krassa, of New York; L. W. Mott, of Oswego, and one or two others whose names escape us at present.

"Ye editor" was also there, and had a good time. Wednesday evening, with several others, we kept Mr. Bradt awake so that he might not miss the 1 a. m. train. President Tiffany entertained us with recollections of his college days, and the visiting firemen, with their performances, furnished a never failing source of amusement. Thursday morning, in company with C. H. Mekeel, the editor started for Toronto, Dr. Campbell, who was intending to be one of the party, not showing up. After a very pleasant visit in Toronto, good-bye was said to Mr. Mekeel, and the steamer boarded for Montreal via the Thousand Islands and the rapids. Dr. Cameron, of Montreal, was unfortunately out of the city, so I missed the pleasure of meeting him.

All in all, it was one of the best conventions we have ever had. The members present all enjoyed themselves, and we shall expect to see them all together again in '93 at the World's Fair convention.

THE editor recently saw in the office window of the Montreal *Star* an envelope with the card of the *Illustrated London News* on the flap, which bore the following address: "E. D. Worthington, Esq., M. D., Montreal street, Sherbrook, P. Q., U. S. America." The editor of the *Star* offers a reward for the best method of enlightening the English public on Canadian affairs. The individual who wrote the above address evidently thinks annexation has already taken place.

JUST look on this bill of fare and see if you don't wish you had been there;

Little Neck Clams.

Consomme Royal.

Broiled White Fish a la Maitre d' Hotel
Sliced Tomatoes Potatoes Delmonico Celery

Spring Chicken

Cauliflower, with Cream
Tenderloin of Beef, with Mushrooms
French Peas

Raspberry Sherbet

Broiled Philadelphia Squab
Dressed Lettuce

Omelette Souffle

Gelee du Vin de Pasto Ice Cream
Coffee

The first page was inscribed: "Banquet, 1892, Seventh Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association, Tuesday Evening, August 16th, Niagara Falls, New York International Hotel." The second page had a small portrait of President Tiffany, with a full list of the officers of the association. On the last page was a cut of the 5-cent Saint Louis stamp. During the progress of the feast the following toasts were indulged in, the President acting as toastmaster:

"The Ladies"—Responded to by J. D. Rice, Trenton, N. J.

"Our President"—Proposed by Secretary Walton and responded to by President Tiffany.

"Our Native Land"—J. H. Houston, of Washington, D. C.

"Philatelic Harmony in Germany"—E. Doebelin, of Allegheny City, Pa.

"Philately"—J. W. Scott, of New York.

"The Exchange Department"—R. F. Albrecht, of New York.

"Blocks of Four"—A. B. Slater, Jr., of Providence, R. I.

"Our Chicago Exhibit"—A. R. Rogers, of New York.

"The Press and the Post Office"—Alvan Davison, of Helmette, N. J.

"Canada"—Major F. J. Grenny, of Brantford, Ont.

"Reminiscences of our Previous Conventions"—C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis, Mo.

At the close of Mr. Mekeel's remarks the company rose and joined in drinking to the health of the A. P. A., which concluded the exercises of the evening.

We are indebted to John R. Hooper for an account of the recent convention of the Philatelic Society of Canada. The editor had some thoughts of running up to Ottawa from Toronto, but could not quite spare the time.

AGAIN the troubled waters have ceased their turmoil and we are flowing on swiftly towards the goal so long wished for. The happy solution of the official journal question brought calm where there threatened to be a whirlpool more raging than the one we climbed down so many steps to see. For the first time in our history we can see a clear stream before us, with no shoals or rocks in the shape of deficits to agitate us once again when we meet in Chicago. From this time on the AMERICAN PHILATELIST will move upward and not downward. Members, do *your* part! The Literary Board will try to do its, but much of our future prosperity rests with a prompt and cheerful compliance with requests for literary contributions. Let each one resolve himself into an investigating committee to find out news for *our* paper.

It may not be generally known that members residing in foreign countries can purchase a share of stock and become voting members on payment of the same dues as those residing in this country and Canada. One member has already taken out his certificate.

We regret having to omit our Chronicle this month, but the editor has been absent from home over three weeks, and has no material to work from. The convention report fills so much space, however, that perhaps it is just as well.

A CABLE dispatch announces that the five Western States of Venezuela have seceded and set up an independent government at Puerto Cabello, with General Eleazar Urdaneta as dictator. Does this mean surcharges and new issues?

A. R. ROGERS says that each present member must bring in fifty new ones during the coming year. Two or three applications were received during the sessions of the convention.

Consolidation.

Editor *American Philatelist*:

I have just received word from the President of the Philatelic Society of America, Mr. E. R. Aldrich, that he has sent a notice to the official organ of that society, calling for a vote on the question of consolidation. Let the friends of this movement rejoice over the accomplishment of one step, and may it give us encouragement to press forward, until our fair country shall see but one National society, and that under a name which we are all proud to own, the American Philatelic Association.

ALVAH DAVISON.

AUCTION SALES.

Mr. A. R. Rogers' sale at the convention was quite well attended, but owing to the high reserve prices set upon many of the stamps by the persons sending them in, a large number of lots were unsold, no one being willing to pay the prices asked. The following are a few of the prices realized:

New Haven, reprint, in blue.....	\$42 00
New York, 3c, blue, glazed paper, unused.	8 10
New York, 5c, black, double print at bottom, damaged, used.....	6 55
U. S., 1861, 24c, strip of 8, unused.....	5 00
1870, 10c, grill.....	5 40
1890, 24c, grill.....	24 75
Navy, used set.....	9 75
P. O., 2c, entire sheet unused.....	7 00
P. O., 12c, half sheet unused.....	6 50
P. O., 90c (light), half sheet unused.	17 00
P. O., 90c (dark), half sheet unused.	16 75
Dominica, 1886, 1p on 6p, green, used....	8 25
Falkland Islands, ½ on half of 1p, double sur., used.....	10 00
Great Britain, 1841, imperf. recon., sheet framed.....	8 50
Labuan, full sheet, 6c on 8c, inv. sur.....	12 00
Straits Settlements, 2c, sur., star crescent and s in red, unused..	5 60
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s, unused.....	7 85
Switzerland, 1852, 15r, recon. plate.....	5 10
Tasmania, 1882, 5s, olive, used, on part of letter.....	7 60
Petersburg, C. S. A., 5 cents, red.....	23 00
Nova Scotia, 1s, slightly damaged.....	21 00
Canada, ½p, ribbed paper.....	11 00

The S. B. Bradt Co. will hold their seventh sale the 14th of this month. There are 421 lots enumerated in the catalogue, and while there are no very great rarities, many scarce stamps are included in the sale. We will endeavor to give prices in our next. This firm intends to hold three sales during the Columbian Exposition, and they will no doubt attract many to whom such affairs are a novelty.

REVIEWS.

Owing to the fact that the Chairman has been away from home for the past few weeks, we are unable to give any further reviews this month, but will double up next time.

The *Weekly Stamp News* had a report of the first day's meeting in its regular issue Aug. 17th, and got out an extra on Friday, giving an abstract of all the sessions, including that of the by-laws committee in the elevator. Did you ever read the fable of the fox and the grapes, Ike?

R. F. Albrecht is getting out a very neat little pocket catalogue of United States stamps, which cannot fail to meet with a large sale, as the price is to be only 25 cents. It will be of a size that will easily slip in the pocket, and includes envelopes as well as adhesives. 77 Nassau street, New York.

A. R. Rogers is at it again! He is not content with selling several hundred copies of his United States catalogue but proposes to publish a directory this fall that will contain, in addition to

the names and addresses usually given, information concerning the ages, business occupations, references, specialties, etc. In addition there will be a list of stamp dealers, philatelic papers, etc., societies, and advertisements. For full particulars address 75 Maiden Lane, New York.

With the June number of the *Monthly Journal* completes its second volume and announces that the subscription price in the future will be only one shilling per year, instead of four, as previously. We are glad to see that a list of the stamps issued by the various colleges at Oxford and Cambridge is to be undertaken, and we shall await its appearance with some impatience. These stamps are almost unknown to collectors on this side of the water, and indeed it is hard to find much in the English papers concerning them.

Vindin's Philatelic Monthly for April and May are the first numbers of that paper that we have seen since July of last year. Interesting articles on the "Stamps of Victoria," "Forged Australians," the "Intercolonial Postal Conference," and the "Wanderings of an Australian Philatelist" (D. A. Vindin), make up a menu that is very inviting, and which is invaluable to the collector of Australian stamps. We regret to see that the proposition for a universal stamp for the various colonies was negated. Sooner or later this will have to come, however, and collectors will gladly welcome the day that sees one set of stamps replace the numerous emissions of the separate colonies. The "Commonwealth of Australia" is not so very far off.

We have our illustrated comic philatelic paper at last! *Der Philatelist* presents an eight-page supplement which is simply rich. The heading contains distorted cuts of the 3 pf. Saxony, 4 cand. Shanghai, Spain, 1852, 2 rls., Phillippines, 1854, 5 cs., New Caledonia, Montevideo, Spain, 1874. It needs to be seen to be appreciated, but it can be seen how readily the above can be twisted into all sorts of funny shapes. The Shanghai, for instance, has a wild-eyed cat in the place of a dragon, and Napoleons nose on the New Caledonia is of the "Solomon Levi" type. The cartoon representing the stamp bacillus is one of the best of the illustrations. It is a hideous combination formed by magnifying glass, mucilage bottle and brushes, scales, perforating scissors, etc. As a premium with No. 2 each subscriber is presented with what appears to be a 1 gr., Brunswick, 1865; on close examination a female circus rider will be seen mounted on the white horse, just preparing to leap through a hoop.

Mr. Brewster C. Kenyon a prominent California collector was recently married to Miss Blanche Healy of Long Beach. Mr. Kenyon has been interested in stamps some years and is favorably known in Philatelic circles.

The *American Philatelist* is sent to the best class of collectors in America and dealers should patronize its columns. All communications in connection with this department should be addressed Samuel Leland, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill.

Please mention the AMERICAN PHILATELIST in answering advertisements.

STAMP DEALERS' DIRECTORY.

TERMS.—For a two or three line advertisement in this column, \$1.50 for twelve insertions, payable in advance.

ALBRECHT & WITT, 90 Nassau St., New York. Rare Stamps and collections bought for cash. Correspondence desired with new and advanced collectors. U. S. Stamps our specialty.

BOGERT & DURBIN CO., 128 S. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Lists free. Auction sales a specialty. Correspondence desired with advanced collectors.

BRADT THE S. B. COMPANY, 132 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BRUCE W. H., P. O. Box 283, Hartford, Conn. United States a specialty. Fine line foreign stamps on approval. Price list free.

HILES BROTHERS & CO., Canton, Ohio, Stamp Importers and Dealers. Unexcelled sheets of stamps on approval, at 35 and 40 per cent discount. We are desirous of corresponding with new and advanced collectors.

HINTON T. H., A. P. A., I. P. U., 5 Paulton's Square, Chelsea, London, Eng. Est. 1868. Postage and revenue, wholesale and retail, bought, sold or exchanged.

NICKLAS & MESSER, 1015 and 1017 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. Dealers in all kinds of stamps. Consignments solicited.

PARKER E. Y., 57 Huron St., Toronto, Canada. Specialty: Canada and Provinces, United States, and rare stamps.

ROTHFUCHS C. F., 359½ Penn. Av., Washington, D. C. U. S. and foreign stamps, wholesale and retail.

TRIFET F., 408 Washington St., Boston, Mass. The oldest established dealer in America. Catalogues 25c. Rare stamps and collections bought for cash.

* * * *THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST cannot guarantee the integrity of all who advertise in its columns, but no advertisements, however, will be received or published from parties who are known to the Literary Board to be irresponsible or unworthy.*

A Book for the Vest Pocket of every Collector of
United States Stamps.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE

OF ALL

Postage Stamps and Envelopes of the
UNITED STATES,

Including all government issues and Local Stamps
of the

CONFEDERATE STATES.

A reference list, giving the date of issue, value, (used or unused), and necessary description to distinguish every known stamp of above countries.

Now Ready for Delivery.

PUBLISHED BY

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.

90 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

25 Cents { Bound in Cloth } 25 Cents
 { Vest Pocket Size. }

This book contains 64 pages, a calendar for 1893, and numerous blank pages for memoranda, etc.

JUST OUT:

CATALOGUE

OF A

FINE COLLECTION OF

POSTAGE STAMPS,

To be sold at Public Auction without
reserve on

Thursday, October 6th, 1892,

Fifth Auction Sale

OF

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.

To be certain of securing this Catalogue please
drop us a postal card.

Please mention the AMERICAN PHILATELIST in answering advertisements.



FIFTY PER CENT. COMMISSION.
Agents Wanted.
Valuable Premiums.

New 60-page Price-list free.
STANDARD STAMP CO.,
H. FLACHSKAMM, Manager.
923-925 La Salle St., St. Louis, Mo.

STAMPS ON APPROVAL

TO MEMBERS OF THE A. P. A.

U. S. Revenues wanted in Exchange. Large Stock. Low Prices.

W. F. GREANY,

827 BRANNAN ST., - - SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. B. BRADT COMPANY,

DEALERS IN

POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS.



132 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The *Chicago Stamp News* sent regularly, without charge, to all stamp buyers who will furnish us with address.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. No Exchange Notice Received for less than twenty cents. All charges must be paid in advance. No display allowed.

OFFERS WANTED. The Mission Bazar Bethel, near Bielefeld, Germany, wants to purchase rarer used stamps in lots of 10-100 of each kind. Offers from collectors who have duplicates, and wholesale price lists from dealers, as well as special bargains, with lowest cash terms, requested.

Philatelic Magazine, complete (9 Nos.), for 24c., purple, 1872. Western Philatelist, complete (Chicago, 17 Nos.), or Philatelic Gazette, complete (Chicago, 17 Nos.), for 24c., Treasury. P. M. Wolsieffer, Drawer 707, Chicago, Ill.

We make a specialty of furnishing collectors with their wants from our approval sheets. It matters not whether a beginner or advanced we can send a class of stamps that will suit either. Liberal discounts are allowed, according to the kind of stamps required. C. H. Mekeel Stamp & Publishing Co., 1007-11 Locust St., St. Louis.

* * NOVELTIES. * *

THE following is an extract from the Fourth Edition of Mekeel's Catalogue of American Stamps, which is now on the press and will soon be ready for delivery.

CENTRAL AMERICAN S. S. CO., C. A.



326-a.



327-a.

PERFORATED.

1	1888	326-a	1c green	.....	\$ 7 50
2	"	"	2c carmine	5 00
3	"	"	10c blue	7 50
4	"	"	50c brown	15 00

SURCHARGED IN RED

5	1889	327-a	5c green	7 50
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A few remainders of the above stamps have recently been discovered; it has been proven that they did actual postal service on the steamships of this company in 1888-89, and that the original plates from which they were printed were destroyed soon after. A few used stamps are known, but are held at very high prices. The above prices for unused specimens are very reasonable, considering the limited number and extreme rarity. Complete sets will be sold for \$40.00.

The following is from the Chronicle of the Philatelic Journal of America for September:



Varieties of the 1884 issue have been met with unperforated; we understand that a few sheets were issued in this way and used postally. These are guaranteed, not to be proofs but regular gummed stamps.

There is an error in the same issue; the 1c being printed in blue, the color of the 1 peso.

UNPERFORATED.

1884.	1	centavo, green, laid paper.
1884.	4	centavos, green, laid paper.
1884.	10	centavos, green, laid paper.

PERFORATED.

1884.	1	centavo, blue (error), wove paper.
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Prices of these novelties are lower now than they are likely to be in the future, as the lot is a small one.

PRICES.

1c., green, unperf., 50c., pair unsevered.	..	\$ 0 75
4c., " " " " " "	..	3 50
10c., " " " " " "	..	1 50
Set of three varieties, 3.00, " " " "	..	5 00
1 centavo blue in color of peso, perforated.	..	10 00

NOTICE.—Prices on all above are guaranteed; if ever offered lower we agree to refund difference.

From Scott's Catalogue.

BARBADOES.

UNWATERMARKED. PERFORATED.

10	1861	573	4p red	.....	\$1 50
13	"	574	6p vermilion	2 50
14	"	574	1sh black	5 00

WATERMARKED LARGE STAR.

20	1871	574	1sh black	\$1 00
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We offer the above four stamps for \$3 00, or 75c. each.

C. H. MEKEEL STAMP & PUBLISHING CO.,

1007-1011 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. VI.

ST. LOUIS, OCTOBER 10, 1892.

No. 10.

THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMPS OF OLDENBURG.

[Translated from the French of "Le Timbre Poste."]

On January 5, 1852, the first postage stamps of Oldenburg were issued in accordance with the notice of December 28, 1851, given below. There were three values of the same type, separately engraved for each value, and not, as currently stated, obtained by a simple change of figures.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 5, 1852.

In a rectangle of variable size (ranging from 17 to 18 mm. in width and from 20 to 22 mm. in height) the arms of Oldenburg-Delmenhorst on an open heraldic mantle, surmounted by a ducal coronet; below, on a shield, the value in *thaler*; to the left, in *grobe*; to the right, in *silber-groschen*; at the bottom the name of the country; the ground covered by arabesques.

Black impression on colored paper:

1-30 thaler, blue, dark blue.

1-15 thaler, rose, light rose.

1-10 thaler, yellow, light yellow.

The sheets of the 1-30 thaler contain two varieties almost alike, but distinguishable by the following points:

FIRST VARIETY—A. The scroll almost touches the two sides of the rectangle.

B. The coronet is larger than on the second variety.

C. The figure "1" of "1-30" has a thin horizontal stroke.

D. The letter "n" in "Oldenburg" does not touch the point of the shield.

E. The left lower dent of the shield does not touch the letter "h" in "thaler."

F. The cross-strokes of the word "thaler" are dim.

G. Size: 18x20½ mm.

SECOND VARIETY—A. The scrolls are farther from the frame than on the first variety.

B. The crown is more squatty and smaller.

C. The horizontal stroke of the figure "1" in "1-30" is rather heavier.

D. The letter "n" in "Oldenburg" touches the point of the shield.

E. The left lower bend of the shield touches the letter "h" in "thaler."*

F. The cross strokes of the word "thaler" are rather heavy, especially in the "a."

G. Size: 18½x21 mm.

Finally, the design of the lower corners differs in the two varieties.

The 1-15 thaler was probably printed like the

1-30 thaler, that is, with two varieties on the sheet, of which the first is very rare. Here are the points of difference:

FIRST VARIETY—A. The coronet is larger than on the second variety.

B. The figure "1" in "1-15" has a very marked cross stroke.

C. The head of the "5" in "15" is almost straight.

D. The letter "t" of the word "thaler" almost touches the "h."

E. The lower dents of the shield are both rounded; the left one almost touches the "h" of "thaler."

F. The point of the shield is just over the middle of the "n" of "Oldenburg," which is rather open.

G. The "g" of "gr" is quite open.

H. There is no shading along the right upper portion of the shield.

I. Size: 18¼x19¾ mm.

SECOND VARIETY—A. The crown is small.

B. The first figure of "1-15" has a very faint cross stroke.

C. The head of the "5" in "15" is bent.

D. The letter "t" in "thaler" is at the correct distance from the "h."

E. The left lower dent of the shield is pointed and comes within half a millimeter of the "h" in "thaler;" that on the right is rounded.

F. The point of the shield comes to the left of the "n" in "Oldenburg," which is quite closed.

G. The "g" of "gr" is almost closed.

H. There is a shade along the right upper portion of the shield.

I. Size: 18x20 mm.

This second variety probably experienced a re-touch, for we have found it with the left lower dent of the shield almost touching the "t" of "thaler" and the dent on the right of a more pointed form, having moreover a shade, which is accentuated along the whole right-hand side. At least we cannot see any other explanation.

As far as the 1-10 thaler is concerned, we have been unable to find any difference between the numerous stamps examined by us. It is therefore probable that there are no varieties of this. The same is true of the ½ sgr., which appeared later, on January 30, 1855; but as a substitute there exists a counterfeit so splendidly executed that it is well to be warned against it.

†(The first of the two stamps reproduced by us represents the genuine; the second the forgery.)

*M. Moens' illustrations show the reverse state of affairs in this particular. —Translator.

†In case illustrations are used —Translator.

It will be seen that the letter "s" of "silb," is more closed on the genuine than on the counterfeit; that the "g" of "gr." is more closed, and that the period is nearer to the "r" on the genuine; that the lower dents of the shield are larger on the counterfeit. On comparison of the two, other differences may probably be discovered.

Following is the decree for the first three stamps:

"NOTICE OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN REGARD TO POSTAGE STAMPS.

OLDENBURG, December 28, 1851.

For the introduction of postage stamps, the following, in connection with the notice of the 16th inst., relating to the Austro-German postal treaty, is brought to the attention of the public:

1. The value of the stamps will be indicated on them on a shield below the crowned arms of Oldenburg-Delmenhorst in fractions of thaler and on a scroll, to the right of the shield, in silbergroschen; to the left, in grothe. Under the shield, on a scroll, will be found the name, *Oldenburg*.

The 1-30 th. — 2 2-5 gr. — 1 sgr. stamps are blue.

The 1-15 th. — 4 4-5 gr. — 2 sgr. stamps are red.

The 1-10 th. — 7 1-5 gr. — 3 sgr. stamps are yellow.

2. Letters only may be franked by means of these stamps, except letters of value, samples of merchandise and wrapper-mail.

3. Prepayment must be made by means of placing the stamps necessary to cover the postage, according to the tariff, on the front of the letter, in the left upper corner, first moistening the adhesive matter on the back of the stamps. If the stamps become detached, the letters will be treated as unpaid.

4. The postage due upon letters insufficiently prepaid by the sender will be indicated upon the letter, and will be collected from the receiver. If the amount of stamps is greater than necessary for postage, the sender must stand the loss.

The stamps will be cancelled by the originating office and thus lose their future value.

5. Letters prepaid by stamps may be placed in letter boxes the same as unpaid letters. Registered letters must be presented at the office-wicket.

6. Fraudulent imitation or counterfeiting of the stamps and the use of such imitated or forged stamps are punishable under the penal laws now in force.

7. Postage stamps can be obtained at all post-offices after January 5 prox.

For the government of Oldenburg, December 28, 1851. MUTZENBECHER, Barnstedt."

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

Figures in brackets refer to the volume and page of this paper in which the last previous notice of each country appeared.

Colors in italics indicate the colors of the surcharges.

Unless otherwise stated all envelopes may be considered as on white wove paper.

Post cards are to be considered as on buff card unless otherwise listed.

ADHESIVES.

Angra.—(VI. 129.) Two more values have been added to the stamps of the new issue which has just come into use.

5 reis, orange.
10 reis, red violet.

Argentine.—(VI. 110.) One of our contemporaries is informed that the new stamps are all ready for issue, but will be withheld from circulation until the stock of the current issue, which is quite large, is entirely disposed of.

Austria.—(VI. 129.) The *Monthly Journal* has seen the $\frac{1}{2}$ kr. newspaper stamp perforated 7, 8, 9, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Also the (1 kr.) lilac with various compounds.

Austria Levant.—(VI. 129.) The 8 paras on 2 kr., which was to have appeared June 1, was immediately withdrawn on account of that value not being recognized as a postage stamp by the Ottoman postoffice. An obliging speculator kindly relieved the authorities of the 15,000 which has been printed and they can be had for a consideration.

Barbadoes.—(VI. 76.) The current 4 penny stamps to the number of 120,000 have been defaced, beg pardon, surcharged, with the words "Half Penny" just above the original value.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny on 4 p., brown; black.

As an experiment a quarter sheet of 60 stamps was surcharged in red ink, but it was too indistinct, and so was run through the press again with black ink, making a double surcharge. The *London Philatelist* is informed that four sheets (240 stamps) were thus treated. They were of course all bought up by collectors.

"Rule Britannia! Britannia rules the waves!
Britons never, never shall be slaves!"

The loyal Barbadians evidently believe in the above song, for the new issue of stamps which went into use about the middle of July have Britannia in a shell chariot drawn by a pair of sea horses, ruling the waves with her trident in a most royal manner. The name of the colony appears in white letters at the top and the value at the bottom. Watermark Crown C. A., perforate 14. J. A. Wainright has our thanks for the first news of these stamps.

$\frac{1}{4}$ penny, green.

1 " carmine.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ultramarine.
5 " gray bistre.
6 " violet and red.
8 " orange and ultramarine.
10 " blue green and carmine.
2 sh., 6 p., black and orange.

Bikanir.—The stamps which hail from this State have always been considered fiscals by most authorities, but the editor of the *Monthly Journal* has received information which shows that the

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna at least has been used as a postage stamp for a dozen years or so. The lower value has the name of the State in a straight line at the top in Devanagari characters, with "Quartrana" in rude letters below it. The lower half of the stamp also contains two lines of inscription, being the value "Paon anna" in Devanagari and Persi-Arabic respectively. In the corners are fan-shaped ornaments. The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna is similar to the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna except for the value. There are two types of the 1 anna, the second being somewhat larger than the first. The first type contains three lines of inscriptions, giving the value in the three languages, as in the lower values, but there seems to be no inscription to show from whence the stamp comes. In the second type this omission has been rectified by the insertion of the name of the State in Devanagari between the values in the two lower lines. This gives four lines for the second type and will enable collectors to readily distinguish between the two.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " red.

1 " "

1 " "

Brazil, U. S. of.—(VI. 130.) One of our French exchanges is informed that new stamps have been ordered from one of the New York bank note companies. Let us hope that it is so and that we shall have no more of the abominations that the Southern Cross republic has inflicted upon us for the past two years.

British North Borneo.—(VI. 110.) By a strange oversight we have neglected to state that the 6 on 8 cents can also be found with the error "cetus." We trust our readers will pardon this important oversight.

British Central Africa.—(V. 209.) E. A. Holton has shown us the 5 shilling stamp with the additional surcharge of "Four Shillings" in narrow block letters.

4 sh. on 5 sh., yellow; black.

This stamp is intended primarily for the payment of a native poll tax, it is said, but as the stamps are used for both postal and revenue purposes, we list it here.

Ceylon.—(V. 108.) After a rest of several months the surcharge fiend has again resumed control, and we have two new specimens of his work to chronicle. A 3 cent stamp being needed for some purpose, the 4 and 28 cent stamps have had their original values erased with a horizontal bar and "3 Cents" surcharged just above it. We have not yet learned of any errors.

3 cents on 4 c., violet mauve; black.

3 " on 28 c., blue gray; black.

Colombia.—(VI. 130.) From Henry Gremmel we have received a new set of stamps, the designs of all, except the the $2\frac{1}{2}$, 20 cent and 1 peso being the current types.

1 centavo, red on yellow.

2 " green on buff.

(Retardo) $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos, ultramarine on pink.

5 centavos, black on buff.

10 " brown on pink.

20 " brown on blue.

50 " mauve on lilac.

1 peso, blue on green.

(Registration) 10 centavos, brown on salmon.

Congo Free State.—(V. 228.) The color of the 5 franc stamp has been changed to gray, so *Das Postwertzeichen* is informed, and the usual surcharge has been resorted to for the postal packet value.

5 francs, gray.

3 fr. 50 c., on 5 fr., gray; black.

It is reported that the 50 cent is also to be changed and that the high values of 25 and 50 francs, which were announced as being in preparation some time since, are nearly ready for issue.

Fiji.—(VI. 110.) The provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ penny has been replaced by a stamp of the same general design as the rest of the set, but with the design rather more elaborated. The numerals of value appear in the four interior angles, and the inscriptions are in white letters in straight lines and larger type than before. Perforate 10.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, pearl gray.

France.—(VI. 96.) Three new parcel stamps have been in use since July 1, according to the *Revue Philatelique*. They are 34 mm. in height and 19 mm. wide, and bear inscriptions in six lines, signifying their use. Perforate $13\frac{1}{2}$.

25 cent, brown on yellow (apport a la gare).

10 " vermilion (valeur declaree).

25 " green (livraison par expres).

Funchal.—(VI. 130.) Two more of the new stamps are said to be in use.

5 reis, orange.

10 " red violet.

Great Britain.—(VI. 130.) The $4\frac{1}{2}$ penny will soon be on sale. The design has the head of the queen in an inscribed circle on a maltese cross, with numerals of value on square tablets in each angle. The colors are said to be red and green.

Honduras.—(V. 74.) Some weeks ago we saw a proof of the new stamps of this State, and J. A. Wainwright sends us information that he has received several values used. The central design represents Columbus standing on the prow of his ship pointing out the new world to a companion who stands beside him. This design is taken from the statue of the great navigator at Genoa, we think. The values and colors are said to be as follows:

1 centavo, gray.

2 " dark blue.

5 " light green.

10 " dark green.

20 " vermilion.

25 " brown.

30 " light blue.

40 " orange.

75 " carmine.

1 peso, purple.

Horta.—(VI. 130.) Two more values for this district of the Azores.

5 reis, orange.

10 " red violet.

India.—(VI. 43.) The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* announces two new values of the current type with the "On H. M. S." surcharge.

4 annas, olive green; black.

8 " violet; black.

Mauritius.—(V. 229.) We see in *L'Echo de la Timbologie* an announcement to the effect that stamps of the values of 20, 30, 40, 60, 70, 80 and 90 cents and 1 rupee will soon be issued. Can our Port Louis readers give us any further information on the subject?

Mexico.—(VI. 96.) Chas. H. Mekeel has shown us several unperforated stamps of the 1884 issue on laid paper.

- 1 centavo, green.
- 4 " "
- 10 " "

There are also two new errors on wove paper, the 1 cent, 1884, in the color of the 1 peso, and the 5 cents of the 1886 issue, in red brown instead of blue. The 1 cent is perforated and the 5 cent is not.

- 5 centavos, red brown (1886).
- 1 " blue (1884).

Morocco.—The French post established in this country has issued a set of stamps of a very pretty design. The stamps are rectangular in shape and bear a small landscape and marine view, shaded by a palm tree at the left side. The numerals of value are in a tablet in the lower center like the current French stamps. At the bottom is "Tanger-Fez" and at the sides the same (Tanja-Fass) in Arabic; at the top, between numerals of value, is "Postes." Perforate 13.

- 5 (cent.), green on greenish.
- 10 " black on lilac.
- 15 " blue.
- 25 " black.
- 30 " carmine on rose.
- 5 francs, violet.

There is to be a 1 franc stamp but it is not yet in use, we are informed.

These stamps are issued by a private post with the approval of the French postal authorities, who will take the post in charge the first of January. They are used at present between Alcazar, Fez, Mequinez, Larache and Tangier. Other offices are soon to be opened in Tetuan, Robat, Casablanca, Mazaghan, Mogador and Saffi.

We are in doubt as to whether the denominations should be rendered in centimes or centimos, as the stamps only bear the numerals of value. The fact that the highest value is given 5f. leads us to believe, however, that the French values are the correct ones.

New Zealand.—(VI. 57.) Two values of the current issue are said to have been issued with the surcharge "O. P. S. O." "On Public Service Only" is said to be the meaning of the letters.

- 1 penny, rose; violet.
- 2 " lilac; "

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles several values of the current English stamps with the surcharge "British—Protectorate—Oil Rivers" in three lines of block capitals. As specimens have been received at the Postoffice Museum in Berlin they would seem to be all right. But can any of our readers tell us where this protectorate is located? We can find no mention of it in any reference book at our command. It is in Africa, we have no doubt, but where? Can it refer to the Niger districts?

- ½ penny, vermilion; black.
- 1 " purple; black.
- 2 " red and green; black.
- 2½ " purple on blue; black.
- 5 " purple and blue; black.
- 1 shilling, green; black.

Patiala.—(VI. 130.) The ½ anna now comes with the revised spelling and three new "Service" stamps.

- ½ anna, green; black.
- Service, 3 annas, orange; black.
- 6 " bistre; black.
- 12 " brown on red; black.

Several errors are reported, but we postpone their listing until all the returns are in from the back districts.

Ponta Delgada.—(VI. 130.) Three new values are announced for this district of the Azores by the *London Philatelist*.

- 5 reis, orange.
- 10 " red violet.
- 80 " yellow green.

Portugal.—(VI. 111.) Another value of the new set is announced by the *Monthly Journal*, 80 reis, yellow green.

Kings sometimes change their minds as well as common folks it seems. In our last chronicle we stated that a decree had been issued authorizing the surcharging of all the remainders of the old series for use as 2½ reis stamps. Twelve days after the above decree was issued appeared another, in which King Carlos orders that the surcharge shall be changed to "Provisorio." But on the stamps the printer makes it read "Provisorio." We have received the 5 and 10 reis from E. A. Holton.

- 5 reis, black; black.
- 10 " green; black.

Queensland.—(VI. 130.) The *Stamp News* reports the current 5 shilling stamp imperforate.

Saint Pierre-Miquelon.—(VI. 17.) The governor of these fishing stations has inflicted three more surcharges upon the long-suffering collectors. This time the 25 cent has been selected as the victim, and the overprinting consists of a diagonal surcharge of the name of the colony between the new numeral of value and the word "cent." The date of the decree was June 20, 1892.

- 1 cent on 25 c., black on rose.
- 2 " " " " " "
- 4 " " " " " "

San Marino.—(IV. 212.) Several new stamps have been issued by this little republic. They were issued July 15, and are of the same design as the rest of the set.

- 5 centesimi, gray green.
- 30 " orange.
- 40 " brown.
- 45 " olive green.
- 1 lira, red and yellow.

A stamp dealer has recently opened an office in the republic, and in his paper, the *San Marino Philatelist*, says: "The correspondence of the republic is very small, but since my arrival the work of the officials has very much increased." We don't doubt it! It is to the self same dealer

dealer no doubt that thanks are due for the above stamps and also for the issue of the following provisionals:

June 25. 5 cent on 10 c., blue; *black* (20,000).
 June 14. 5 " on 30 c., brown; *black* (10,000).
 July 7. 10 " on 20 c., red; *black* (40,000).

We also note the fact that M. Bickel, the above mentioned dealer, is allowed to cut the 2 cent stamp in half to make up a 5 cent rate with two 2 cent stamps.

Sarawak.—(VI. 97.) The 1871 3 cent stamp has been surcharged "One Cent" in two lines in capital letters in black.

1 cent on 3 c., brown on yellow; *black*.

Seychelles.—(IV. 189.) *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* says that a 2 rupee stamp is in contemplation for issue January 1, 1893.

Shanghai.—(VI. 77.) The 15 cent due stamp is announced on watermarked paper. Is the unsurcharged stamp also in use?

Postage Due. 15 cents, blue; *black*.

Sirmoor.—(VI. 111.) The official stamps are now surcharged in a smaller type than formerly.

3 pies, orange; *black*.

6 " green; *red*.

1 anna, blue; *red*.

2 " carmine; *black*.

South Australia.—(VI. 111.) *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* announces that the permanent 2½ and 5 penny stamps have arrived and are in use. They are of the same design as the 4 penny. The 9 penny has changed its color.

2½ penny blue.

5 " yellow ochre.

9 " rose lilac.

Suaheli.—Stamps are said to have been issued by this sultanate, but we prefer to await more definite information before listing them.

Surinam.—(VI. 17.) Surcharges and provisionals have been issued here it is said. The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports the 2½ cent surcharged for use as a 1 cent, and the *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the 50 cent with the overprint necessary to alter it to a 2½ cent stamp. Also a provisional with name at top, "Franker Zegel" at bottom, and value (2½ cents) in a rectangular tablet in the center, with four black half-moons on the sides of it. We await further information concerning these interesting specimens.

Switzerland.—(V. 56.) On July 1 appeared a 30 cent stamp of the same general design as the other values, but with many of the details altered or modified.

30 centimes, red.

Tonga.—(VI. 77.) The 1 and 2 penny stamps have received the addition of a black star in each of the upper corners to prevent their being transformed into 4 and 8 penny stamps by fraudulently inclined persons.

1 penny, rose and black.

2 " purple and black.

New stamps are said to be in preparation, the values being 1, 2, 4, 8 pence and 1 shilling.

United States.—(V. 109.) From the daily press we clip the following news:

COLUMBUS POSTAGE STAMPS.

TWICE AS LONG AS THE PRESENT AND TO BE READY IN JANUARY.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Postmaster General Wanamaker has decided to issue what will be known as the Columbian series of postage stamps, to be furnished by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, under a contract signed yesterday. The denominations of all of the series have not as yet been fully determined upon, but they will embrace all of the present series and probably some others. The new stamps will be of the same height as the present series, but twice as long, the increased size being thought necessary in order to properly display the illustrations. These are intended to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus, and several of the illustrations have been already decided upon. These are the "Discovery of America by Columbus—First Sight of Land"; "Columbus' Fleet at Sea," from *Revista de la Marina*; "Landing of Columbus," after the Van der Lyn picture in the United States Capitol; "The Santa Maria," Columbus' flagship, after Alfred Harris; "Columbus Asking Aid of Queen Isabella"; "Columbus Reciting the Story of His Discovery to Ferdinand and Isabella on His Return from His First Voyage." On one of the denominations will appear a portrait of Columbus. It is expected that the entire series will be put on sale January 1, 1893, and during the succeeding year will entirely supersede the present series. It is expected that the net revenue to the government from the sale of these stamps will be very large, and that their sale to collectors will largely exceed any previous issue. It is also believed that this issue will greatly stimulate interest in the exposition both abroad and at home.

ENVELOPES.

Afghanistan.—*Le Timbre* quotes the *Madras Mail* as its authority for the statement that envelopes of the value of ½ anna are soon to be issued.

Bahamas.—(VI. 58.) The *London Philatelist* has received the new 2½ penny envelope, but does not describe it, as they hope to illustrate it soon. Size 152x88 mm., white laid paper.

2½ pence, pale blue.

Egypt.—(VI. 111.) A short time ago we listed the 2 piasters with the value changed to 3 milliemes by means of a surcharge, but we have never seen a specimen. Now comes the announcement by an official notice of the withdrawal of the 2 pi. and the surcharging of all the remainders for use as 5 mi. The notice is dated June 9, 1892. Both sizes exist with the surcharge. Bluish laid paper.

5 milliemes, on 2 piasters, orange; *black*.

176x117 mm.

145x111 mm.

Great Britain.—(VI. 97.) A few more compound envelopes are chronicled by the *Monthly Journal*.

1½ penny, yellow, x 1 p., rose.

2 " lake, x 1 p., rose.

2½ " blue, x 1 p., rose.

10 " brown, x 1 p., rose.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized Sept. 14, 1886. Incorporated Jan. 20, 1892.)

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

SEPTEMBER, 1892.

In compliance with the resolution passed at the last convention in regard to the Columbian stamp, directing the Secretary to communicate with the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, I turn in receipt of the following communication, which will no doubt interest the members of the A. P. A.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
 Office of Third Assistant Postmaster-General, }
 WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1892.
 Millard F. Walton, Secretary American Philatelic Association, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.:

SIR—Your letter of the 10th instant, quoting resolution of your Association in favor of certain new denominations of stamps as part of a series commemorative of the discovery of America, has been received. The matter will be given careful consideration. Yours very respectfully, etc.,

A. D. WAGNER,

Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

I am also in receipt of the following communication from the President:
 Millard F. Walton, Secretary A. P. A.:

I hereby certify that by the unanimous vote of the members of the official board of the A. P. A., elected August 15, 1892, the following selection of officers has been made:

President—John K. Tiffany, St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President—W. C. Van Derlip, Boston, Mass.
Secretary—Millard F. Walton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer—N. W. Chandler, Collinsville, Ill.
Insurance Secretary—Joseph Ruhut, Hoboken, N. J.
 And further have been elected:
Superintendent of Sales and Exchanges—R. F. Albrecht, of New York.
Counterfeit Detector—E. A. Holton.
Editor-in-Chief—W. C. Stone.
Literary Board Manager—A. R. Rogers.

For the other offices the vote is so scattering that I have enclosed a statement of the number received for each candidate and requested another vote.

September 20, 1892.

JOHN K. TIFFANY,
 President A. P. A.

I would respectfully announce the formation of the following branch societies: Chicago, Ill.; Pittsburgh, Pa. And also the election of the following resident Vice-Presidents:

P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Chicago, Ill.

E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny City, Pa.

(For Pittsburgh and vicinity.)

C. H. MEKEEL, St. Louis, Mo.

Other elections of R. V. P. and branch societies will be announced as soon as they are formed and the Secretary notified.

Rules are being formulated for the government of branch societies and will be promulgated through the columns of the Journal as soon as it is possible to do so.

Mr. R. F. Albrecht, 90 Nassau street, New York City, informs me that the Exchange and Sales Department will soon be in working order, and we may expect to hear some good results from this branch of the A. P. A., especially since the department has been changed from a strictly cash to a cash and credit department respectively. Rules for the government of this branch will no doubt be ready and will be published by the time the November Journal is issued, probably before.

The large list of applications shows conclusively that the last convention has sown good seed and that the future of the A. P. A., as to its prosperity, is only a question of time. I have been mailing application blanks for the past month in large numbers to various localities, and the ready responses I am receiving from some of them proves that the members are now alive to the fact that the A. P. A. for a dead society is a pretty lively corpse, and that the members of the Association are alive to the fact that the best amalgamation that can be produced is the addition of new material. I trust that this waking up will not prove to be simply a spurt, but that the good work will continue.

Any changes in address of members that have not been noted in the Journal I would be pleased to notice, as the new list of members will be published as soon as the dues are paid in and a proper list can be issued, and it is essential that all addresses may be correct. If you have changed your address or want a different address from the old list of members please notify me as soon as convenient.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

ERIK ENEQUIST, 82 Nassau St., New York City,
 A. H. CRITTENDEN, 159 12th St., Detroit, Mich.
 JOHN LEHMANN, 135 Pearl St., Paterson, N. J.
 S. B. BRADT, 132 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 AUG. LEHMANN, JR., 131 Tyler St., Paterson, N. J.

Can any one furnish present address—

A. J. HOLWORTHY, formerly 1527 Wazee St., Denver, Col.
 M. A. MACDONALD, formerly 376 Franklin St., St. Paul, Minn.
 S. W. SCOTT, formerly Box 1290, Iowa City, Ia.
 G. A. CAMP, formerly Graham, Tazewell Co., Va.
 C. M. BRADBURY, 189 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

The following circular has been issued by me and as it may attract the attention of some of our former members, I take pleasure in reproducing it in my report:

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION, }
 Office of the Secretary. }
 PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 1, 1892. }

DEAR SIR—By resolution passed at the last convention, held at Niagara Falls, all former members of the unincorporated Association are invited to join upon the following payments:

Dues from September 1, 1892, to September 1, 1893.....\$1.50
 Subscription to AMERICAN PHILATELIST.... 50
 Supscription to capital stock..... 1.00

Total\$2.50

And become full members of the incorporated Association without any reference to any unpaid balance of dues for 1892. As this offer is made for the benefit of the Association entirely, I trust that all to whom this circular may be addressed will respond cheerfully and take advantage of this generous offer. Yours truly,

MILLARD F. WALTON.
 Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW MEMBERS.

- 1224 HODSON, E. W., M. D., Centre Sandwich, N. H.
 1225 KRASSA, A., 81 Nassau St., New York City.
 1226 DAUM, ADAM E., 42 Third St., Allegheny, Pa.
 1227 MICHEL, OSCAR A., Box 388, Bloomfield, N. J.
 1228 SMITH, FRANK, Annapolis, Md
 1229 FAYE, A., Faye, Florida.
 1230 SCHULTZE, ALBERT, 346 Mohawk St., Chicago, Ill.
 1231 ROWLEY, WM., 627 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
 1232 FRIEDINGER, HANS, 175 East St., Allegheny, Pa.
 1233 WEATHERTON, WM. S., 13 Peter St., Toronto, Canada.

APPLICATIONS.

- BLACK, WALTER R., Box 114, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 References: E. Doeblin, George W. Rode.
 BACON, D. H., Birmingham, Conn.
 References: R. F. Albrecht, Chas. W. Grevning.
 BEYERLE, W. H., 313 E. Washington St., Goshen, Ind.
 References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
 Guarantor: A. R. Beyerle.
 LEMOINE, GASPARD, Box 1100, Quebec, Canada.
 References: A. R. Rogers, Alvah Davison.
 BECKER, ALFRED L., 160 Highland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 References: A. R. Rogers, Alvah Davison.
 Guarantor, Tracey O. Becker.

CUTTER, CHARLES W., 138 Howard St., Brookline, Mass.

References: A. R. Rogers, Alvah Davison.
 Guarantor: L. F. Cutter.

SHAW, H. M., 7 Cheshire St., Jamaica Plains, Mass.

References: C. W. H. Strongman, C. H. Mekeel.

HUNTER, FREDERICK W., 293 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

References: R. R. Bogert, A. R. Rogers.

NEWMARK, W. H., Box 473, Los Angeles, Cal.

References: Alvah Davison, Henry Gremmel.

BARTELS, J. MURRAY, Madison, N. J.

References: Alvah Davison, Henry Gremmel.

KISSENGER, CLIFFORD W., 1030 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

References: J. W. Scott, I. A. Mekeel.

Guarantor: Harry F. Kantner.

WITHEROW, WALTER A., Earl Park, Indiana.

References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

Guarantor: A. G. Witherow.

PETFORD, CHARLES E., 570 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.

OLSAVER, FREDERICK J., Aurora, Ill.

References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.

Guarantor: Frank T. Olsaver.

NAKAYAMA, K., care of Y. M. C. A., 148 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

BINGHAM, BENJAMIN S., 153 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

Guarantor: S. R. Bingham.

GURLEY, WILLIAM F. E., Danville, Ill.

References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

GROSVENOR, LORENZO N., 756 Kenmore Ave., Edgewater, Ill.

References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.

DAHLBERG, ALFRED, 128 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.

SUYDAM, JOSEPH A., Middletown, Delaware.

References: C. H. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.

GILES, FRANK M., 382 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

References: Aug. Lehmann, Jr., John Lehmann.

Guarantor: C. W. Giles.

WEISE, PROF. GUSTAV., Box 281, Paterson, N. J.

References: Aug. Lehmann, Jr., H. W. Rall.

WALL, STEPHEN F., 202 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

References: Aug. Lehmann, Jr., John Lehmann.

MAYER, RICHARD P., 568 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, O.

References: C. H. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.

KLEIN, MORRIS, Globe, Arizona.

References: Millard F. Walton, A. N. Spencer.

PERRYMAN, CHARLES WILBRAHAM, 96 Queen St., London E. C., England.

References: Millard F. Walton, Jos. Rechert.

PRICE, LIZZIE KEITH, 60 High St., Springfield, Mass.

References: A. C. Eddy, W. C. Stone.

FATTIS, W. R., South Yarmouth, Mass.

References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.

TUCK, HENRY, 346 Broadway, New York City.

References: C. H. Mekeel, G. D. Mekeel.

EBNER, G. W., 709 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

References: C. H. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.

BESCHER, F. J., City Hall Market, Kansas City, Mo.

References: C. H. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.

ASHCROFT, R. W., 242 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

References: A. R. Rogers, M. F. Walton.

Guarantor: Robert Ashcroft, Sr.

MILLARD F. WALTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

We beg to inform the members of the A. P. A. that the Trustees held their first meeting at 81 Maiden Lane, New York City, on Thursday, September 29, and organized by electing Mr. Henry Clotz chairman and George H. Watson secretary. We are now ready for business and would request members to communicate with us through our Secretary, 36 Broad St., New York City.

HENRY CLOTZ, Chairman,

GEO. H. WATSON, Secretary.

G. B. CALMAN.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and sent to the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, 384 Union Street, Springfield, Mass., *on or before* the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches will be acceptable when of general interest.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(BRANCH OF THE A. P. A.)

Meetings held the third Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock p. m. at Loesch's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage.

For information address the Secretary, box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange matters address R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 3489, New York City.

SPECIAL MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 6, 1892.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 8 o'clock with the following members present:

August Dejonge, Henry Clotz, Henry Obert, Oscar Dejonge, R. F. Albrecht, R. H. Benary, Adolph Lienhardt, Chas. Grevning and F. C. Vehslage.

The President read the following call:

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., August 31, 1892.

Mr. August Dejonge, Stapleton, N. Y.:

In compliance with the statutes and by-laws of the Staten Island Philatelic Society we respectfully request you to call a special meeting of the S. I. P. S., in order to debate A. P. A. matters, especially the very best way to enforce our by-laws.

Signed:

F. C. VEHSLAGE,

R. F. ALBRECHT,

ROBT. H. BENARY.

After quite a discussion on the weak points in our Constitution and By-Laws, the President appointed a committee of three (3) to thoroughly revise and correct them.

Messrs. Henry Clotz, R. H. Benary and F. C. Vehslage were appointed on this committee.

It was regularly moved by Mr. Albrecht, seconded by F. C. Vehslage, that the Executive Committee be instructed to correspond with the Trustees of the A. P. A. in order to obtain for the members of the S. I. P. S., who are not members

of the A. P. A., the same privilege granted at the last A. P. A. convention, to the members of the W. P. U. and P. S. of A., viz:

Admission to the A. P. A. by payment of \$1.00 for the share of stock and 50 cents for the official journal, no dues for the first year. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

F. C. VEHSLAGE, Secretary.

115TH REGULAR MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 21, 1892.

The meeting was called to order by the President, with the following members present: August Dejonge, Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, Chas. Grevning, Henry Obert, R. S. Lehman, Oscar Dejonge, R. H. Benary, Adolph Lienhardt, Dr. G. Odendall and F. C. Vehslage.

Mr. Rutger was present as guest.

Minutes of the 114th regular meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. Albrecht proposes for corresponding membership Messrs. L. Georgerat of Sierra Leone, and J. D. Rice of Trenton, N. J.

F. C. Vehslage proposes Messrs. Henry Ades Fowler of Toronto, and W. H. H. Whiting of Boston.

All of whom were referred to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee reporting favorably upon the application of W. A. Haylock, the gentleman was balloted for and unanimously elected a member of this Society.

Superintendent of sales reports six circuits settled as follows:

No. 144—National Philatelic Society....	\$ 32 22
No. 147—London.....	111 47
No. 148—National Philatelic Society....	7 34
No. 150—London.....	13 68
No. 152—Hamburg.....	42 63
No. 153—London.....	20 25

\$227 59

There are circuits Nos. 142, 143, 145, 146, 149, 151, 154 to 161 still in circulation.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws read a revision of the Constitution and By-Laws which will be adopted at the next regular meeting. There are several important changes and additions.

The Society wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following additions to the library: The *Postal Card* for August, the *Postoffice* for July and August, the *United States Mail and Postal Guide*, presented by Frank A. Knoll; copies of the *Washington Philatelist* and the *Stamp*.

J. W. Scott, Wm. Kline, C. Witt, *et al.*, present the Society's Counterfeit Album with numerous stamps.

Jules Bernichon, Paris, France, sends quite a number of French Colonials, all original, for the Society's collection.

Mr. Geo. H. Watson sends his photo.

Messrs. E. Doebelin, M. F. Walton and R. F. Albrecht present the Society with a souvenir of the Seventh Annual Convention of the A. P. A., in the shape of a large group photo of those who attended the convention.

Upon motion all the above were accepted with thanks and ordered placed in their respective places, and the souvenir to be properly framed and hung in a good place in the Society's rooms.

The Stamp Publishing Company offer their publication to the members as the official organ, for the publication of reports of officers and minutes of meetings, and to send all members a copy who subscribe for 15 cents per annum.

The meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

The next regular meeting will be held October 19, 1892, at which time the Constitution and By-Laws as read will be voted upon.

F. C. VEHS�AGE, Secretary.

PISTSBURGH BRANCH.

PITTSBURGH, PA., September 22, 1892.

The A. P. A. members of this city and vicinity have again organized themselves into a branch

society. At a meeting held August 1, a constitution was adopted, and officers elected as follows: President, E. Doebelin; secretary-treasurer, W. M. Biddle; exchange manager, I. Stauffer. There were six A. P. A. members who formed the branch, viz.: Messrs. Doebelin, Rode, Biddle, Kirk, Book and Stauffer.

At the regular September meeting held the 21st, the branch received seven new members who had been previously admitted into the A. P. A., viz., Messrs. John Neessner, Jr., A. Buchholtz, A. Blatz, Max A. Arnold, C. Vowinkle, Jr., J. M. Dalbey and Paul Diesch. This giving a membership of thirteen entitles the branch to a vice-president, and accordingly Mr. E. Doebelin was nominated as vice-president for Allegheny county, in which county all the members reside. Secretary Walton has been formally notified, and also requested to give the branch its former number in the A. P. A. branch societies. The meetings are well attended. There are two or three more members *in prospect*, and the general desire of all is to see some good A. P. A. exchange or sales books.

An arrangement that should work satisfactorily all around is the rule adopted by this branch that the regular dues of members be large enough to enable the secretary-treasurer to remit A. P. A. dues for them all. In this way there will be avoided all delays and correspondence, and trouble saved all around. By making dues 50 cents quarterly the treasurer will have enough on hand next year to remit in a lump for all A. P. A. members. To provide for this year it was necessary to ask that each member turn in \$1.50 for dues and \$1 for a share of stock for all who had not yet bought a share. Respectfully submitted,

W. M. BIDDLE, Sec'y.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

DISTASTEFUL as controversy is to me, and glad as I should be to let the subject drop, I cannot refrain from making some reply to Mr. C. H. Mekeel's remarks, made at the recent convention, concerning the report of the Literary Board.

In this Herculean effort, Mr. Mekeel permits himself to distort and exaggerate facts and figures to such an extent that there is good reason to doubt the accuracy of his conclusions. His zeal is certainly not less marked than that of the writer of the report.

He calls attention to the item, "Cash received for other subscriptions," noting that in 1891 \$47.66 were received from this source. He does not understand how the 6 cents are made when the subscription price is 50 cents. Mr. Mekeel has had enough journalistic experience to see at a glance that with a foreign subscription price of 75 cents, and subscriptions coming in for portions of a year, any result is more probable than an exact multiple of 50 cents. Not having the exact data at hand, he estimates that this sum represents eighty-five subscriptions, and he is nearly right, for we received ninety subscriptions in

1891. When he infers from the receipts for subscriptions in 1892 (\$27.24) that fifty-four out of the supposed eighty-five were renewed, he is wrong. In 1892, up to August 1, fifty-nine subscriptions were received, of which a part only were renewals. When he assumes that some of the 1891 subscribers may have been continued free upon the books, he is making a gratuitous supposition, which is unjust, because groundless. As I have allowed subscriptions to begin at any time, many of the 1891 subscriptions ran over into 1892, and I have handed over to Mr. Mekeel a list of seventy-four *bona fide* unexpired subscriptions. No names have been retained upon the books after expiration of subscription.

When the statement is made that the Literary Board have erred in circulating a number of sample copies out of proportion to the return in new subscriptions, I have little to say, because if such is the opinion of the Association collectively, or individually, we must bow to their decision. I have all along hoped for better returns, and it seemed to me that the slight additional cost to the Association was more than made up

by having a knowledge of its doings circulated among others than its own membership throughout the country. Almost any one is aware that the principal cost of any issue of a publication is incurred in preparing it for press, and this cost is the same whether 500 or 5,000 copies be printed; the cost of additional copies consist of paper, press-work and mailing. Grant that 400 sample copies were mailed—and the number has rarely been so great—the cost did not exceed \$5.00 per month.

In some other figures which he gives, Mr. Mekeel does serious injustice, and I cannot show this better than by quoting from his speech.

"And we find it here stated that the Literary Board have circulated 1,200 copies a month, which is about 500 copies more than is necessary for the members, for the use of officers, for exchanges and for outside subscribers." Behold how the wonder has grown in the following sentence: "I think that the Literary Board should account for the circulation of this *six or seven* hundred copies more than was necessary for the members and other requirements." Compare this with figures showing our necessary mailing-list for August, 1892:

Members A. P. A.	532
Outside subscribers.	74
Exchanges.	154
Officers, Secretary, European Agent and Literary Board.	70
Advertisers.	20

850

At the beginning of the year we had 568 members and ninety outside subscribers, thus easily bringing the list up to 900. So it will be seen that the number of sample copies circulated has been, at most, from 300 to 350. Place this beside 700. But Mr. Mekeel was working for a desired result, and he permitted his zeal to influence his imagination.

Mr. Mekeel criticizes my bookkeeping in the case of \$60.00 paid in advance, by a member, for advertising, which he has not taken, because it is not added to the deficit of \$128.41. To this criticism I do not object, but am glad to be set right, if I have made a mistake. At the same time, there was no intention to deceive the members in this matter. There were circumstances known to me, which I do not feel free to mention, that governed me. It may interest you to know, however, that owing to the munificent offer of Mr. Mekeel to print the AMERICAN PHILATELIST for subscription price only, the Association need never be called upon to pay this \$60.00 of deficit. He assumes the liability for us.

Again I quote, the italics being mine:

"But in matters of business, gentlemen, we we should deal with *facts and figures*, and when figures are presented to this Association they should be the *correct figures*. We have it stated here that the *cost of printing* the AMERICAN PHILATELIST has averaged \$65.00 a month. That may be the cost of printing, but further down in the report it says, 'Total cost of AMERICAN PHILATELIST for 1891, \$1,043.15.' The cost of printing the convention number was \$140.00. Deduct that from the total and you have left \$903.15. Divide that amount by eleven and you have an average cost per month of \$82.01. If that Association paper cost us \$82.01 during 1891, *why do they state that it cost \$65?* Is it not justice to these members that they should *know* what their paper cost?"

"And that is not all. In the year 1892 we have had seven numbers of that paper. It has cost \$569.42. There has been no convention number. Divide this amount by seven and you have \$81.35. *Is it not justice that this Association should know that their paper is costing an average of \$81.35 a month?* I say that this report is a delusion and a snare, and I condemn it." [Applause.]

If any one has sufficient interest to turn to my report, on page 145 of the September number, he will easily see that \$65.00 represents the average monthly *printer's bill*, not the average *cost*, which, a little further on, is stated to be \$86.93 for 1891, and \$81.35 for the first seven months of 1892. What is to prevent an A. P. A. member from *knowing* the cost of the paper? Then I have gone on to show that after receipts from advertising and other sources are deducted, the real cost to the treasury of the Association has been an average of \$28.99 per month, and that is a *fact*. Mr. Mekeel assumes that there has been an error in arriving at this conclusion. If this is *as* incorrect as my previous figures, to which he takes exception, I am perfectly satisfied.

Of his arguments for the discontinuance of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, I have nothing to say, except to object that he should base them upon an incorrect statement and use of my figures. I feel that while he is a strong friend of the A. P. A., he was unwittingly, or designedly, led to misstatements and exaggeration by considerations of self-interest. If he did not desire to kill the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, if he did not desire that the *Philatelic Journal of America* should become the official organ of the A. P. A., why, he did not. I have said my say, and he has done the same, and I am much pleased with the result and with my own share in bringing it about. I have no uplifted hatchet ready to fall at a moment's notice, nor shall I be likely to write often in the strain of this article, unless subjected to unjust criticism. Mr. Mekeel and I have no personal animosity, and we are likely to get along very smoothly in our new relation. Of the results of the change, each can be his own judge.

I cannot close without referring to the follow-

ing statement, made by Mr. J. D. Rice, at the convention :

"The report—while I am not acquainted with the gentleman that made it—is incorrect from the first line until the signature comes—that is probably correct. Outside of that it is not correct."

I wish to characterize this statement as absolutely false, and to advise the gentleman, before accepting the opinions of another, to investigate and find out whether he has good ground for such a statement.

Some ridicule of the expense account of the Literary Board, as found in the *Philatelic Era* for September, leads me to say that if confidence is not felt in the rectitude of the Business Manager, it would be well for some of the supposed friends of the A. P. A. to have his accounts investigated, and to bring some proofs of crookedness, instead of putting cheap ridicule into print. My books are open to the scrutiny of any one who possesses the authority to examine them.

SAMUEL LELAND.

IN order to prevent any misunderstanding, a definite statement concerning the management of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST may not be out of order.

All communications, except those relating to advertisements, subscriptions and back numbers, should be addressed to Wm. C. Stone, Editor-in-chief, 384 Union street, Springfield, Mass.

All communications in regard to advertising should be addressed to Samuel Leland, Drawer 651, Chicago, Ill., although, as Mr. A. R. Rogers, 75 Maiden Lane, New York, will be a member of the Literary Board, and work for the advertising interests of the paper, any orders sent to him will be duly forwarded.

All matters relating to subscription and sample copies should be addressed to C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., 1007-1011 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo. From them alone can be obtained complete files of Vol. VI. Such numbers as remain of Vols. I-V, inclusive, can be obtained by addressing Drawer 651, Chicago.

Notices of changes of address, etc., of the A. P. A. members should be sent to M. F. Walton, Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.; but in case of those who are merely subscribers to the paper, the natural course is to address the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co.

Mr. Mekeel wishes to receive instructions only through the regular channels, and these are to be found in Messrs. Stone, Leland and Walton.

READERS of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST are warned to beware of Thos. O. Pardoe, whose ad-

vertisement of Canadian envelopes appeared in the July number. His references were good, but there are excellent grounds for advising caution in dealing with him. In a few days there may be developments which will guarantee a more explicit statement.

LELAND.

In the July number of the *Philatelic Era* appeared an article by Lieut. Chandler which ought to receive the careful perusal of every member of this Association. It was entitled "What Constitutes a Philatelic Library?" and is particularly addressed to those collectors who do not understand any language except English. Quite properly it begins with the periodicals and advises a liberal outlay in that direction. The list of American papers given is well selected and is a representative one, although we should suggest the addition of the *Postal Card* to it. Of the English papers several are worth comparatively little. The *London Philatelist* is head and shoulders above them all, and with the *Monthly Journal*, *Stamp News*, *Philatelic Record*, *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* and *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* the list will suffice for any except the bibliomaniac. To the list of catalogues we would add that published in the first volume of William Brown's *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* and treating of the revenue stamps of the British Empire. Also the catalogue for advanced collectors by Henry Collin and Henry Calman, which is now coming out in the *American Journal of Philately*, and also in parts. This is the most comprehensive work ever issued in the English language. Specialists would be interested in the valuable monographs issued by the London Society on the stamps of Australia, Canada and the West Indies. Horner's list of United States envelopes is now quite scarce, but J. W. Scott issues a very handy little work on the same subject.

ONE result of the recent convention is shown by the formation of a strong branch of the Association at Pittsburgh. Let the good work go on. Secretary Walton writes us under date of September 30, "Twenty-seven applications so far this month." See to it that the November list is no smaller. And in forming a branch society imitate the action of the Pittsburgh branch in making the dues large enough to enable the Secretary to pay each member's dues in the Association. There will be less delinquents under this arrangement.

WE would call special attention to the letter from J. J. Overton, which appears in another column. Similar complaints concerning Pardoe have appeared in other papers, and were he a resident of the United States the post office officials

would be after him for using the mails with intent to defraud. His name appears on the list of members of the Philatelic Society of Canada, but we trust the proper steps will be taken by the Trustees to expell him from the Association.

AS WILL will be seen by our chronicle the Columbian stamps are to be issued in a somewhat larger form than the current set, in fact they will be about the size and shape of the special delivery stamp. This will enable the designs to be portrayed without cramping them, as is too often done. New denominations are also a possibility, the item states. These, in all probability, will be the 25 cent, 50 cent and \$1 values called for by so many papers. A 12-cent value for registered letters would be a great convenience.

THE editor has been so busy of late that he has had no time to devote to the index of periodicals. A number of papers have already been indexed, however, and we hope before long to resume work on the combining of the slips sent in.

WE hope to make some important changes in the makeup of the paper next year and wish the members would express their opinions as to any improvements they may think of. Do you wish a more elaborate cover? If so, send in a design. Do you wish the color changed? If so, state your preference. How do you like the present arrangement of the contents, do you wish the chronicle first, or what? Don't be at all backward in writing; we wish to get the best, and to do so must know what the members want.

ANOTHER thing. We want short half column letters from the different stamp centers of the world each month. Stamp finds, notes of different collectors and collections, stamp exhibits and all items of general interest. Don't wait for the editor to write you personally to ask you to do this, but send in a letter so it will reach him not later than the 25th of each month. STONE.

It is always with regret that I hear that a collector sells his stamps. After years of patient work, adding stamp by stamp amid joys of an unexpected find, or the sorrow of carelessly spoiling some choice gem, anxiously watching the blank spaces diminish, till at last one can turn over page after page and find no vacancies among one's treasures, carefully transferring the stamps from one album to another as new and better editions come out, spending hours in careful study, which if added together would probably mean months of loving labor, and all this lost

when one is forced to sell--or you find no end to the new varieties, let alone the old ones, and conclude to sell.

ONE of the latest of our large collections that has been sold is the one owned by our genial friend, and Staten Island's best known collector, Mr. Henry Clotz. I am informed that he has sold, or made arrangements to sell, his magnificent collection—one of the best in America. His specialty will now be the stamps of the West Indies. Mr. Clotz valued his United States stamps alone at \$7,500. I understand that this part of his collection has been bought by Mr. Deats. I am pleased that this splendid collection of our own stamps has passed into such good hands, for Deats is one fellow in a million, whom we all love as an earnest, ardent Philatelist, open-hearted and generous to a fault. This addition to the fine collection he already has will make his United States collection probably the best in existence, and there is no danger that he will part with it, and it will always be open to the inspection of his Philatelic friends.

THE main fault of so many of our more fortunate collectors, who's exchequers enable them to gather together such fine collections, is that they are so loth to show them to those whom fortune has not dealt so kindly with. I call it selfishness. They guard their gems so carefully that one rarely ever gets a glimpse of them. Another fault many of us have is our unwillingness to give to others the benefit of even the little we know of stamps, hoping thereby to be able to pick up something at a bargain from our fellow collectors, at his loss. This is all wrong, brother collectors. You collect stamps for the pleasure of it. This idea of always trying to make something—the money thought, this grasping for a few cents, often at the cost of friendship—is the wrong idea. A true Philatelist is one who collects for the love and for the knowledge he derives from his stamps, not how much he makes out of his stamps each year.

SPEAKING of selling one's collection, it is hard enough to part with your stamps, but when you come to sell them, and go from dealer to dealer, it makes you tired, to use a common phrase. The dealer does not think much of it. "So few rarities and so many common stamps; they are hardly worth anything to him." But he never says anything about that when you are buying and paying full catalogue price. You point him out a roc. stamp. "Yes, a good stamp," he says, "but too heavily canceled, or not quite evenly centered, which makes it worth very little." But

when you bought it, did he take off any discount because it was a little heavily canceled? You ask the dealer how much he will give. He glances through your book hastily, closes it, and hands it back with such a "it's-not-worth-anything" look that it cuts the price you have in your mind in half at once, and then he answers your question like this: "Well, nothing very desirable in it. How much do you want?" It has cost you \$400, say. You think 50 per cent a big discount, as it contains 3,500 varieties, so you say \$200. He laughs at you, and if he gives \$100 it is an awful big price.

I REMEMBER going into a dealer's store one day when I got the craze for foreign unused stamps, and I bought \$450 worth at one sitting, so to

speak. A week later I regretted it, and took them back to the dealer, expecting he would give me \$300 at least; but he did not want them at any price. "Unused are so hard to sell," he said. But he never told me that when I was buying. I took them to another large dealer, told I had paid \$450 for the stamps and wanted to sell, and all he would offer was \$40. I never sold that firm a stamp since, or even offered them one. The result of that little bit of experience was that I sold them to the party I bought them of for \$100, and had to take that in trade. It was a costly lesson.

WHEN you buy, buy perfect stamps. A stamp if damaged is dear at 75 per cent off.

ROGERS.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

The first monthly to get out a report of the convention was the *Philatelic Era*; and Ralph W. Ashcroft furnished the copy. The associate editor pitches into us quite heavy in the August number but we still live, and we understand on excellent authority that his application for membership will soon appear in our columns together with several other Portland collectors. Mr. Jewett informed us when we were in Portland that he intends to enlarge his review department and conduct it on the plan of the *Philatelic Review of Reviews*, issued by Wm. Brown of Salisbury, England.

The August *Metropolitan* has a paper by William Herrick on the stamps of Nossi Be which goes into detail quite minutely and gives a table showing the number issued of nearly all the surcharges. Charles Gregory contributes an article on the 1892-3 revenue stamps of Mexico, and there are one or two translated or reprinted articles.

The convention number of the *Postoffice* dons a new coat of a brilliant pink shade with a view of the falls of Niagara in place of the familiar cut of the New York postoffice. The report is illustrated with portraits of prominent members of the corporation and with views of the two principal hotels. The editor neglects to state, however, that the banquet was too much for him and that he did not show up at the next morning's session until we had been in session over an hour. Fact.

The last two numbers of the *Southern Philatelist* are full of news concerning the conventions of the Sons of Philatelia and the American Philatelic Association, both of which Mr. Lubn attended. We don't see as many of our southern members at the conventions as we ought to. We trust that at Chicago we shall see a large number.

The "Seven Ages of Man" as illustrated by postage stamps is one of the articles in the *Washington Philatelist* for August. The first age, the infant is of course illustrated by Alfonso XIII of Spain; the school boy is represented by the portrait of Milan IV of Serbia, on the 1869 issue; the lover, Umberto I of Italy, and the soldier, Simon Bolivar, represent the next two ages, while Senor

Samiento whose portrait we find on the 6 cent Argentine, 1888 issue, could not be bettered for the justice; the "lean and slippered pantaloons" is found in Willem III of the Netherlands, while Dom Pedro II of Brazil represents the last in the septet of ages.

The September number of the *Philatelic Journal of America* contains a very full account of the Niagara Falls convention including the verbatim report on the official journal question. One interesting feature in this number is the translation of the eighteen questions that appear in the first number of *Le Questionneur Timbrophilique*, the paper based on *Notes and Queries* which Pierre Mahe has recently started in Paris.

L'Union Postale Universelle for July continues the "Manual" for collectors and contains several other interesting articles.

The reprints of the first issue Portugal (Maria II), and some notes on the Brazilian stamps are the leading articles in the last issue of the *Revue Philatelique*.

Victor Flandrin has an article on the stamps of Victoria, and G. Ackein one on postage and revenue stamps in the *Echo de la Timbrologie* for July.

The *Philatelic Monthly News* and the *Stamp Collector* are now combined under the title of the latter magazine. Frederick George C. Lundy has commenced the publication of a list of the embossed deed stamps of Great Britain and Ireland. This is a subject concerning which collectors know but little, and the list will be a great help to collectors of these semi-adhesives. We may give a synopsis of the list when it is completed.

Dawson A. Vindin continues his "Wanderings" in the June number of his *Philatelic Monthly* and there are numerous notes of interest to collectors of Australian stamps. The rouletted stamps of Victoria are the subject of a communication from Wm. R. Joynt.

Aside from the continued articles in the last two numbers of the *Philatelic Record*, the notes on the surface printed stamps of Great Britain are the most important items of interest. Among

the Miscellanea we find a rumor of a new set of Queensland stamps, the values to be $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2, 3, 6 pence, 1 and 5 shillings, the present $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 pence remaining unchanged. We were not aware of the fact that a 5 penny stamp had been issued.

The *Stamp Collector's Monthly* does us the honor to reprint our account of the New Haven envelope find. While this paper seldom contains any long articles it is always full of short meaty notes which are of interest to all.

With its third volume the *Monthly Journal* cuts its subscription price down to 1 shilling, but by no means cuts down its contents, either in quantity or quality. The cover now bears the portraits (?) of fifty-three philatelic worthies of all nationalities. Messrs. Bogert, Holton, C. H. Mekeel, G. B. Calman, Durbin, Rogers and Corwin comprise the American contingent. The artist, Harold Furniss, is the same one who designed the caricature of the Jubilee envelope, and while some of the pictures are fairly good we must say that several of the subjects would have good cause for a libel suit. The idea is a capital one but we would suggest that the plate be "retouched."

The triangular stamps of the Cape of Good Hope are the subject of articles by Emil Tamsen and E. D. Bacon in the July and August numbers of the *London Philatelist*. The fourth philatelic congress which met in Prague is quite fully reported by Harry Hilkes in the August number.

Thomas Ridpath and B. K. Smith are the latest victims of the interviewer of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. The *Review of Reviews* is growing. The July number contained fourteen pages and the August paper sixteen. The list of the Portuguese stamps is brought to a close in the July number.

The Postal Card Society of America now numbers forty-nine members with several applications. The purchasing and exchange departments are in full blast and reports from the various officers can be found in the *Postal Card*. Several short articles form the menu this month, Mr. Watson being away on his vacation we understand.

The *Eastern Philatelist* has passed another birthday and now enters upon its tenth (six months) volume. It is sometimes said that the good die young, but there are a few exceptions and this is one of them. A file of the *Eastern* is mighty interesting reading for those of us who are lucky enough to possess it.

The catalogue for advanced collectors which is running in the *American Journal of Philately* has progressed as far as Iceland. The Hawaiian type set stamps are illustrated by plates showing all the varieties in each sheet. The various cancel marks found on Heligoland stamps are also illustrated and the forged ones explained. We hope the continued article on the stamps of France will be issued in pamphlet form when completed.

The *Philatelic Tribune* has devoted its last few issues to personal items, and considerable information can be gained from it, as to who and what the philatelists of this country are. The design of the cover has been changed and is much improved.

The *Stamp*, formerly of New York, but now hailing from Long Branch, is quite a newsy paper. In its August number it gives the ages of

a number of prominent philatelists, but we hope for the sake of the author's reputation that he is more correct in the rest of the list than he is in the figures annexed to the name of your humble servant.

The catalogue of United States stamps published by R. F. Albrecht to which we alluded last month has been received and is fully up to what it was announced to be. It is of a size convenient to slip into the pocket and is strongly bound in stiff covers. The approximate values of all United States and Confederate stamps are given, the list of the provisionals being the best we have seen. Free advertisements of the A. P. A. and Staten Island society are given in the back of the book and a number of blank leaves afford a chance for notes, etc. Price, 25 cents. R. F. Albrecht, 90 Nassau street, New York.

EXCHANGES RECEIVED.

Detroit Philatelist, July, August, September.
 Post Office, August, September.
 Philatelic Journal of America, August, September.
 Stamp, July, August.
 Philatelic Monthly, September, October.
 Quaker City Philatelist, August, September.
 Washington Philatelist, August, September.
 Philatelic Era, August, September.
 Long Island Philatelist, July.
 Pennsylvania Philatelist, August.
 Collector, August, September.
 Philatelic Tribune, August 1, 15, September 1.
 Chicago Stamp News, July, August, September.
 Eastern Philatelist, August, September.
 Philatelic Fraud Reporter, July, August.
 Monthly Visitor, August.
 Southern Philatelist, July, August, September.
 Florida Philatelist, August, September.
 Postal Card, August, September.
 Eagle Philatelist, July.
 Metropolitan Philatelist, August.
 Philatelic Sun, August.
 Worcester County Philatelist, August.
 Electric Philatelist, September.
 Carte Postale, July.
 Union Postale Universelle, July.
 Timbre, August, September.
 Revue Philatelique, July.
 Collectionneur de Timbres Poste, July, August.
 Union des Timbrophiles, July, August, September.
 Gazette Timbrologique, July, August.
 Echo de la Timbrologie, July, August.
 Annonce Timbrologique, July, August.
 Vinden's Philatelic Monthly, June.
 Philatelic Record, July, August.
 Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, July, August, September.
 Stamp Collector's Monthly, August, September.
 Stamp Collector's Journal, July, August, September.
 Stamp News, August, September.
 Dominion Philatelist, August, September.
 Monthly Journal, July, August.
 London Philatelist, July, August.
 Stamp Collector, July, August.
 Philatelic Chronicle, September.
 Briefmarken Sammler, August, September.
 Filatelia, July.

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The Mission Bazar Bethel, near Bielefeld, Germany, wants to purchase rarer used stamps in lots of 10-100 of each kind. Offers from collectors who have duplicates, and wholesale price lists from dealers, as well as special bargains, with lowest cash terms, requested.

Philatelic Magazine, complete (9 Nos.), for 24c., purple, 1872. Western Philatelist, complete (Chicago, 17 Nos.), or Philatelic Gazette, complete (Chicago, 17 Nos.), for 24c., Treasury. P. M. Wolsieffer, Drawer 707, Chicago, Ill.

The Western Philatelist, 25 cents per year, sample free. Correspondence solicited from foreign collectors, and large consignments of all classes of stamps wanted. C. D. Reimers, A. P. A., Chicago P. S., Auburn Park, Chicago, Ill.

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100 varieties of Postage Stamps (including some worth 5, 10 cts. and up), worth \$1.25, and a subscription to the *Western Philatelist*, 25 cents. Don't advertise in or subscribe to philatelic papers without my "Club Rates." Address, with postage, **H. P. BOYLE**, Phil. Ad. and Sub Agent, 1719 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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The *Chicago Stamp News* sent regularly, without charge, to all stamp buyers who will furnish us with address.

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5c over 30c. brown, new or used, @ 5 fr. 50 14th June
5c over 10c. blue, new or used, @ 3 fr. 50 25th June
10c over 20c. red, new or used, @ 3 fr. 10 6th July
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VERY RARE, have been only a few days in use.

Per 10.
5c. gray-green, unused or used, @ fr. -15: fr. -85
30c. yellow, unused or used, @ fr. -55: fr. 4.40
40c. brown, unused or used, @ fr. -75: fr. 5.90
45c. green, unused or used, @ fr. -80: fr. 7.25
1 lira, red and yellow, unused or used, @ fr. 1.75: fr. 13.75
Money order, 10c. unused or used, @ fr. -50: fr. 3.50
Money order, 1l. 10c. unused or used, @ fr. 2.10: fr. 16.85
Bulgaria, 16 over 30. unused or used, @ fr. -60: fr. 3.75
Sarawak, 1c over 3c. 1871, used, @ fr. -80: fr. 3.75
Borneo, 8c over 8c. green, used, @ fr. 1.50: fr. 11.85
ITALY, 1889, 5 lire. Umberto, @ fr. 1.90: fr. 16.25
Italy, 1881, 5 lire. Umberto, @ fr. 1.90: fr. 16.25

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Our *Seventh* Sale will take place on November 22nd, and will consist of the finest and rarest United States and Departments, as well as Confederate Locals, that have ever been sold at public auction before. We will not mention any particular rarities, or their condition, as a half-tone plate which accompanies this catalogue will suffice for that purpose. Amongst United States stamps will be found an 1851 24c., lilac, *unperforated*, with grand margins; 1857-60 issue, unsevered, unused pairs, with original gum, complete set; 1869, complete; all Departments, including Executive and Dollar values State, as well as a grand aggregation of other issues, in beautiful condition.

Send us your address and you will receive both Catalogues free. Extra copies of *Seventh* Sale, 10c. each.

We make no charge for buying at our sales.

R. F. ALBRECHT & CO.,

Stamp Dealers and Publishers,

90 Nassau Street, - NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. VI.

ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 10, 1892.

NO. 11.

CHILIAN ENVELOPES.

From "Anales de la Sociedad Filatelica Santiago." Written and translated by Arturo Brant of Valparaiso, Chile.

It was not until 1871 that the Post Office Department of Chile took under consideration the introduction of stamped envelopes and post cards. As it was not convenient to manufacture these in the country, a contract to furnish them was made with Messrs. De la Rue & Co., of London.

These envelopes, which were of the denomination of 2, 5, 10, 15 and 20 centavos, reached Chile at the end of 1871, or the beginning of 1872. They were received in several installments and consisted of the following quantities.

2 centavos,	263,000.
5 "	600,500.
10 "	421,250.
15 "	203,500.
20 "	112,250.

These different values were designed to be used as follows:

The 2 centavos for rural letters; the 5c for all inland letters mailed by railroad, stage, etc., the 10c and 20c for heavy letters, and the 15c for single letters mailed by steamer from one place to another in Chile. Naturally, these envelopes could also be used to prepay letters to foreign countries and all different points in Chile.

The memorials of the Minister of the Interior and of the Postmaster General state that all these values were put in circulation. This, however, is not quite true, as the 2c envelopes were never sold to the public. The reason I do not know, as the memorials mentioned above state nothing about this fact. They only say that the envelopes were favorably received by the public. This opinion soon changed. The next memorial presented to the Government says, "many complaints have been heard concerning the bad size and quality of the 5c envelope." I believe the expression "bad size" to be erroneously used, as in the subsequent issues nearly the same size appears again. Probably complaints were made because these envelopes were too heavy. At that time the weight allowed for a single letter was 10 grammes. As the envelopes were made of thick paper, their weight alone often formed the greatest part of the weight allowed. Doubtless for this same reason the 2c envelopes were not permitted to go into circulation.

To obviate this inconvenience some cuts of proper size were made here and sent to the Chilean Legation in France to serve as models for further issues.

In 1874 the same house again sent 2,139,000 envelopes, but of the value of 5 centavos only. In 1875 the manufacturer of envelopes was entrusted to Messrs. Gauche of Paris. They sent about 1,000,000 envelopes of the 5c value, but these are executed with less accuracy than the foregoing, and the quantity of the paper is also inferior.

The issue with watermark, lines in squares, and the one now current are made by the American Bank Note Co., and forwarded to Chile by the Wells Fargo & Co. Express Co.

A description of the envelopes would best begin with the 10, 15 and 20c., as of these there only exists one size. They came only in the first lots forwarded by De la Rue & Co. Two kinds of paper are employed—wove and laid, the former for those on amber, the latter for those on white and blue. (1 and 2.) The sizes are, for values of 10 and 15c, 160x90 mm.; for the 20c, 185x101 mm. (3.) The form is indicated in Fig. 1; the gum is white, with an extent of 130 mm. on the 10 and 15c, and of 170 mm. on the 20c envelopes. The stamp is printed in the upper right-hand corner.

ISSUE OF 1871-72.

No. 1—10 centavos, light blue on white paper.				
2-10	"	"	blue	"
3-10	"	"	amber	"
4-15	"	rose	white	"
5-15	"	"	blue	"
6-15	"	"	amber	" (4)
7-20	"	dark green	white	"
8-20	"	"	blue	"
9-20	"	"	amber	"

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

The 2c envelope of brown color, like Fig. 5, I do not classify, as it is almost certain that it was never used postally. These envelopes are known in white and blue paper, and surely they must have existed in amber also.

(1) Several kinds of paper were used in the manufacture of all these envelopes, so that there exists many differences, small to be sure, but always discernible. Sometimes the paper is thicker, sometimes thinner; in laid papers the lines vary in width. In amber there exists smooth and rough paper. Also several shades in the color of paper are noticeable.

(2) The envelopes of blue paper are of a lighter shade with-in than without.

(3) The sizes are not always exactly uniform, there being a difference amounting to 2 mm. even in envelopes which are nominally of the same size.

(4) The 15c envelope in amber paper are little known, but they must be mentioned, as they doubtless existed. It is not known to me that any of them were used postally during the years of issue, though they have since been sold to the public and permitted to be used.

The 5c envelope supplied by De la Rue & Co. appear of the same kind of paper as the foregoing, with the exception of a few, which will be mentioned in the proper place.

Figure 6 shows the design of the stamp, which is fairly well executed, the head of Columbus being the same as in the other envelopes of higher value. There exists the following sizes:

112x74 mm.
No. 10—5 centavos, purple on white paper.
11—5 " " " blue "
12—5 " " " amber "

140x60 mm.
13—5 centavos, purple on white paper.
14—5 " " " blue "
15—5 " " " amber "

140x85 mm.
16—5 centavos, purple on white paper.
17—5 " " " blue "
18—5 " " " amber "

160x90 mm.
19—5 centavos, purple on white paper.
20—5 " " " blue "
21—5 " " " amber "

185x102 mm.
22—5 centavos, purple on white paper.
22a—5 " " " blue " (1)
23—5 " " " amber " (2)

(1) I have never seen this envelope, but I see no reason why this size only two colors should have appeared, while of all other sizes there appears the complete set of three colors.

(2) The paper of this envelope is thinner than that used for all others of this issue. Because of its cut, size and general appearance, it seems convenient to place this envelope under No. 23.

Thinner paper than of the foregoing, the amber wove, but the white and blue laid. The cut of these envelopes is shown in Fig. 7. There only exists one size, 140x60 mm. The gum measures 70 mm. The design of the stamp is precisely the same.

No. 24—5 centavos, purple on white paper.
25—5 " " " blue "
26—5 " " " amber "

ISSUE OF 1875 MADE BY GAUCHE, OF PARIS.

The design is very similar to the foregoing, the principal differences being as follows: The engraving of the outer frame, as well as of that which incloses the head, is sharper and better executed than in the preceding issue, the hair and beard of Columbus also differ slightly; the nose is more aquiline. (1) The paper, which appears wove and laid in all three colors, is of bad quality. The form is shown in Fig. 8. There exists the following sizes:

140x65 mm. (wove paper.)
No. 27—5 centavos, bluish lilac on white paper.
28—5 " " " blue "
29—5 " " " amber "

140x65 mm. (laid paper.)

30—5 centavos, bluish lilac on white paper.
31—5 " " " blue "
32—5 " " " amber "

(1) There exists two dies of these envelopes; a, with aquiline nose and thin neck; b, with straighter nose and thick neck.

142x80 mm. (wove paper.)

No. 33—5 centavos, bluish lilac on white paper.
34—5 " " " blue "
35—5 " " " amber "

Issue of 1879. Only on white glazed paper, with watermark of lines in squares. (1) The figure (of Columbus) is not so well executed and appears more effaced. Two different dies can be distinguished; a, figure (of Columbus) small and distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the inner frame at the right side; b, the same a little larger and distant only 1 mm. from the frame on the same side. The color ranges from purple to bluish lilac.

There are two cuts of these envelopes as shown in Fig. 9 and 10. The cut in Fig. 9 corresponds to the size 138x80 mm., that in Fig. 10 to the other sizes.

No. 36—5 centavos, purple, white paper; size, 112x74 mm.
37—5 centavos, purple, white paper; size, 138x80.
38—5 centavos, purple, white paper; size, 140x60 (2).
39—5 centavos, purple, white paper; size, 158x94.
40—5 centavos, purple, white paper; size, 185x92.

Issue of 1888. The die, though very similar, differs in the following points: the chains in the outer frame are now six in number, instead of five as in the preceding issue; the engraving of the head of Columbus is more angular, giving the physiognomy a harder look. The paper is white, laid, glazed, thin and very ordinary. The gum covers nearly the whole border, as shown in Fig. 11. Up to the present time only one size is known.

No. 40—5 centavos, purple on white paper, size, 140x82 mm.

The envelope of the 1879 and 1888 issued arrived in Chile in several separate lots and at different times. Hence, owing, no doubt, to re-engraving of the die, there exists several differences in the finish, which are small, to be sure, but always discernible.

(1) Many differences in the watermark can be noted. The crossing lines of the different squares generally count nine, but in some cases are eight, in others ten. The quadrangles generally are quadrates of 10 to 11 mm. long, but if there is one line more, or less, the size of the quadrates, or often of the quadrangles, differs a little. Sometimes the watermark is on the wrong side, on the face of the envelope. Nos. 37 and 39 I possess also printed without color.

(2) This envelope I do not know, but mention it on the authority of foreign catalogues. I do not know whether this corresponds in shape to Fig. 9 or Fig. 10.

PARMA AND PLAISANCE.

A Documentary History of their Stamps Based on the Monograph of M. Moens, entitled "Les Timbres de Parme, Modene Remagnes."

Special postal convention contracted upon the basis of the fundamental convention for an Austro-Italian postal league at Parma, September 17, 1851, between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Her Royal Highness, Infanta of Spain, Duchess of Parma, Plaisance and annexed states.

* * * * *

Article II. The payment of the postage which by virtue of Article II of the fundamental convention should be done in advance, will be by means of the application of stamps representing the payment called postage stamps, which will be for sale by the postal authorities of the two states.

These postage stamps in the States of Parma will bear the various values of 5, 10, 15, 25 and 40 centesimi.

The Director of Posts of the States of Parma and Plaisance considering:

September 17, 1851.

1st. The special postal convention concluded between the government of Parma and that of Austria.

2nd. The fundamental convention for an Austro-Italian postal league contracted between the governments of Austria and Tuscany, November 5, 1850, and which served as the basis of the other convention above named.

Announces, That from and after June 1st next, there will take effect the postal convention concluded between the governments of Parma and Austria the 17th of September last, and in consequence thereof there will be put in force, dating from June 1st in the above-named states, the following regulations, namely:

1st. Letters, circulars, prints or samples of merchandise sent to the post offices in these states and addressed for the same states or for those of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, will be considered as circulating in the interior, and should be prepaid at the time of mailing.

2nd. The prepayment will be accomplished by affixing in a secure manner on the addressed side one or more stamps, following the rate of prepayment established by reason of distance and weight.

3rd. The affixing of the postage stamps is accomplished by wetting the glutinous matter which is found on the reverse of the stamps.

4th. The stamps are each designated for the price of 5, 10, 15, 25 and 40 centesimi, and will be of the following colors:

5 centesimi.....	yellow.
10 "	black.
15 "	rose.
25 "	red-brown.
40 "	blue.

PARMA, March 7, 1852.

(Signed.) G. P. DENTONI.

Approved: PARMA, April 3, 1852.

(Signed.) M. A. OUEST,

Minister of State for Finance Dept.

Fleur-de-lis in circle surmounted by ducal crown, Greek border at sides, *Stati Parm (ensi)* at top, *Centes* — at bottom. Donnino Pintelli was the engraver. The sheets measure 33x19 cm., and are divided into four parts of twenty stamps upon five rows. There is no watermark, and the stamps are imperforate.

5 centesimi	black on yellow.
10 "	" " white.
15 "	" " rose.
25 "	" " violet.
40 "	" " blue.

Issue of 1854 (?) Same as above, color on white.

5 centesimi.....	yellow.
15 "	red.
25 "	red-brown.

The last three stamps were probably in use for a short time only, as the black impressions were shortly re-issued. Major Evans suggests a temporary scarcity of colored paper as a reason for their issue.

JULY, 1857.

No documents concerning this issue are found, beyond a statement giving the number of stamps of each value printed between 1855 and 1859, which was as follows:

1855—Sept. 4, * 9 cents.....	12,000
" 6, 15 "	72,000
" 26, 5 "	10,000
" 26, 10 "	20,000
" 26, 40 "	20,000
1857—June 12, 40 "	216,000
" 20, 25 "	432,000
Oct. 30, * 6 "	5,000
Nov. 19, * 6 "	100,000
1859—Feb. 8, 15 "	64,800
" 14, * 6 "	36,000

From an inspection of the above dates, and the dates on the earliest known canceled specimens, the dates given below may be considered as approximately correct.

Fleur-de-lys in oval in shield surmounted by ducal crown, laurel or olive branch at either side, *Duc. (ati) di Parma—Piac (enza) ecc (etera)* at top, value below. Typographed on plain paper and imperforate.

July, 1857—25 centesimi.....	brown.
Jan. 1858—40 "	blue.
Mar. 1859—15 "	vermillion.
15 "	blue(error).

The revolt against the Bourbons having extended into Parma, the Duke was obliged to flee, and pending the formal annexation to Sardinia the following orders were issued:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The postal laws of Sardinia having been extended to the States of Parma by a royal decree of the fifth of July current, notice is hereby given that on and after the fifteenth of the present month the postal rates will be as follows:

LETTERS, ETC.

Letters circulating in the interior of the king-

*Newspaper tax stamps.

dom weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ grams, or under, will be charged at the rate of 20 centesimi.

From $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 gr. inclusive, 2 rates of 40 centesimi

16 to 25	"	3	"	60	"
25 to 40	"	4	"	80	"
40 to 60	"	5	"	1	lira.

Sixty grams or higher at the rate of 20 centesimi for each 25 grams or fraction.

City letters, and those circulating between a post office and a commune of the district are only charged 5 centesimi, with an addition if they exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ grams in the above proportions.

LETTERS FOR THE ARMY.

Ordinary letters addressed to officers and soldiers and the military marine in active service are only charged 10 centesimi, which must be prepaid. Those which are not prepaid, or which exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ grams, will be charged the regular rates.

REGISTRATION.

Letters are registered for the state (Parma) upon payment of 10 centesimi in addition to the postage. These letters should be presented at the post office an hour earlier than the others, enclosed in an envelope with three seals of Spanish wax with special seal, and in addition, where they are addressed to foreign countries, it is forbidden to enclose these objects of value: money, diamonds, etc. A return receipt can be had for 20 centesimi.

MANUSCRIPTS AND SAMPLES.

Manuscripts and samples of merchandise circulating in the interior of the kingdom are charged, if prepaid, one-third of the letter rate, if unpaid, they must pay one-half. In no case shall the rate be less than 20 centesimi.

CIRCULARS AND NOTICES.

Circulars, notices of births, marriages and deaths, invitations, etc., are subject to a fixed rate of 5 centesimi in advance, provided that they are not written, and do not exceed in size 11 decimeters square. Besides the signature, they can contain a written date, figure, address, but should preserve the character of circulars and notices *not written*. If intended to be distributed in the same office they are considered as letters at 5 centesimi, prepaid or not.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTED MATTER.

Newspapers, gazettes, annuals, reviews, regular bulletins, etc., etc., are subject to a prepaid rate of 2 centesimi for each sheet; they must be sent in a wrapper, and bear no writing except date, signature and address. By sheet of printed matter are meant those not exceeding 40 decimeters square. This prepaid rate of 2 centesimi increases for each 40 x 40 cm. square or fraction.

Papers and other printed matter, not prepaid, will be charged 10 centesimi per sheet. Regular sheets, less than 20 decimeters square, are carried for 1 centesimi.

FOREIGN MATTER.

The rates for letters, papers, printed matter, etc., intended for foreign countries, are determined by the respective conventions with foreign countries in conformity with the table published by the Minister of Public Works at Turin, and posted at each post office.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE POSTS.

PARMA, July 9, 1859.

STATES OF PARMA.

DIVISIONAL OFFICE OF ROYAL POSTS.

The Director having charge of the special orders sent by His Excellency the Governor of these States, gives notice:

After the first of August next, the postage stamps now in use in the States of Parma will be withdrawn. There will be substituted for them those in use in the Sardinian States with the portrait of His Majesty, Our August Sovereign, Victor Emmanuel II.

The Sardinian postage stamps are divided into five colors, each representing a different value, as follows:

The green stamps represent the 5 centesimi value.

"	bistre	"	"	10	"	"
"	blue	"	"	20	"	"
"	red	"	"	40	"	"
"	orange	"	"	80	"	"

Their sale to the public will be, for the present, from the post offices.

Those persons who, on the 31st July, have supplies of the old stamps on hand are allowed ten days, from the 1st to the 10th of August, to exchange them at the post offices for an equal number of the new stamps. After this time the old stamps will not be accepted.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE POSTS.

PARMA, July 25, 1859.

These stamps are only to be distinguished by the postmark being those of the issue of Sardinia. The design is too well known to need description.

5 centesimi	.....	green.
10	"	..... bistre.
20	"	..... blue.
40	"	..... red.
80	"	..... orange.

Only one very small supply of these was sent from Turin and a request for more was refused, probably for political reasons, as the states had not yet been formally annexed to Sardinia. Resource was then had to home talent, and the design of the newspaper tax stamp of April, 1853, was made use of, the following letter being sent to Turin:

PARMA, August 27, 1859.

To the General Post Office at Turin.

The undersigned has the honor to inform the general office that of the postage stamps received June 20th, none remain. Having made the necessary arrangements with the Government, he has decided that he will have printed and put in circulation new postage stamps, which will bear the legend *Stati Parmensi*, and have the value 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80 centesimi, preserving as near as possible the colors green, bistre, blue, red and orange.

No change has been made in the present rates for letters.

THE DIRECTOR.

5 centesimi	green (numerous shades).
10	" brown " "
20	" blue " "
40	" vermilion " "
80	" yellow " "

Numerous errors exist of these stamps, a list of some of which being annexed.

CFNTESIMI—5, 10, 20, 40, 80.

CENLESIMI—20, 40.

Figure 1 inverted—10.

STATI—5, 10, 20, 40, 80.

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

Figures in brackets refer to the volume and page of this paper in which the last previous notice of each country appeared.

Colors in italics indicate the colors of the surcharges.

Unless otherwise stated all envelopes may be considered as on white wove paper.

Post cards are to be considered as on buff card unless otherwise listed.

ADHESIVES.

Angra.—(VI 162). Another new value of the same type as the rest of the set has been issued. 80 reis, yellow green.

Belgium.—(VI 76). In November last we published an item taken from the *Homiletic Review* which announced the fact that special stamps were to be provided for the purpose of designating letters which the senders did not desire to have delivered on the Sabbath day. Since that time numerous items have appeared in the papers concerning these stamps, and it now seems that the authorities have had prepared two values, the 10 and 25 centimes of the current series, bearing below the stamp a small perforated label inscribed in two lines in French and Flemish, "Ne pas livrer le dimanche—Niet bestellen op Zondag." "Not to be delivered on Sunday" is the translation of the above. Whether these stamps have yet been put into actual use we can not state.

Benin.—The French colonies are getting tired of waiting for those special stamps which were promised so long ago, and are surcharging the current colonial stamps. This latest addition to our albums has overprinted four values with "BENIN" in large block letters, and then has manufactured three provisionals by adding a new numeral of value on the 15 cent.

5 centimes, green; *black*.
10 " violet; "
15 " blue; "
25 " rose; "
40 on 15c, blue; *black* and red (1500).
75 on 15c, " " (600).
75 on 15c, " " (100).

The numeral on the first two provisionals is in red, while the last has it in black.

We are unable at present to give a detailed account of this colony, but will do so later. It is situated in Upper Guineato, the east of Dahomey.

Brazil, U. S. of.—(VI 163). Another new value of the "Southern Cross" series was issued August 1.

500 reis, olive green.

Some of our exchanges have chronicled the 200 reis with the surcharge "Rep. Transandina," which they say were issued for use in the State of Matto Grosso. The report is, or was, that the State had seceded from the Republic and set up a separate government, but we are inclined to doubt the issue of the stamps. This State is the second in size in the Republic and has a population of about 80,000, mostly Indians. The area is about twice that of Texas.

There was a rumor of trouble there some months since, but it was soon quieted we believe.

British North Borneo.—(VI 163). The *London Philatelist* has information that the 5 cent stamp has been surcharged "1 cent" in red.

1c on 5c., gray; *red*.

Bulgaria.—(VI 56). The *American Journal of Philately* has the current 15 stotinki perforate 11½ instead of 13.

Ceylon.—(VI 163). The *London Philatelist* is informed that the authorities took special pains to see that no "freaks" were printed when the 3 cent provisionals were manufactured. Those which are in the market are frauds.

Congo Free State.—(VI 163). M. Moens says that the 5 francs which we listed last month is not yet in use, the stock of the previous issue not being sold out. It has not been surcharged for postal packets as has been announced.

Fiji.—(VI 163). The 4 penny stamp is reported to have been surcharged "5d." in black.

5 pence on 4 pence, violet; *black*.

The *Philatelic Record* is informed that a permanent stamp of this new value is in preparation and the design will be a canoe.

Funchal.—(VI 163). The 80 reis value has been issued for this district as well as for those of the Azores.

80 reis, yellow green.

Great Britain.—(VI 163). The 4½ penny stamp described in our last chronicle was issued September 20th according to the *Monthly Journal* and the 15th according to the *London Philatelist* and *Le Timbre Poste*.

4½ penny, red and green.

Grenada.—(VI 111). The 8 penny stamp has been overprinted "Surcharge Postage" in two lines of small Roman capitals with "1d" or "2d" in large type above. These are presumably for use as unpaid letter stamps.

1 penny on 8 penny, brown; *black*.
2 " 8 " " "

Iceland.—After a rest of some ten years this isle comes to the front again with two high value stamps of the same design as the rest of the series.

50 ore, blue and carmine.
100 ore, brown and lilac.

Horta.—(VI 163). The 80 reis of the new set is in use it is reported.

80 reis, yellow green.

Labuan.—(VI 76). It seems that these stamps are not yet to disappear from our album. An entirely new set has been issued, the old plates being utilized. The paper is now unwatermarked.

2 cents, carmine.
6 " green.
8 " purple.
10 " brown.
12 " blue.
16 " gray.
40 " amber.

The shades of several of the above are said to vary somewhat from those of the previous issue.

Liberia.—(VI 96). To meet the needs of the government officials, we suppose, the entire current set has been surcharged with the word "Official" in minute capital letters, carefully placed so as not to disfigure the design.

- 1 cent, vermilion; *black*.
- 2 " blue; *black*.
- 4 " green and black; *red*.
- 6 " green; *black*.
- 8 " brown and black; *red*.
- 12 " rose; *black*.
- 16 " lilac; *black*.
- 24 " green on yellow; *black*.
- 32 " blue green; *black*.
- \$1 blue and black; *black*.
- \$2 brown on yellow; *black*.
- \$5 black and red; *red*.

Macao.—(V 127). The surcharge fiend is getting in his work here again. Two of the 1888 issue have been surcharged "Jornaes" in Roman capitals across the top of the stamp, with "2½" over the figures in the lower corners.

- 2½ on 40 reis, brown; *black*.
- 2½ on 80 reis, gray; *black*.

New Caledonia.—(VI 57). The diagonal surcharge "Nlle Caledonie" has been applied to the following stamps of the current Colonial issue and to two values of the previous one.

- 5 centimes, green; *black*.
- 10 " black on violet; *black*.
- 15 " blue; *black*.
- 20 " red on green; *black*.
- 25 " black on rose; *black*.
- 30 " brown; *black*.
- 75 " carmine; *black*.
- 1 franc, olive; *black*.
- 35 cent, black on yellow; *black*.
- 1 franc, olive; *black*.

New Zealand.—(VI 164). The *American Journal of Philately* reports the current ½ penny newspaper stamp with Star N. Z. watermark. Perforate 12½.

- ½ penny, rose.

Obock.—(VI 110). And now they have gone and commenced to surcharge the Colonial stamps in a straight line! The following are reported by M. Moens:

- 4 centimes, violet.
- 20 " red on green.
- 75 " carmine.

Unpaid.

- 5 centimes, black.
- 10 " "
- 15 " "
- 20 " "
- 30 " "
- 40 " "
- 60 " "
- 1 franc, brown.
- 2 " "
- 5 " "

Portugal.—(VI 164). Two more of the new set were issued to the public September 1, but we overlooked them last month.

- 15 reis, chocolate.
- 20 reis, pale lilac.

Roumania.—(VI 77). The 2 bani green unpaid letter stamp is said to have been issued on watermarked paper.

- 2 bani, green.

Russia.—(VI 77). The *London Philatelist* reports the 35 kopecs with the thunderbolts.

- 35 kopecs, lilac and green.

Shanghai.—(VI 165). Fifteen hundred specimens of the 5 cent stamp on white paper, perforate 15, were surcharged recently with "2 Cts," and three Chinese characters.

- 2 cents on 5 cents, pink; *blue*.

The *London Philatelist* is informed by Whitfield, King & Co., of the issue of a new 2 cent stamp of the current type, but on thick white wove paper watermarked with "a large T standing on a square-shaped figure, composed on two sides of parallel lines." Perf. 12.

- 2 cents, brown.

Salvador.—(VI 17). The stamps for 1893 will bear the portrait of President Carlos Ezeta, we are informed in the *Philatelic Journal of America*.

San Marino.—(VI 164). In addition to the provisionals listed last month, there is another one reported. This time it is the 20 cent, with new numerals of value printed over the old. Only 40,000 were issued (September 9), and these were soon bought up by local speculators.

- 10 on 20 cent, vermilion; *black*.

Santander.—(IV 167). The *American Journal of Philately* illustrates a new stamp for this department. Arms in double circle inscribed "Departamento de Santander. Correos." "Republica de Colombia" in straight line at top, "Centavos" at bottom, numerals in lower angles. Perforate 13.

- 5 centavos, red on pink.

Surinam.—(VI 165). The provisionals noted by us last month are probably all right. We therefore list them together with one other which we learn of from the *Post Office*.

- 2½ cent, black and yellow.
- 1 on 2½ cent, rose; *black*.
- 2½ on 50 cent, orange; *black*.

Tonga.—(VI 165). While awaiting the new issue the color of the 6 penny has been changed. So writes a correspondent of the *Post Office*.

- 6 pence, orange.

The surcharged 1 penny exists with both two and three stars, according to the same paper.

The new stamps are quite likely in use by this time, as the plates were completed when the August number of *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* was issued. The 1 and 4 penny stamps will have the Tonga arms in a shield in an oval in the center with "Bueleaga o loga" above, and "Postage" at the bottom. At the top of the stamp is "Tonga" with a numeral of value before and after it. At the very bottom of the stamp is "Peni e taka." On the 4 penny the last inscription is "Peni e fa." The other values have portrait of King George in place of the arms. The value on the 2 penny is "Peni e ua," on the 8 penny "Peni e valu," and on the 1 shilling "Silini e taka."

Transvaal. The *London Philatelist* has received a 5 pound stamp of the same design as the current type, the value being expressed "Vijf Pnd Stg."

5 pounds, dark green.

Uruguay.—(VI 165). The new 10 cent stamp is illustrated by M. Moens. It is of the same size as the recently issued stamps, and has in the center a full length figure of a very scantily robed young man with wings, who is holding out at full length a scroll inscribed "Republica O. del Uruguay." At the top of the stamp is "Correos," and at the bottom "Centésimos" in straight lines. At the right of the central figure is a shield bearing the national coat of arms, at the left the numeral of value. Perforate 15.

*10 centésimos, orange.

ENVELOPES.

Bahamas.—(VI 165). The envelope chronicled last month is of the same design as that of the Leeward Islands.

Great Britain.—(VI 165). A new postal ruling permitting the sending of circulars in unsealed envelopes at $\frac{1}{2}$ penny rate has been the means of inflicting more of the ready-made stuff on the market. The die used for the private post cards (embossed head in oval), has been made use of, and is printed in vermilion.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, vermilion.

Honduras. The new envelopes have the same central design as the adhesives, but are half as large again. The values are as follows, and all are on amber paper:

5 centavos,	dark green,	153x90 mm.
10 "	dark blue,	158x92 mm.
20 "	carmine,	182x96 mm.
25 "	deep brown,	240x106 mm.

Oil Rivers Protectorate. The adhesives noted last month are accompanied by a full line of stationery. Three sizes of the British registration envelopes have been surcharged.

2 pence,	blue; black;	132x82 mm.
2 "	" "	150x98 mm.
2 "	" "	227x100 mm.

Tasmania.—(VI 97). The compound value fever has raged here to some extent, but the officials have stopped it finally. The following varieties are reported by the *Monthly Journal*:

1x1 penny,	red.
1x $\frac{1}{2}$ p.,	red.
1x1x $\frac{1}{2}$ p.,	red.
$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ p.,	red.
$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 p.,	red.
$\frac{1}{2}$ p.,	red, by 2 p., green.

WRAPPERS.

Austria.—(VI 131). The wrapper on white paper which we queried a short time since has never been issued officially says *Le Timbre Poste*.

Honduras. The stamp on the new wrappers is the same as on the envelopes. Buff paper, 170x280 mm.

1 centavo,	slate.
2 "	carmine.
5 "	dark green.
10 "	dark blue.

New South Wales.—(VI 78). The surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ penny is now out of use, having been replaced by one bearing the current $\frac{1}{2}$ p. stamp. The watermark is "One Penny," but the *London Philatelist* thinks this will soon be changed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, gray.

Roumania. We see in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* that a wrapper has been issued bearing a stamp of the same design as the post card of the 1890 issue.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bani, black.

Tasmania.—(VI 97). The same paper has received wrappers with the oval $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp on blue and white paper, and the 2, 3 and 6 penny Platypus stamps, paper not stated. Also the 2 penny and the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny on the same wrapper. There is to be no more of this stuff, as the authorities have put a veto on it, Mr. Basset Hull writes.

POST CARDS.

Angra.—There will probably be a full line of postal cards for each of the numerous postal districts. The 10 reis for this and several other divisions are at hand and are of the same design as that for the mother country, which we listed a short time since, with the exception of the name on the stamp.

10 reis, green.

Bahamas.—(VI 112). The new 1 penny cards are of the same design as the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, which they replace.

1 penny, carmine.
1x1 penny, carmine, T3/

Barbados.—(VI 78). Two cards with the new type of stamp have been issued.

1 penny, carmine.
1x1 penny, carmine, T3.

Bosnia.—As a consequence of the entry of this province into the Postal Union, new cards have been issued. The inscriptions are in five lines as follows: "Weltpost-Verein (Union Postale Universelle)—Svjetski Postanski Savez—Correspondenz-Karte (Carte Postale)—Dopisna Karta—(Administration de la Bosnie Herzegovine)." There are four lines for the address, the two lower being only about two-thirds the length of the others. The stamp is of the adhesive type.

5 novcica, rose.
5x5 novcica, rose.

British Guiana.—(VI 112). The double 3 cent card has been surcharged like the single one noted a short time ago.

2x2 cents on 3x3 cents, carmine; black.

Bulgaria.—(VI 131). The *London Philatelist* has received a new card with stamp of the current adhesive type, new inscriptions and minus the arms and frame. The card is a very pale buff and much thinner than before.

5 stotinki, green.

To commemorate the Philippopolis exposition, the 5 stotinki card has been overprinted with an outline view of the exhibition building at the top, and one line of inscription at the foot.

5 stotinki, green and blue.

Cape of Good Hope.—(V 75). The *Postal Card* announces a new card for this colony, size 121x74 mm., but does not describe the design.

½ penny, green on white.

From D. Montague Jacobs we have received the new reply card called for by the Postal Union regulations. The stamp is the same as on the current 1 penny, and the inscriptions are as follows, in three lines: "Cape of Good Hope (Cap de Bonne Esperance)—Reply Paid (arms) Post Card—The address, etc."

1x1 penny, brown.

Chile.—Official cards are reported by the *Postal Card*. The stamp, which has no expressed value, is in the right upper corner, and has the national arms, surmounted by a bust of Columbus, in a central oval within an oval band inscribed "Correos—Chile"; "Tarjeta de Servicio" in curve in upper center, with fancy ornament below. Double circle in left upper corner inscribed "Administracion Ppal de Correos—Santiago," with a locomotive in the center.

Black on blue green.

pale green.
greenish white.
brown gray.
salmon.
rose.

There is another variety similar to the above but without the circle, etc., in the corner.

Black on bluish; white back.

France.—(V 24). The 10 cent card has changed its color once more. The design is the same as before, and the card was issued about the 16th of August.

10 centimes, black on light green.

Funchal.—A card similar to that for Angra has been issued for this district.

10 reis, green.

Horta.—A card has also made its appearance here.

10 reis, green.

Honduras. The cards for the current year have the stamp of the same design as the adhesives. In the lower center of the card is a representation of Columbus "enlightening the world," after the style of the Bartholdi statue. Arched around this is "Don Cristobal Colon Descubridor de la America Primer Almirante." The inscriptions are of the usual kind.

2 centavos, dark green.

2x2 " " "

3 " " dark blue.

3x3 " " "

Hungary.—(IV 296). A large card for advertisements has been issued. The stamp is the current 2 kr., and the inscriptions are in four lines, as follows: "Egy krajcarert kaphate!—Hirdetmenyes Leveleze-Lap—Carte Postale—(Union postale universelle)."

At the foot of the card is a line and a third of instructions. The first line means, "Obtainable for 1 kreuzer"; the second, "Advertising post card." The reverse of the card is partly taken up with advertisements, which enables them to be sold at half price.

2 kreuzer, blue on pale blue.

Italy.—(VI 112). The *Postal Card* has received the 7½c reply card with 92.

7½x7½ cent, carmine on rose; 92.

New Zealand.—(VI 19). *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* describes a private card which has evidently been issued recently.

Current ½ penny stamp in right upper corner, above stamp "Atlas Bonded Factory," and below "Postage Paid." There is no border, and the color is the same as the current ½ penny stamp. Postmarked, May 12, 1892.

Liberia.—(VI 18). Two new cards are announced. The single one has a stamp with a frame similar to the last one, but with larger lettering and more ornamental, and with the head of a rather young looking colored man in the central oval, with the dates 1882-1884-9 below the bust. It is said to be the portrait of Postmaster General Wilkes.

3 cents, red and blue.

The reply card is of an entirely new type. At the right is a shield containing the Liberian coat of arms and at the left is a rectangular stamp containing the portrait of some dignitary at present unknown, in an oval inscribed "Liberia Three Cents." Between the stamp and the arms are four lines of inscription.

3x3 cents, blue.

Old Rivers Protectorate. The British 1 penny post card has been surcharged for use in this protectorate.

1 penny, carmine.

Orange Free State.—(V 230). Another provisional card is reported by *Der Philatelist*. It is of the same style as the others, but the stamp is the 3 penny, surcharged 1 penny.

1 penny on 3 p., blue and black on white.

Patjala.—The reply card has adopted the new spelling, according to *La Carte Postale*.

½x¼ anna, brown and black.

Ponta Delgada.—This district has also been looked after in the way of cards.

10 reis, green.

Portugal.—(VI 112). The reply card is now of the same type as the single card noted a short time since.

10x10 reis, red lilac.

Puerto Rico.—(VI 98). There is a reply card similar in design to the single one.

3x3 cents, blue.

Spain.—(VI 98). Two new cards are illustrated M. Moens. The first is inscribed in four lines "Tarjeta Postal—para—Portugal y Gibraltar—Espana," and the other in three lines, "Union Postal Universal—Union Postale Universelle—Espana." The latter has the Spanish arms at the left. Both are without frame, and bear the "baby" stamp. There is also a 15 cent of the same type as the 10 cent.

5 centimos, green.

10 " " red.

15 " " brown.

The inscriptions on the above are in plain type, and not ornamental as in the previous issues.

Tasmania.—(V 21). Single and double $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny cards are announced by the *Monthly Journal*. The first consists of the 1 penny with the $\frac{1}{2}$ oval stamp impressed in vermilion below the other stamp. The reply card is of the usual De la Rue type with head in circle.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ penny, carmine and vermilion on white.
 $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ penny, brown.

Tonga.—It is reported that six cards are shortly to be issued here.

Travancore.—(IV 213). A reply card is chronicled by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*.
 8x8 chuckrums, carmine.

Turks Islands. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny cards have been surcharged with a large "1d." over the head, and the old value barred out.

1 penny on $1\frac{1}{2}$ penny, brown; black.
 1x1 penny on $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ penny, brown; black.

United States.—(VI 98). The reply paid cards for home use were put on sale the 26th of last month. The following description of them from the *New York Tribune* of Sept. 30, will obviate any further description. The international cards are not yet ready.

1x1 cent, black.

THE NEW RETURN POSTAL CARDS.

THEY WILL BE PUT ON SALE OCTOBER 15—DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—About the 15th of next month the new return postal card will be placed on sale at all postoffices. The two designs, one for the domestic and the other for the International Postal Union service, have been approved by Postmaster General Wanamaker, and the work of printing and distributing the cards will be pushed with vigor. The half of the double card containing the message to which a reply is desired is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. At the top of the card and a little to the left of the centre are engraved in three lines, one above the other, the words, "Postal Card with Paid Reply, United States of America." and in smaller type, "This side is for address only." In the right-

hand upper corner is a vignette of General Grant encircled by a frame bearing at the top the legend, "Message Card," and at the bottom, "One Cent." At the lower left-hand corner are the words, "Detach Annexed Card for Answer." The whole is inclosed in a tasteful border. The face of the return card, in general effect, is similar to the message card. Instead, however, of the words "Postal Card with Paid Reply" at the top of the card, are the words "Reply Postal Card." Over the vignette of General Grant the words "Reply Card" are substituted for "Message Card."

The international card is somewhat smaller than that for domestic use. In the border at the top of the card appear the words "Postal Card with Paid Reply," and their French translation, "Carte Postale Avec Response Payee." A design at the top of the card contains the words "Universal Postal Union" and "United States of America," with their French equivalents. A liberty head occupies the right-hand upper corner with the legend "Two Cents." In all other essential particulars the domestic and the international cards are similar. Black ink will be used on both. The message card and the card for reply form one piece of cardboard folded together, and creased on a line between the two, where they are to be separated when the reply is sent.

LETTER CARDS.

Belgium.—(V 57). The 10 centime letter envelope has been withdrawn from sale.

Liberia.—A letter card with a stamp in the right upper center similar to that on the reply post card listed this month, but with a different portrait, is reported by *Le Timbre Post*. The only inscription is "Letter Card" at the left of the stamp, and "Inland" in the lower left corner.

3 cents, black on buff.

Roumania.—(VI 112). A new letter card is announced by one of our French exchanges.

15 bani, brown on gray.

United States.—(V 197). Mr. Watson has the letter sheet with "Series 7."

"SPECIAL DELIVERY" IN BELGIUM.

Telegraph Stamps Used for Express Correspondence.

[Translated from "Le Timbre," Amsterdam, by Frank H. Burt.]

A friend writes us as follows:

"Be kind enough to tell me if it is true that the Belgian 25 centimes telegraph stamp has been provisionally used to prepay letters. Moschkau states that the 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimes and 1 franc have been employed for the prepayment of express letters. Teltz claims that these stamps have never served for the prepayment of correspondence, and that if canceled specimens exist, they are the work of speculators. A friend of mine at Jumet says that only the 25 centimes, green, has been used postally for letters by express. What is the truth in all this?"

Teltz is wrong; Moschkau and the Belgian correspondent of our friend are in the right.

Before going further we will give an extract from the Belgian postal regulations concerning

"Correspondence Originating In and Destined for the Interior of the Kingdom":

"*Expres*. The administration undertakes to transport and deliver at residence, by accelerated means, correspondence of all kinds forwarded as *expres*."

"There is charged for each *expres*, in addition to the ordinary postage, a special tax of 25 centimes. This tax includes the cost of delivery at residence within the local circuit (two kilometers) of the office of destination. Correspondence to be delivered outside of this circuit requires an additional tax of 25 centimes up to three kilometers; of 50 centimes from three to four kilometers, and of 75 centimes from four to five kilometers. This tax increases at the rate of 20 centimes per kilometer or fraction thereof, in excess of five."

"The *expres* can be deposited in the boxes when they are neither registered nor insured. They must bear upon the superscription the words '*par expres*' in French or in Flemish, or their equivalent."

The 25 centimes telegraph stamp is most frequently used, because generally the circuit in which the delivery of the express letters is to be made does not exceed three kilometers. By means of other values one can likewise prepay express letters going a greater distance; but these being usually destined for the interior of the country, they are mailed at the post office, prepaid by postage stamps.

In the larger cities of Belgium, few persons are found who are not provided with postal cards, letter cards, or 25 centimes telegraph stamps.

And it is not without interest to explain why.

In Brussels, and in the other great centers, the tramway cars carry at the rear a letter box. In this may be dropped telegrams (prepaid), express letters, express postal cards, or express letter cards. At the "*Point-Central*" (where all the tramway lines unite), or at the terminal point of each line there is usually waiting an employé of the telegraph, who empties the box (which is locked) and carries the contents to the telegraph office, generally near by. Thence the express letters are forwarded to their address. This is why the 25 centimes stamp is the most frequently used. The cancellation shows how the express letter has been forwarded, by telegraph or by post. The obliteration of the telegraph is hexagonal, the obliteration of the post is circular.

UNITED STATES PHILATELIC NOTES.

BY ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER.

By virtue of the act of October 1, 1890, all foreign manufactured smoking opium imported into the United States has a customs duty of \$12 per pound placed upon it. The same act places an internal revenue tax of \$10 per pound upon all domestic manufactured smoking opium.

The customs stamps now in use for opium are of the same design as those used prior to the passage of the present act, but in compliance with the new law taxing domestic manufactured smoking opium, a new set or series consisting of three stamps, has been engraved and issued to the proper authorities. They are of the denominations of four ounces (worth \$2.50), eight ounces (worth \$5.00) and sixteen ounces (worth \$10.00) each.

Although the law authorizing these stamps has been in existence nearly two years, not a single stamp of the four or sixteen ounces denominations has yet been used in any part of the country, and at the port of San Francisco, Cal., where these stamps are in use almost exclusively, but two hundred of the denomination of eight ounces have been used, up to the present time, and even this small quantity was used in a remarkably unusual manner.

Some time ago a number of five tael boxes of opium which had been illegally manufactured in the United States, without having paid the tax, were captured by revenue officers.

All confiscated property of this kind is sold by the government at public auction to the highest bidder, but as it is illegal to dispose of packages of opium without the domestic stamps attached, the government itself, in order not to break its own laws, was forced to place its own stamps upon these packages before offering them for sale. Although the eight ounce stamps only, have been used, there are no packages of opium put up or sold of that weight. So far, all the smoking opium has been sold in this country in five *taels* cans made of thin brass (from China), that being equivalent to a little over six ounces, American weight, but the eight ounce stamps are used on these cans, because all packages containing over four and not more than eight ounces, must bear the latter stamp. A package weighing over eight but not more than sixteen ounces would require the full sixteen ounce stamp, but the latter and the four ounce stamp have never been in actual

use because smoking opium has never yet been put up in anything but five *tael* packages, Chinese weight. The engraved part of these stamps is twelve inches long and one and a half inches wide, printed in black on greenish paper, water-marked "U. S. I. R." In the center reads: "Series of 1891. Tax Paid. United States Internal Revenue. Prepared Smoking Opium. Act of October 1, 1890." In the left end the weight is given in large block letters, spelled in full, and next to it is the vignette of an aged Turk reclining on a cushion, smoking a long pipe. The same vignette appeared upon our stamps for manufactured tobacco, issued nearly twenty-five years ago. The right half of the stamp bears "Place for Cancellation" in a pretty, ornamented oval frame. In another oval, large numeral denoting the weight. Farther at the extreme right end the words: "Stamp denoting the Payment of Tax on (4 or 8 or 16) oz. of Smoking Opium." The stamp is perforated.

No catalogue as yet published either at home or abroad has ever quite correctly listed our Private Proprietary stamps.

Three distinct classes of these stamps are invariably unceremoniously grouped together under the misleading and vague title of "Medicine Stamps."

There should be made two additional distinctions in every catalogue of United States revenue stamps, viz., special and separate captions or headings entitled "Canned Fruit Stamp" and "Perfumery Stamps."

As is well known, the regular private proprietary medicine stamps first came into use in October, 1862, but the private proprietary canned fruit stamp (there exists but one variety) was issued in accordance with a subsequent short-lived enactment passed four years later, on October 1, 1866, reading thus: "For and upon every can, bottle, or other single package containing fish, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jams or jellies, and packed or sealed, made, prepared, and sold or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States, with its contents, shall be taxed, not to exceed two pounds in weight, one cent, and for every additional pound, or fractional part thereof, one cent."

Notwithstanding the elaborate provision made

in this amendment, for the taxing, with stamps, of the many articles of food therein enumerated, canned fruit only was really thus taxed, and but a limited quantity of that, which was all put up in two pound cans exclusively by one firm in the United States, Messrs. T. Kensett & Co., of Baltimore. They had scarcely begun to comply with the new act, and affixed their own new stamps to their products, when this obnoxious piece of legislation was repealed after its brief existence, Congress having recognized the injustice it caused. The result of all this was that the one-cent canned fruit stamp of T. Kensett & Co. was the only one of the kind ever issued, though other firms, before the repeal, had made application and preparations to do likewise.

As will be seen from the foregoing facts, it is a manifest absurdity to catalogue or class the Kensett fruit stamp as a *medicine* stamp.

Future catalogues or works of reference should correctly and separately chronicle it, at this late day, under the unique and proper heading it is rightfully entitled to.

It is entirely consistent to catalogue as "*medicine*" stamps such as were or intended to be attached to packages or bottles of pills, pellets, medicated powders, tinctures, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes drops, oils or other *medicinal* preparations or compounds whatsoever, but any stamps which were used exclusively by firms of *perfumers*, certainly cannot be rightfully considered "*medicine* stamps," but, on the contrary, should henceforth be rated as "*perfumery* stamps."

These private proprietary perfumery stamps were issued to Messrs. Kidder & Laird, of New York, and to Tetlow, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of perfumed face powder; to George W. Laird, of New York, maker of perfumed complexion liquid; to Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, of New York, makers of "Florida Water," and to the following regular manufacturing perfumers: C. B. Woodworth & Son, of Rochester; X. Bazin and R. & G. A. Wright, of Philadelphia; Young, Ladd & Coffin, Corning & Tappan and Fetridge, of New York.

Another error cataloguers in the past have fallen into, is that while they have always, quite properly, listed the match wrappers separately from the adhesive match stamps, they have constantly failed to do the same for the *medicine* wrappers. There are four varieties of the latter, and they are always found erroneously catalogued among the adhesive *medicine* stamps. These wrappers are: J. S. Burdall & Co., one cent, black; United States Proprietary Medicine Co., one cent, black; Dr. E. L. Soule & Co., one cent, blue (New York City), and Dr. E. L. Soule & Co., one cent, blue (Syracuse).

Philatelists in general are well enough informed concerning the historical associations connecting the postage stamps of nations, for instance, that

Brazil's first stamps were issued under the reign of Emperor Dom Pedro; that the pioneer emissions of Great Britain were under Queen Victoria; that the earliest varieties of United Italy came out while King Victor Emanuel was its ruler, etc., etc., *ad libitum*, but it is doubtful if many of the collecting fraternity, even among us Americans, could state under which of our administrations and Presidents our chief postal issues were inaugurated. Should any foreign fellow-philatelist ask you for such information concerning United States stamps, the annexed facts may help you out: Our very first postage stamps were issued under James K. Polk's administration, in 1847.

Our first stamped envelopes were manufactured during the administration of President Franklin Pierce, in June, 1853.

Stamped newspaper wrappers were not offered to the American public until the administration of President James Buchanan, in 1857. Abraham Lincoln was our chief executive when (five months after his first inauguration), on August 1, 1861, government stamped letter-sheets were introduced into this country. The familiar one-cent postal-card is a luxury Americans first enjoyed in 1873, under Grant's second administration, to which the United States is also indebted for the elaborate series of newspaper and periodical stamps issued two years later, and still in use. Rutherford B. Hayes was filling the Presidential chair when the nation was made acquainted with its first "postage due" stamps, May 9, 1879. On December 1 of the same year, under the same administration, our two-cent postal-cards for foreign correspondence were prepared. American postal notes made their debut under Chester A. Arthur's term of office, and although the scheme for "special delivery" stamps was devised and perfected under his able Postmaster-General, Hon. Frank Hatton, they first saw the light of day while Grover Cleveland tenanted the White House. Cleveland was still President when the present perforated letter-sheet envelopes were placed before the public, and now the first double or prepaid reply postal cards of this country and now the Columbus souvenir stamps are coming out under the administration of Benjamin Harrison.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker is a subscriber to three separate agencies furnishing newspaper clippings, and they are expected to supply cuttings from all the papers which publish anything, good, bad, or indifferent, concerning the Postmaster-General or about the postal service. When a new line of policy in connection with any branch of the service is announced, the Postmaster-General likes to see the editorial comments of the leading papers of the country. In that way he often receives valuable suggestions and frequently acts upon them, and any reference to postage stamps or the finances of the postal service which may be acquired, is marked and referred to the Third Assistant.

ALABAMA STATE REVENUE STAMP LAW—1867. TAX ON SEALS.

(Continued from April, 1891.)

The Revenue Stamp Law, known as the "Tax on Seals," enacted by the State of Alabama in 1867, was amended February 9, 1877, so as to provide that:

"When, by law, the seal of any court is required to be affixed to any document or instrument, the person at whose instance or for whose benefit the seal is affixed, shall pay for or furnish the revenue stamp required by law to be attached with the seal before such document or instrument is delivered by the person whose duty it is to furnish the same, if demanded by such person."

No subsequent legislation on the subject was enacted until the repeal of the entire stamp law, after an existence of seventeen years, by the General Assembly of that state at its session held in Montgomery in the latter part of 1884.

The repealing act, known as "number seven," is a short one, and is entitled: "An Act to Repeal Sections 518, 519, 520 and 521 of the Code of Alabama, and to Provide for the Return into the State Treasury of the Revenue Stamps which have been Sold or Furnished to Officers or Other Persons, and have not been Used."

The Act proper is thus worded:

Section 1. "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, that Sections 518, 519, 520 and 521 of the Code of Alabama be, and they are hereby repealed."

Sec. 2. "Be it further enacted, that any person who has purchased and paid for any of the Revenue Stamps, as provided in said sections, and has them on hand not used and canceled, may, within one year from the passage of this Act, deliver such stamps to the Auditor, who shall give to such person an order or warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount which was paid into the Treasury for said stamps, and the Treasurer shall pay such warrants."

Sec. 3. "Be it further enacted, that Probate Judges who have received from the Treasurer any such stamps without payment therefor, shall settle with the Auditor and account for them, and may deliver to the Auditor such as have not been used, instead of their amount in money."

The above was approved by Governor Edward Asbury O'Neal, December 3, 1884.

ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER.

OREGON STATE REVENUE STAMP LAW—1870. INSURANCE.

The Oregon Legislature, in session at Salem in 1870, imposed a stamp tax on Insurance documents, by amending, with a special clause or section providing for such stamps, an old law of October 21, 1864, known as "An Act to Regulate

and Tax Foreign Insurance and Express Corporations or Associations Doing Business in this State." The amended Act was approved by Governor L. F. Grover, October 24, 1870, and the authorization of these stamps is in the fourth section of this Act, which reads as below:

"The Secretary of State shall procure and cause to be printed, stamps as hereinafter provided, and it shall be unlawful for any Fire or Marine Insurance Company to transact business within this State unless they shall affix such stamps to each and every policy of insurance, as hereinafter provided, to-wit:

"For every one which the premium is less than ten dollars, a stamp of the value of ten cents. Over ten dollars and less than twenty dollars, a stamp worth twenty cents. Over twenty dollars and less than fifty dollars, a stamp worth fifty cents. Over fifty dollars and less than one hundred dollars, a stamp worth one dollar. And an additional one per cent. on all sums over one hundred dollars.

Said stamps shall be affixed and canceled at the time of delivering said policy, by the secretary or actuary of the company by whom such insurance is effected."

The sixth section of the same Act provides that the Secretary of State be entitled, as commission on the sale of stamps, to five per centum of the amount so sold.

Seven years later, all stamp legislation was rendered void by the Legislative Assembly of 1887, through Section 25 of an "Act to License and Regulate Insurance Business in the State of Oregon."

The work of 1870 was thus undone by these few words: "Sections 1, 2, 3 and 16, Chapter 24, Miscellaneous Laws of Oregon (which include all the acts above referred to), and acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed."

The repealing act became a law, not through the customary approval of the Governor, but by the expiration of limit of time for him to file his objections, on February 25, 1887.

When these stamps became obsolete, various parties in the state had unused sheets of them in their possession. It was proposed by the State authorities to introduce a bill in the Legislature for the redemption of stamps purchased before the repealing act. Although no such bill was framed, many stamps so held were subsequently redeemed through a regular appropriation of the Assembly.

The earlier stamps of Oregon were printed in San Francisco, by A. L. Bancroft & Co., lithographers and engravers, who furnished the the revenue stamps of California and Nevada.

Unfortunately all their records, contracts and other data relating to the stamps of Oregon, were consumed in the great fire they sustained a few years ago.

The later stamps of Oregon were prepared and printed at Portland, Ore., by the lithographic firm of A. Anderson & Co., of that city.

ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER.

STAMP AUCTIONS.

The auction season is in full swing again and this will be the banner year in that line. In fact it is a question whether it will not be overdone. I am informed that there will be at least fifty auctions to private sales held this winter by the J. W. Scott Co., R. F. Albrecht & Co., Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Bogert & Durbin Co., S. B. Bradt Co., A. R. Rogers, D. S. Wylin, Henry Gremmel, W. W. Selschopp and several others. I think it will be nearer seventy-five sales than fifty. What has gotten into the collectors to make them want to sell? And such noted collections, including one of the finest in this country, owned by one of our ablest and richest collectors, Mr. F. DeCoppet. This will be sold in December by the J. W. Scott Co. I congratulate Mr. Scott on securing this sale, as it will be the finest sale ever held in this country or abroad and the part of the stamps Mr. DeCoppet will sell will realize between \$25,000 and \$30,000 and take fifteen to twenty nights to sell. There will be a number of lots worth over \$1,000 each. Mr. Scott says he expects that a number of dealers and collectors from Europe will attend this sale. There are numerous other sales will that attract considerable attention. Mr. Henkins' fine collection to be sold by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Mr. Klein's notable collections of Confederate States to be sold by Albrecht & Co., Hugo S. Mack's collection comprising over one thousand lots, to be sold by Mr. J. W. Scott. Mr. Henry Clotz's fine collection of Foreign stamps will also make a sensation when the catalogues come out. Mr. Albrecht will hold this sale late in the winter.

What opportunities we will have this year to secure coveted stamps that have not been offered for sale for years. But the question is, how will this all affect prices? Many think it will lower prices, while others, equally competent, say it will increase them. I do not think that stamps that sell for \$10 and over that it can affect the price as there are generally many buyers for each one that turns up, but I do think the stamps as priced to-day for less than \$10 will not increase at the same ratio as they did the last year and that a year from now they will be valued at about the same price. The following public auctions will be held that I know of at present:

The J. W. Scott Co., Limited, fine general collection of postage stamps, containing many rarities, being rich in United States and British colonials. Property of Hugo S. Mack, of New York. Sale, November 14 and 15.

A fine general collection of United States and Foreign stamps, many rare and desirable. Property of Felix Limongi, of New Orleans. Sale, December 6.

A superb collection of United States postage, revenues, match, medicine, etc. Property of well known amateur. Date of sale not fixed. And the finest collection in the world of stamps of the Western Hemisphere. Property of F. DeCoppet, of New York. Date of sale not fixed.

Messrs. R. F. Albrecht & Co., seventh sale will be held November 22, consisting of 233 lots of rare Confederate United States stamps.

The eighth sale will be held December 8, consisting of 500 lots of United States old German,

old Italian of great rarity and general Foreign stamps.

The ninth sale will be held December 15, consisting of a very fine United States collection. A grand lot.

And the tenth sale will be held early in January, they will also sell Mr. Cheshim's "British Colonies" collection, one of Mr. Krasser's collections and a very fine one of Mr. Clotz's magnificent Foreign collections, besides their great special sale of rarities with reserve prices. This will be finely illustrated and will be held the latter part of December and they are still booking sales, so they will have at least two sales a month until next May.

The Bogert & Durbin Co. will have one or two sales each month till spring. I could not secure a list.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Mr. Henry Colman says it is too early to announce the many fine collections they will hold this winter, but that they will keep their end up in their usual style. That means they will have some very rare stamps and collections to dispose of. As mentioned before Mr. Henkins' collection will be sold by them. As early in the season as this they announce that they have over \$20,000 worth of stamps sent in to them to be sold at auction. Their private sale last season of rarities was a great success and they will probably repeat it by having one still better.

Mr. Henry Gremmel has several collections all ready to sell at public auction, but can not announce dates at this time.

The S. B. Bradt Co. of Chicago are not behind in the race, by any means (even if they do live in the World's Fair City), and will have a notable array of sales this season, including two late in the season that will astonish us all for the rarities they will contain. Their success with these sales has been very gratifying and also astonishing to the Eastern dealers who think they have a mortgage on public auction sales.

As to what sales the others will have I cannot announce at the present time. Modesty forbids my tooting for my own private sales. If you want catalogues you know where to get them.

Now a few words about buying at these auctions. Cataloguers do not always catalogue correctly. It is a very difficult task to describe stamps in a sale and not do injustice to the buyer or seller. A stamp is described as very fine, it may be a splendid bright color, very lightly canceled, but not exactly well centered. Now if it states all this in the catalogue it reflects on the stamp. Whereas, if you saw the stamp yourself you would hardly notice the unevenness of perforation.

Again when there are a number of stamps in a lot it is exceedingly difficult to describe each one so the cataloguer says: fine or good, as the case may be, and as a rule the set or lot is as catalogued, but there may be one lot not so good as the others.

When you send your bids on stamps, there are several things you should remember.

DON'TS.

1. Don't think you can get a \$10 stamp for \$1, or anywhere near it.

2. Don't waste your time and the cataloguer's by sending in ridiculously low bids; a desirable stamp always sells very near catalogue value if not over it.

3. Don't send a long lot of bids, then say I only want \$5 or \$10, or any certain amount. How do you think any one can bid at any auction representing a hundred (more or less) bidders and keep track of when your bids reach the amount you desire to invest.

4. Don't bid on any stamps that you cannot pay spot cash for when you receive them.

5. Don't bid on \$100 worth of stamps when you have only \$25 to invest, in the hope that you will secure only that much.

6. Don't delay in paying for the stamps when you receive them. Auctions are always spot cash sales.

7. Don't keep the stamps over one day, if they are not catalogued correctly, and you do not want them, send them each with a clear description, why they are wrong.

8. Don't fail to write to the cataloguer and acknowledge receipt of catalogue providing you want future ones, unless you send in bids.

9. Don't bid on a lot, so much for the lot, if they are to be sold by the piece.

10. Don't forget, when you pay for the stamps received, to also remit postage to cover the cost of sending the stamps to you.

If you do not care to send your bids direct to the cataloguer, almost any dealer will attend to examining the stamps and will personally attend the sale and buy as low as possible for a moderate commission of 5 or 10 per cent.

There will soon be announced (if not in this number, in the next) the auction buyers in the various cities for the A. P. A. to whom you can send your bids.

The AMERICAN PHILATELIST will keep its readers fully posted on the auction and private sales to be held this fall and winter and will publish the results of stamps that sell for \$5 and over.

ROGERS.

At Albrecht's fifth sale, held October 6, 450 lots sold for \$1,050.42

The following were some of the lots with the prices they realized:

New Haven, reprint, not signed, fine.....\$10.50
1847, 10c, black, *white paper*, unused o. g. 13.50
1868, 3c, rose, grilled all over, used, exceptionally fine..... 16.00

Executive, unused, set..... 15.50
Justice, 90c, fair..... 6.50
Navy, unused, set..... 8.36
State, unused, set, 1 to 90c..... 7.70
1887, Env. cut square, 90c, on blue, unused..... 5.00
Revenue, 6c, Proprietary, damaged..... 5.25
1869, Proofs, (perforated), set..... 9.00
State Dept., perf. proofs, \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20. 22.00
Periodicals, perf. proofs, set, 1c and \$60... 26.25
Canada, 1857, ½d, unsevered pair, used, fine..... 6.00
Canada, 1858, ½d, perf. pen marked..... 5.05
Same, unused..... 5.30
1859, 1c, *pink on blue paper*, unused, o. g., 9.50
1868, 1c, brown red, laid paper..... 7.75
Bahamas, 1859, 1 p., pale lake, unperf., unused..... 9.15

The 35th sale of the Bogert & Durbin Company took place October 18. The best prize realized for any stamp was \$210 for the 1 shilling Nevis on glad paper. The owner purchased it a few years ago for some 75 cents. Other prices were as follows:

United States, 1869, 90 cents.....\$ 8.50
9 cent periodical..... 3.50
Executive complete..... 15.85
Justice complete..... 19.75
Nevis, 4 pence rose, used..... 11.00
6 pence gray, new..... 10.50
Labuan \$1 on 16 cents..... 23.00
Montserrat, 4 pence blue C. A., used..... 25.00
Newfoundland, 4 pence, vermilion, new... 12.00
Canada, 6 pence, perforated, slightly damaged..... 16.25

The 7th sale of the S. B. Bradt Co. realized \$576.85 and while there were no great rarities there were numerous changes to fill up gaps in a collection, for there were many good stamps that are not often met with in the daily run of trade.

Bolivia, 1867, 50 cent blue.....\$ 6.25
Ceylon, 1861, 1 sh 9 p., star wmk., new... 8.05
Great Britain, 1 pound violet, wmk. orbs, block of 4..... 7.50

From the Dresden Society comes a catalogue of their second sale with a reserve price affixed to each lot. The sale is especially rich in Colombian stamps, and has a goodly number of Peruvian and Philippine provisionals. A set of card proofs of the United States stamps, 193 varieties, are held at 400 marks! There are quite a number of desirable German envelopes in the sale.

GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB.

The twenty-third meeting of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club was held in the office of the Harkness Block, corner Euclid and Wilson avenues.

Meeting was called to order with President Schneider in the chair, the following members being present: Bailey, Brodie, Wilcox and C. and N. Stockwell, with one visitor.

Minutes of the twenty-second meeting were read and approved.

The committee which was appointed to canvass the project of electing a resident vice-president of the A. P. A. reported that there was a sufficient number of A. P. A. members in this vicinity, and the Secretary was instructed to call a meet-

ing of the A. P. A. members for this purpose at the next regular meeting.

Communications from J. J. Overton, of this city, and C. B. Duffy, of Columbus, in regard to applying for membership in the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club were read.

All members are requested to bring their collections and lots for the auction sale to the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 10:00 P. M.

Address all communications to

CARL N. STOCKWELL, Secretary,
645 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

ARE EXPRESS LABELS STAMPS?

At the visit of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society to the Boston Philatelic Society such a label was sold and called a "local." It was catalogued No. 38, and described as follows: "Hale & Co., Worcester Mail, oval hand stamped in red, on original envelope," (but in shape it was a sheet of letter paper folded) "very rare;" \$2.35 was the price it brought. Yes, they can put a guarantee upon all such, for if collectors will look up old letters of Hale & Co.'s forwarding, they will find the same on almost all the letters forwarded by that firm; they will find a hand stamp showing from what office it had been sent—New Bedford, Hartford, Boston—only the Boston office stamp is an oblong hand stamp. Only stamps which Scott's catalogue numbers from 1,777 to 1,783 can be classed as stamps. Within the last twelve months I have burned 400 or 500 such local stamps, if one can consider such things stamps. They are nothing more than a business card of Hale & Co. I have the same showing almost all the places at which Hale & Co. had offices.

It is a surprise to me that collectors, some of them advanced collectors, and some of them holding office in the A. P. A., should call labels or hand stamps, genuine stamps.

It is only a short time ago that I called the attention of collectors to the false statement regard-

ing a rare find of Providence locals, said to have been issued by a telegraph company. The dealers who sold them offer to return the money for such labels. The Scott Co. publish the same in their journal, and yet this rare label is nothing more than a business card.

If collectors of the past and of the present will look up the original letters bearing the Hale & Co.'s local postage-paid stamp, and numbered 1,777 to 1,783 in the Scott Co.'s catalogue, they will find on the letters about the same label, though, of course, the different stations will show different towns or cities from which the letters were sent, and especially on those on which the "paid stamp" has not been placed. I have myself kept a number of the different letters to show how the postage was paid and collected.

On some of the letters between 1842 and 1847 such hand stamps were put by other agents forwarding letters, and in some instances the firm name and amount paid, or to be collected. I trust that these labels will be called by their proper names, and that new collectors will not be led to believe that they were postage (local) stamps, or that the label of the firm was postage paid, when it merely showed from what city or town the letter was sent.

A. P. A. No. 103.

ABOUT U. S. DEPARTMENTS.

[Leroy D. Walker.]

The official Penalty Envelopes now in use in the various departments of the Government, came into use June 30, 1879, displacing the use of the various sets of department stamps. The sets of department stamps (adhesives and envelopes) were receivable for postage, however, until June 30, 1884, from which date they were declared invalid for postage. In February, 1885, the remainder in the hands of the stamp and envelope manufacturers were destroyed. The amount used by each department during the ten years, from June 30, 1874, to June 30, 1884, in which the stamps were in use is interesting, and as follows:

Agriculture Department	\$ 87,000
Executive	1,800
Justice	25,400
Interior	533,600
Navy	81,300
Post Office	2,138,300
State	58,000
Treasury	1,443,700
War	1,145,000
Total	\$5,513,100

The value of each set at the present time, being the average price sold for at auction in New York the past season, is as follows:

	New.	Used.
Agriculture, set of 9.....	\$ 6 00	\$ 6 45
Executive, " 5.....	16 00	16 50
Interior, " 10.....	2 25	1 40
Justice, " 10.....	18 00	14 25
Navy, " 11.....	9 10	8 95
The error 2 cent green Navy....	5 00	
Post Office, set of 10.....	2 65	2 10
State, " 11.....	8 70	8 50
State, set of 4, high values.....	60 00	44 50
Treasury, set of 11.....	4 50	2 70
War, " 11.....	1 40	1 20

The entire series is advancing in value, and the rarer varieties such as Executives and Justices very rapidly, and wise collectors will at once fill up their wants in these stamps. The \$10 and \$20 State, canceled to order with pen-mark, are about the same value as the used specimens, but will not be so rare.

ROYALTY AT THE STAMP BOURSE.

The King of Greece and the Princess Waldemar went first to the Postage Stamp Bourse in the Champs Elysee, and were amused at the hubbub made by amateurs of postage stamps and speculators in them. There was brisk bidding

for a postal card that had gone round the world after a person whom it only reached in Paris, whence it started. It received seventy-two postmarks in its journeyings. The price given eventually for it was 275 francs, or \$55.00.—Paris letter in *N. Y. Tribune*.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized Sept. 14, 1886. Incorporated Jan. 20, 1892.)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms 1, 2 and 3, 317 Pine St., St. Louis Mo.*Vice-President*, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.*Secretary*, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.*International Sec'y*, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Superintendent of Sales and Exchanges*, R. F. ALBRECHT, 90 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.*Superintendent of International Sales and Exchanges*, C. WITT, 311 E. 86th St., New York City.*Literary Exchange Superintendent*, DR. GEORGE N. CAMPBELL, Hopkinsville, Ky.*Counterfeit Detector*, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*Examiner of Exchange*,*First Purchasing Agent*, H. FLACHSKAMM, 1115 S. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.*Auction Agents, New York City*, J. W. SCOTT, 161 Fulton St., New York City.*Auction Agent, Chicago, Ill.*, S. B. BRADT, 131 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.*Auction Agent, San Francisco, Cal.*, WM. E. LOY, 423 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.*Collecting Agent*, J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT, Northampton, Mass.*Librarian*,*Board of Trustees*, GEO. H. WATSON, Elizabeth, N. J.; HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3480, New York, N. Y.; G. B. CALMAN, 299 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.*Literary Board*, WM. C. STONE, Editor-in-Chief, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; Manager, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Madison Lane, New York City.; Assistant Editors, SAMUEL LELAND, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. RICE, Treonton, N. J.; C. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.*Resident Vice-Presidents*, P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Chicago, Ill.; E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny, Pa.; WM. E. LOY, San Francisco, Cal.; C. H. MEKEEL, St. Louis, Mo.; JULIUS ADENAW, New York City.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

OCTOBER, 1892.

I submit for the inspection of the members rules for the government of branches, as several large cities with sufficient membership have not elected their Resident Vice-President, and formed branches it is to be hoped all will do so that have this privilege.

ARTICLE VIII, BRANCH SOCIETIES.

SECTION 1. Whenever ten or more stockholders, resident in the same locality, shall notify the Official Board that they have associated themselves together as a branch society, adopted a name and rules for their government, and have selected one of their number as a Resident Vice-President, the Official Board, if satisfied that the formation of such branch would be advantageous to the Association and that said rules are not inconsistent with the Charter and By-Laws of the Association, shall issue a charter or certificate under the seal of the corporation to said stockholders that they have become a branch society, and shall appoint the member selected a Resident Vice-President. Such certificates shall be numbered in regular order and each society shall be known by its number in addition to the name selected by it. Any existing local society having the requisite number of stockholders among its members may become a branch society upon the same conditions.

SEC. 2. Any branch society so organized may admit to its membership persons not stockholders of the Association if it so elect; provided, that such persons shall in no case be permitted to participate in any proceedings relating to the affairs of this Association, but branch societies are expected to urge all their members to become stockholders, to elect their Resident Vice-President from among their own officers, to make the consideration of the welfare of the Association a part of their regular order of business and to make to the Official Board from time to time and to each annual convention suggestions as to any matters

that they may consider advisable for official consideration.

SEC. 3. Any branch society so organized may from time to time if it so elect, subscribe for, acquire and hold in the name of such branch, one share of the capital stock of this Association for every ten stockholders who are members of such branch and not already included in the number who may have acquired stock in the name of the same or some other branch society, and shall vote the same by proxy duly instructed, or through their Resident Vice-President.

WORCESTER, October 8, 1892.

Mr. Millard F. Walton, Secretary A. P. A.:

DEAR SIR—In addition to the officers already certified to you the Official Board has now elected Mr. C. Witt, Superintendent of International Sales and Exchanges; Dr. G. N. Campbell, Superintendent of Literary Exchange; Mr. H. Flachskamm, First Purchasing Agent; Mr. J. W. Scott, Auction Agent, New York; Mr. S. B. Bradt, Auction Agent, Chicago; Mr. Loy, Auction Agent, San Francisco; Mr. J. A. Wainwright, Collecting Agent; Messrs. Leland, Hobbs and T. D. Rice as members of the Literary Board.

Yours truly,

JOHN K. TIFFANY,
President.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS.

GEORGE ALFORD MARTIN, Merrimack, Sauk county, Wis.

C. W. KIRK, Porter St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG. LEHMANN, 188 Tyler St., Paterson, N. J.

LUTHER W. MOTT, 1750 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

JOHN A. DOLLE, Dell Rapids, S. D.

NEW MEMBERS.

1234 BACON, D. H., Birmingham, Conn.

1235 BEYERLE, W. H., 313 E. Washington St., Goshen, Ind.

1236 LEMOINE, GASPARD, Box 1100, Quebec, Canada.

- 1237 BECKER, ALFRED L., 160 Highland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1238 CUTTER, CHARLES W., 138 Howard St., Brookline, Mass.
- 1239 SHAW, H. M., 7 Cheshire St., Jamaica Plains, Mass.
- 1240 HUNTER, FREDERICK W., 293 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
- 1241 NEWMARK, W. H., Box 473, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1242 BARTELS, J. MURRAY, Madison, N. J.
- 1243 WITHROWE, WALTER A., Earl Park, Ind.
- 1244 PETFORD, CHARLES E., 570 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1245 OLSAVER, FREDERICK J., Aurora, Ill.
- 1246 NAKAYAMA, K., care of Y. M. C. A., 148 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1247 BINGHAM, BENJAMIN S., 153 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1248 GURLEY, WILLIAM F. E., Danville, Ill.
- 1249 GROSVENOR, LORENZO N., 756 Kenmore Ave., Edgewater, Ill.
- 1250 DAHLBERG, ALFRED, 128 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1251 SUYDAM, JOSEPH A., Middleton, Del.
- 1252 GILES, FRANK M., 382 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.
- 1253 GILES, EDWARD S., 382 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.
- 1254 WEISE, PROF. GUSTAV, Box 281, Paterson, N. J.
- 1255 WALL, STEPHEN F., 202 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
- 1256 MAYER, RICHARD P., 568 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, O.
- 1257 KLEIN, MORRIS, Globe, Arizona.
- 1258 PERRYMAN, CHARLES WILBRAHAM, 96 Queen St., London E. C., England.
- 1259 PRICE, LIZZIE KEITH, 60 High St., Springfield, Mass.
- 1260 FATTIS, W. R., South Yarmouth, Mass.
- 1261 TUCK, HENRY, 346 Broadway, New York City.
- 1262 EBNER, G. W., 709 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1263 BESCHER, F. J., City Hall Market, Kansas City, Mo.
- 1264 ASHCROFT, R. W., 242 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- GERBERDING, E. O., Hueneme, Ventura Co., California.
References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCalla.
- DREIER, CARL, Room L., Produce Exchange, N. Y. City.
References: S. B. Bradt, A. R. Rodgers.
- HOERSCHGEN, E. P., Arlington, Sibley Co. Minn.
References: Howard Cameron, Millard F. Walton.
Guarantor: Howard Cameron.
- WEBSTER, CHARLES E. H., Box 103, Meriden, Conn.
References: I. A. Mekeel, C. H. Mekeel.
- KISSINGER, CLIFFORD W., 1030 Penn St., Reading, Pa.
References: J. W. Scott, I. A. Mekeel.
Guarantor: A. N. Kissinger.
(Note Guarantor published in October Journey objected to as a minor.)
- CUTLER, SAMUEL M., 2 Grant Court, Detroit, Mich.
References: A. H. Crettonden, Millard F. Walton.
- BORGMAN, FARRAND H., 228 Howard St., Detroit, Mich.
References: A. H. Crettonden, Millard F. Walton.
Guarantor: M. V. Borgman.
- WINTHROP, ROGER, 279 Fifth Ave., New York City.
References: Henry L. Cabman, A. R. Rogers.
Guarantor: Buchanan Winthrop.
- SMITH, H. G., 373 Main St., Winona, Minn.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- MILLER, W. F., 117 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
Guarantor: L. H. Millers.
- JORDAN, SCOTT, 16 East Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
- BUCKINGHAM, R. H., 806 Noble St., Chicago, Ill.
References: S. B. Bradt, P. M. Wolsieffer.
- TURNBULL, NEWTON, Box 957, Middletown, Conn.
References: H. C. Rackliffe, R. C. Fagan.
- LANDIS, W. L., Morrison, Ill.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
- KNOWLTON, F. H., Fremont, Neb.
References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
Guarantor: P. M. Wolsieffer.
- TUTHILL, GEO. B., Box 896, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Reference: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
Guarantor: John W. Tuthill.

MILLARD F. WALTON,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SALES AND EXCHANGES.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1892.

In compliance with the resolution passed at the last convention I drew up the necessary rules and regulations for this department as soon as I re-

APPLICATIONS.

- MOSES, J. L., Jr. 25 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.
References: G. J. Luhn, I. B. Cohen.
Guarantor: J. L. Moses.
- TALMAN, C. W., Eagle Pass, Texas.
References: C. H. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.
- HARRAR, ELWOOD N., Norristown, Pa.
References: Frank S. Stiles, Millard F. Walton.
- ROTZELL, H. S., Norristown, Pa.
References: Frank S. Stiles, Millard F. Walton.
- BAIRD, WILLIAM RAIMOND, 243 Broadway, N. Y. City.
References: I. B. Cohen, G. J. Luhn.

ceived the notification from the President that the Board of Directors had appointed me as Superintendent of Sales and Exchange. After submitting the same to the official board for approval some alterations were made and I am now able to publish the same in full as follows:

REGULATIONS FOR SALES AND EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

1. All stamps for circulation must be free from paper, except in cases where it is desirable to show postmarks, etc. All stamps must be securely attached to the sheet by hinges. Prices must be marked in ink below the stamp. *Blank books* with spaces for 120 stamps and covers for entire envelopes and postal cards for the use of the Department will be furnished by the Superintendent at 10 cents each for books and 5 cents each for covers and only these books and covers will be accepted by the Superintendent.

2. Members can keep exchanges two days, and will be responsible for them until the next member receives them. If kept longer than the specified time a fine of 10 cents per day will be imposed.

3. Members removing a stamp, envelope or postal card must put in its place a *control stamp*, which the Superintendent of Sales and Exchanges will furnish to participants in this department at 10 cents for 100 stamps. Members must cancel the control stamps by marking in ink upon it the price of the stamp they removed. Any other mode of identification, printing or stamping on the books is strictly prohibited.

4. Should any blank space be found it is the member's duty to notify the one preceding him and adjust the matter with him. Failure to do this will render the last member responsible for the amount.

5. When exchanges are forwarded to next on list a *report sheet*, containing a detail memorandum of all the stamps taken from each book or cover must be sent by members participating in the Exchange Department directly to the Superintendent, by members participating in the Sales Department either to the Superintendent or the Branch Manager, i. e. to the party who originally sent the circuit out. Each circuit list will bear a notice to whom the report sheet is to be sent.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, (Credit System.)

(Use report sheet on red paper.)

1. Members who have sent in books for circulation on the credit system shall be entitled to a credit equivalent to 50 per cent of the estimated value put on such books by the Superintendent. Whenever a member's credit is exhausted he shall be required to pay cash for all stamps taken above his limit.

2. Credit will only be allowed (even to participants who have an account) upon books sent to the member direct by the Superintendent of Exchanges; all stamps removed from any other books especially from those received by Branch Managers, must be paid for in cash.

3. If stamps are removed from books a report sheet, containing a detailed memorandum must

be sent to the Superintendent as soon as books are forwarded to next on list.

4. The Superintendent of Exchanges will render a statement whenever practicable.

5. Balances due members will be remitted as soon as accounts can be adjusted. Balances due the Exchange Department must be settled within five days after receipt of statement. Delinquents will be reported to the Collection Agency and as soon as reported additional expenses become due.

6. Every member sending in books or covers of exchanges for circulation upon the credit system must sign beforehand an agreement to be furnished by the Superintendent, that such member assumes the risk of giving credit, and releases the Association from all liability for bad accounts, but the Association will endeavor to make all collections either through this department or the Collection Department, and shall have a lien upon all stamps sent in for exchange for any unpaid balances due from their owner to any other participant in the department, and the Superintendent shall have the right to sell any such stamps in his possession, at auction, at any time after thirty day's notice has been given the debtor of the amount of his indebtedness and demand of payment unless such indebtedness is paid, and shall apply the amount received therefor to the discharge of all indebtedness of the owner to the department or any participant therein returning any balance to the owner. No books will be put upon the credit circuits except such as are specially designated for that purpose by the sender.

According to my humble opinion there is nothing in these rules that is difficult to understand or impossible to comply with. Our earnest endeavors were to have these rules as simple as possible, but nevertheless strict enough to govern a large body of participants, who, desirous to build up again our Association to the largest society of stamp collectors in the world, do not need to do anything but abide by these rules. Under such circumstances I feel confident that it will be a pleasure and not a burden for all who may come in contact with each other while participating in the department. Should I have occasion once in a while to call a member's attention to our rules, I hope that such word of friendship may be received as a necessity and not as a personal affair tending to create ill feelings, and I earnestly appeal to all my fellow members to help to make this department a success, not only by picking up bargains, but also by making up sheets containing such!

The necessary stationery has been ordered already and I can announce that the department will be in working order on or about November 1.

Members wishing to participate should now notify me to that effect and send their orders to me for Control Stamps (100 stamps cost 10 cents), with which a necessary quantity of report sheets will be furnished gratis; or for blank books (at 10 cents each, containing spaces for 120 stamps), if they wish to circulate their duplicates.

Branch Managers will receive necessary instructions by direct correspondence.

R. F. ALBRECHT,
Superintendent of Sales and Exchanges.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and sent to the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, 384 Union street, Springfield, Mass., on or before the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches will be acceptable when of general interest.

Chicago A. P. A. Branch No. 1 meets monthly at 132 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., on the second Thursday. Resident Vice-President, P. M. Wolsieffer, Drawer 707, Chicago, to whom apply for further information.

A. P. A. BRANCH No. 1.

CHICAGO, October 25, 1892.

HAVING received the appointment of resident Vice-President for this city and vicinity, I accept the trust, and shall fill the office to the best of my ability.

The branch will be operated in a new and novel manner. We shall have but one meeting a month and hope to have the majority of members attend each meeting, by making the meetings attractive.

There will be no business details to come before the meetings, as I will give my personal attention to what little business will be required. There are to be no other officers and no extra dues or charge for belonging to the Branch. Every A. P. A. member in my jurisdiction is entitled to all the benefits of the Branch, and is earnestly invited to attend our regular monthly meeting, which is held, for the present, at No. 132 Wabash avenue, on the second Thursday.

I have written a notice to every A. P. A. member in good standing in the city, and hope to see a very fair attendance at our next meeting.

New members continue to come in, and I am making a special effort to get as many as possible and place Chicago where it was three years ago—the second in point of numbers. We are nearly back in our old position, and other localities must look to their laurels. I think it is the duty of every A. P. A. to do his best to influence some other collector to join our ranks, particularly those members that reside in the larger cities. Increase the number of members in the Branches as much as possible and thereby increase the interest and attractiveness of the meetings. Every collector in Chicago is invited to attend our meetings, no matter if he is a member of the A. P. A. or not. If we get him down to a meeting we feel pretty sure of making him a member.

At our October meeting, held on the 13th, Dr. Dahlberg, one of our recent applicants, exhibited part of his splendid collection, which he displayed to great advantage mounted on white card boards. The size of the card board, I should judge, is about 6½ x 13 inches, and the stamps make a very fine show, particularly where a design is attempted. The stamps were all in fine condition, a point which the doctor is very particular about. The recent auction sale of Dr. Dahlberg's stamps consisted only of his duplicates. He retained his collection and is just as ardent a collector as ever. The balance of the meeting was entirely social. We had the pleasure of Mr. Deats' attendance at this meeting, having arrived that day from Flemington, New Jersey.

All we are now waiting for to make us happy is a good lot of exchanges from our new Superintendent, Mr. Albrecht. Some of the members are gettings impatient at the delay, but it takes

time to get a department in good running order. I hope I shall be able to always render a favorable report of the month.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER,
Resident Vice-President.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(BRANCH OF THE A. P. A.)

Meetings held the *third Friday* of each month, at 8 o'clock, p. m., at Loescher's Hotel, No. 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage.

For information, address the Secretary, box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange department, address R. F. Albrecht, box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to examination of stamps department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. box 3489, New York City.

116TH REGULAR MEETING, OCTOBER 19, 1892.

The meeting was called to order by the Vice-President, and, as there was not a quorum, the meeting was adjourned to Monday, October 24.

October 24, 1892, the 116th regular meeting was called to order by the President with the following members present: Messrs. August Dejonge, Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, Henry Obert, R. S. Lehman, Adolph Lienhard and F. C. Vehslage.

Minutes of the 115th regular meeting were adopted as read. The Executive Committee reporting favorably upon the applications of Messrs. L. Georgrat; W. H. H. Whiting, Henty Ades Fowler, and J. D. Rice, the gentlemen were balloted for and unanimously elected members of this Society.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws re-read the revisions presented at the last meeting and, upon motion, was unanimously adopted.

It was regularly moved and seconded that Five Hundred (500) copies of the Constitutions, as read, be printed, together with a complete list of membership, newly numbered. Carried.

The sales Superintendent reports the following circuits settled:

No. 142—New York.....	\$11 71
No. 143—New York.....	38 59
No. 145—New York.....	53 67
No. 151—Paris.....	25 07
No. 154—Hamburg.....	34 30
No. 156—New York.....	50 60
No. 157—Galveston.....	25 48

\$289 42

Still outstanding, Nos. 147, 149, 155, 153, 161.

The President reports attending the Anniversary Dinner of the National Philatelic Society, at

which he represented the S. I. P. S., and had a very enjoyable time.

The Society wishes to acknowledge the following donations: Various proofs, neatly framed, from Mrs. Banery; numerous counterfeits, from J. W. Scott, who promises to send all the counterfeits which he may find in collections; counterfeits, from T. Gurdji and Henry Clotz; genuine stamps for the Society's collection, from Mr. Clotz.

The *Postal Card* for October, the *Post Office* for September, *Connaissance Philatelique*, from Victor Flandrin, Paris, the *Washington Philatelist*, and last, but not least, two beautiful S. I. P. S. Permanent Albums for the Society's collection, donated by Mr. Clotz. All of which are accepted with thanks.

The President, in a few appropriate words, conveyed to Mr. Clotz his thanks and appreciation for his handsome present, and earnestly requests all members to send in their duplicates, that we may have a good collection of genuine stamps, as well as a large collection of counterfeits, which we can show our friends and say with pride, "they are ours."

Dr. Henry F. Koester was dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m. Next regular meeting will be held Friday, November 13, 1892.

F. C. VEHSLAGE,
Secretary.

THIS is certainly the age of Societies! We learn from the *Monthly Journal* that a Philatelic Society has been formed in Bombay, with J. Seymour Summers as Secretary. Address, 33 Sassoon Dock Road, Bombay, India.

THE second annual meeting of the Sydney Philatelic Club was held July 22. The balance sheet showed some thirty on hand. Over £650 worth of stamps have been circulated in the exchange department, and the sales have amounted to £176. The expenses of the department have been only £2, 14s., 2d. The evening was concluded with a concert.

THE Philatelic Society of Victoria was formed August 10, with a membership of thirty one. Charles Hesselman, Melbourne, is the Secretary.

THE South African Philatelic Society held its second annual general meeting at Port Elizabeth, July 20.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A RECENT bulletin issued by the Harvard College library is devoted to the enumeration of the special collections in various branches of literature which may be found in the different libraries of the country. While there are several that have large collections of numismatic works and collections of coins and medals, there is not one that makes mention of any collection of philatelic works, and but one that mentions the collection of stamps. The library of St. Vincent College, at Beatty, Penn., has a collection of 5,000 stamps, "including a number of rarities." Can anyone give us any particulars as to this collection, and how it was started? The library in the Post Office department has about a 1,000 volumes on the postal service, which probably include some philatelic works. Can some of our Washington friends give us any particulars concerning this library?

Also will our readers ascertain what volumes on philately are in their town or city and let us know, that we may publish the figures? The number of volumes will be sufficient, although the names would be preferable. The names of stamp papers kept on file in the reading rooms should not be overlooked.

We received an invitation a short time since to be present at an informal reception to Mr. H. E. Deats, at the office of the S. B. Bradt Co., in Chicago, Tuesday evening, October 18. We regret our inability to attend personally, but presume the Chicago member of the Literary Board

acted as our proxy. A portion of Mr. Deats' collection was one of the features of the gathering.

Our January number will be entirely devoted to the postage and revenue stamps of Canada and its various provinces, and we ask our readers to send us in articles or items of interest on that subject. There are scores of members who ought to send us a half-column note, if no more. We especially desire articles on the revenue stamps, more particularly the less known issues. The articles will probably be fully illustrated.

SINCE our last number appeared we have been favored with a call from our worthy President, who spent an afternoon in our "den" talking over Association matters. We trust any of our members who are passing through Springfield will give us a call.

ANOTHER member who has recently called on us is President J. D. Bartlett, of the Sons of Philatelia, who has been spending the summer at Easthampton. Mr. Bartlett called on us the day before we left for the convention, and only a few days since we met him again in the post office. He assures us that he has rejoined the A. P. A.

FRIEND Goss, of Boston, also dropped in to say "how are you?" not long since, and Alvah Davison called one evening while we were out on a campaign racket. Keep it up boys; we are always glad to see you.

STONE.

WHAT our Association needs is a number of good organizers in various cities to form branch societies. If we could have one hundred good active branches what a help it would be for the Association. You could have your monthly meetings, which could be made very interesting to all present, and as only members of the A. P. A. could join your branch, it would be an extra inducement to make them join the A. P. A. Then you could make arrangements with the Exchange Manager, Mr. Albrecht, to send to one of you the Exchange Sheets and all could see them with little cost for postage.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A BRANCH.

If you will write to Secretary Walton and ask him to send you the names and addresses of all A. P. A. members in your city or county he will do so: then write a letter to each one and tell them of the benefits of a branch society of the A. P. A. and ask them to meet you at an appointed place and time to talk it over; when they meet you take the chair temporarily and have an open discussion on the advisability of organizing, etc., and if it is the sense of the meeting to organize such a branch then perfect your organization, elect your officers the same as any society. If you can enroll twelve members nominate a resident vice-president of the A. P. A., which each branch is entitled to, and send the name of the nominee to President Tiffany who will declare him appointed.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR MEETINGS INTERESTING AND PROFITABLE.

The President should make it his duty to see that at each meeting some member comes prepared to read a short article on the stamps of a certain country and the Secretary should notify the members to bring their stamps of that country. This makes it very interesting to each one and assures a good attendance.

After the paper is read and the discussion is over, the Exchange Superintendent should have ready for distribution such stamps as the members may have sent in together with the sheets from the Exchange Manager of the A. P. A.

Then if just before the close of the meeting you can have a small auction, if only half a dozen lots, it is one of the most attractive parts of the meeting and generally insures a large attendance.

WHAT CAN THE BRANCH SOCIETY DO FOR THE A. P. A.?

1. Secure new members.
2. Create a greater interest in its workings.
3. Help the AMERICAN PHILATELIST by sending reports of your meetings and items of news, copies of the papers read at your meetings, etc.
4. Send at least one delegate to the annual conventions and send him instructed how to vote and what new suggestions you have to make.

Now, will you undertake to start one of these branches?
ROGERS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANOTHER FRAUD.

CLEVELAND, O., September 14, 1892.

WM. C. STONE, Esq., Editor American Philatelist, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.:

Dear Sir—As a subscriber to the AMERICAN PHILATELIST I desire to call your attention to the advertisement of a certain young fraud, one Thos. O. Pardoe, of Ingersoll, Canada. The advertisement above mentioned appeared in July number, and read as follows: "The four Canadian envelopes for \$1." I corresponded with the young man and upon his assurance of being a member of the Canadian Philatelist Society, and giving other references, was induced to send on for a number of the envelopes, which turned out to be simply postage paid and due hand stamps, and utterly worthless. The young rascal refuses to make good the amount paid, or make any return whatever, and I write you that you may publish him and so stop any further frauds he may undertake. I don't care so much for the amount of

loss, but as an ardent Philatelist desire all such frauds published. Kindly give the matter attention, and acknowledge receipt of this on enclosed card. Yours very respectfully,

J. J. OVERTON.

NOTE.—The above communication was unavoidably omitted from our last issue.—[Ed.]

WHO WILL ANSWER?

BOSTON, September 6, 1892.

Friend Stone:

I have found a Baton Rouge, La., ten cent, blue, No. 348, Scott's catalogue.

It is a genuine stamp and I can vouch for it.

Can you give me any information about it? Value, etc.

Yours truly,

FRANK M. GOSS.

10 Milk street.

NOTE.—Can any of our readers answer Mr. Goss' conundrum?—[Ed.]

A VISIT TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The few hours which I could spare to attend the Exposition gave me time for only a mere cursory look at the treasures there displayed.

The Exposition was held in the Palais des Arts Libéraux, one of the buildings of the Exposition Universelle of 1889. This is situated on the Champ-de-Mars, quite near the celebrated Eiffel Tower. In the part of the building devoted to the Exposition the central area was divided into a series of spaces by temporary partitions some eight or nine feet high. Here were hung the frames containing the various exhibits. The space under the galleries was occupied as the headquarters of various dealers.

The admission fee was half a franc Thursdays and Sundays and a franc other days.

On the day of my visit (Sept. 18) I should think that there were between one and two hundred people in attendance, and it was easy to see that they were all interested in what they saw.

I can mention only the exhibits which took my particular attention while there, and it would not be strange if I missed some interesting ones.

The most noticeable exhibit was that of Dr. Legrand, the president of the committee in charge of the exhibition. Seventeen frames were devoted to the stamps of Japan, including both Postage and Revenue. One frame of rare stamps—valued at \$10,000—should be mentioned. Among the rarities there exhibited were the two Post-office Mauritius, three 13c Sandwich Islands of the first issue, the four wood blocks Cape of Good Hope, and a full sheet of the first new Caledonia.

A fine exhibit of Swiss stamps was made by Louis Blanchard, of Lausanne. The collection of the early Swiss stamps was worthy of note, and the later issues included many rare shades and essays. This is the exhibit which received a gold medal at the London Exhibition of 1890.

Another valuable lot of Swiss stamps was shown by Mr. Hauser, of Lucerne.

An interesting exhibit was made by the Canton of Geneva, which included a letter of March 12, 1845, suggesting a single stamp should be issued in place of the double stamp then in use.

The Republic of Liberia made an exhibit through its Consul-General in London. Entire sheets of all the stamps of the new issue were shown.

A good display of Bolivia stamps was made by the Consul of that country residing in Paris. This included a good lot of the rare ones of the first issue, and, as a novelty, there was shown a set of newspaper stamps which has not as yet been put in use.

A complete set of all the compound envelopes of Great Britain, including the very rare values, was shown by G. J. Taylor.

Another interesting exhibit from Great Britain was made by Walter Morley. It was said to include nearly every variety of stamps, both Postage and Revenue, ever issued in that country, and the number amounted to 6,007.

Sixteen frames of stamps from the United States of Columbia gave a rich display from this country. They were exhibited by E. Vervelle.

Emile Rausch, an employee of the Postal Service of Luxemburg, made a fine exhibit of unused stamps and essays from this country.

The firm of Theodor Buhl & Co. showed some stamps that deserve mention. The greatest rarities were the two Compeche and the four Chiapas stamps of Mexico, all on the original envelopes. There were also several complete sheets of some of the early stamps of the Philippine Islands, New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria. They also showed a complete set of their publications.

At the finely furnished headquarters of Stanley Gibbons could be seen the complete collections of New South Wales, South Australia and Nevis. Among a lot of photographs of Philatelic celebrities there exhibited, I noticed the following Americans: R. R. Bogert, G. B. Calman, C. B. Corwin, E. A. Holton, C. H. Mekeel and J. V. Painter.

Wm. Brown showed a good collection of stamps of the Dependent States of the Straits Settlements.

J. B. Moens had for his exhibit a complete set of his valuable Philatelic publications.

The stamps of our own country were not very numerous. Jules Bernichon showed one frame of United States stamps, including the 30c, 1869, with inverted flags.

M. S. Schwab and Bright & Son each exhibited a full set of the last issue of United States envelopes on all the different colors.

At the headquarters of A. Forbin & Co. were several large designs made up of stamps of different colors which were apt to attract the attention of passers-by.

On one of the partitions were tacked sample copies of a large number of Philatelic journals; the United States being represented by twenty-eight specimens, among which were the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, *American Journal of Philately*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, *Post Office*, *Metropolitan Philatelist*, *Eastern Philatelist* and *Philatelic Monthly*.

The prizes consisted of ten gold medals, seventeen silver medals and forty bronze medals; but at the time of my visit none had been awarded.

An examination of the catalogue since returning home shows several exhibits which I regret not having seen. To have seen thoroughly all that was to be seen would have required days instead of hours.

Before closing, I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Theodor Buhl, who took pains to call my attention to many of the leading exhibits, thus enabling me to see more in the time I had than if I had been left to myself.

In conclusion, I will give two quotations from the preface to the catalogue by Dr. Legrand. The former referring to Philatelic publications and the latter to Philatelic societies.

The United States of America has reason to be proud of the quantity of catalogues and journals published in all parts of the country, and they have not only come up to Europe, but they have surpassed it in number. Besides the truly scientific catalogues and the perfectly edited journals we find a quantity of small papers coming from all the leading cities of the Union. In a work published by us in *l'Annuaire Timbrologique de Liège* we have printed a letter from Mr. Tiffany, furnishing some interesting details about the number of publications. He estimates

the number of journals that have appeared, at 762, and the number of catalogues at 692. Adding to these, price lists, albums, amateur lists, auction catalogues and other works, Mr. Tiffany estimates the number of pieces at 17,399. We think that since the figures of Mr. Tiffany there has been an increase.

"America has worked on a grand scale, as she

always does, and not content with possessing societies in very many cities, she established several years ago a great society of Philatelists, uniting together all the notabilities of the country and has placed at the head Mr. Tiffany, a man very well informed on the subject, and who enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens."

C. A. HOBBS.

FOREIGN NOTES.

While in London I visited the establishments of Stanley Gibbons, Wm. Lincoln, and several lesser lights. I found the first named doing quite a business at their new office on the Strand. The office is very convenient for a personal visit, but their mail trade is all taken care of at the main office on Gower street.

At Coblenz on the Rhine I made the acquaintance of Mr. Charles Ha-sert, the gentlemanly portier of the Hotel Belevue. He is an enthusiastic collector, and we spent some time in swapping stamps.

In Switzerland I found the stamp fever most intense. The Swiss collectors are as anxious to complete their sets of Switzerland as we are ours of the United States. The prices of the rarer varieties have advanced to a considerable extent. Especially is this true of the 1880 set of unpaid letter stamps, where the prices are from sixty to seventy per cent above those of our American catalogues of 1891.

In Lucerne I found a local society of about twenty-five members, who meet twice a week. Mr. Hauser, one of the proprietors of the *Schweizerhof*, has the best collection, the value of which is estimated at 60,000 francs (\$12,000). I had the pleasure of looking over the collection of Mr. Fr. Richter, the manager of the Hotel Beau-Rivage. With two exceptions his collection of Swiss stamps is complete.

At Berne I met Mr. Henry Heller, who in the last two years has built up an extensive business in stamps. His regular business is the manufacture and sale of music boxes with the house of J. H. Heller. I spent a very pleasant hour with him, and he showed me many interesting and valuable specimens in both lines of business.

I think that Geneva would easily take the premium for having the greatest number of places, according to the population, where stamps are on sale. They can be seen displayed in the win-

dows of very many small shops, especially tobacco shops. Geneva also seems to be a paradise for counterfeiters, and the manufacture of them must be a regular business, judging from the large number I saw. The early Swiss stamps and the newspaper and official stamps of the United States seem to afford the leading field for such operations, although many of the counterfeiters are so very bad that they could deceive only the most ignorant, and in some cases they are stamped *fac-simile* in small letters. I was shown our United States Centennial envelope stamps printed in red, green, blue, brown and gold, and was assured that they were all genuine, a remark that caused me to smile. I was also shown the early Swiss stamps on the original envelopes, but rank counterfeiters. This seemed to me to be carrying the business pretty far. In Geneva I visited the extensive establishment of Adrian Champion, and everything gave the appearance of an active business, but it seems to me that he is making a mistake in tolerating the sale of counterfeiters, even if he does sell them as *fac-similes*. I am glad that our leading American dealers let such stuff alone.

My stay in Paris was very short, so I did not take time to call on any of the dealers. One of the first things to attract my attention on the street was a number of advertising carts containing notice of the Philatelic Exposition being held there, and an account of my visit there is given in another column.

In general it seems to me that we can purchase stamps of American dealers to as good advantage as they can be bought abroad, on the European bargains that I had heard of did not materialize. Of course certain stamps can be bought of some dealers cheaper than from others, but the same is true in our own country, and I think we may well feel satisfied to buy our stamps here at home, and I think we can get fully as much for our money in general as by sending abroad.

C. A. HOBBS.

REVIEWS.

We desire to acknowledge the receipt of the Standard Stamp Co.'s new price list, of which we are informed some 35,000 copies were issued. It consists of 64 pages and cover, and is fully illustrated. It is sent free to all applicants. 925 La Salle street, St. Louis, Mo.

The sixth edition of the world renowned imperial album has just been issued by Stanley Gibbons, Limited. The size of the page is now nine by twelve inches, which is an improvement over the old form. The prices range from ten

shillings to five pounds and the paper of the cheapest is of a heavier quality than that generally used for a low priced album. Previous to mounting my own collection on blank sheets it was contained in one of the fourth editions of this album and in its arrangement I consider it far ahead of any album on the market that has the spaces already provided for the stamps. 8 Gower street, London, W. C., England.

Connaissances Philateliques is the title of a handy little brochure received from Ed. Fremy, 57

Rue de Bourgogne, Paris. Victor Flandrin is the author and the book following summary of the table of contents will give an idea of what it is. How to get together a collection. Handling stamps. Forgeries. Signs by which we may recognize false stamps. Different kinds of stamps and their use. Different ways of printing stamps. Cancellation of postage stamps. Perforation. The work concludes with a list of scarce stamps and their approximate value. Here there is considerable chance for criticism. For instance the 12 penny Canada is certainly worth more than 60 francs! Taken all in all however the little book is worth having, and we advise all our French readers to send one franc and add it to their libraries.

After an absence of many months we once more welcome our Amsterdam contemporary with the long name, *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*. The September number is the first of volume nine and is in a different form from that formerly received by us. It is now of about the same shape as the *London Philatelist*. An article on the stamps of Bergeford, and New World notes for the leading features of this number aside from a very full chronicle of new issues.

The *London Philatelist* for September contains articles on the Stuttgart and Paris exhibitions, and a continuation of Mr. Bacon's on the triangular Cape stamps. The most interesting portion of the latter article is the letter from the Postmaster General stating that the so called wood blocks were printed from type metal plates which were cemented to a wooden block. These type metal plates were reproductions of an original steel die. This news is somewhat of a surprise to the philatelic world as it has always been taken for granted that they were printed from wood blocks or electrotypes of the same.

The *Gazette Timbrologique* has commenced the publication of a series of articles on reprints which will be of great service to collectors in aiding them to distinguish these stamps. Azores, Alsace, Antioquia, Argentine and South Australia from the first installment. The history of the post in Brazil is finished in the September number.

From Bucharest we have received a copy of *Timbrofilul* which has in the August number an interesting article on the "Hand-stamps of Mel-davia". We hope to be able to reproduce this article in our next number.

The arms of France and a sketch of the British South African Company from the leading articles in the September number of the *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*. We also learn from this paper that a special Columbus stamp is to be issued (or has been issued) by the Republic of Colombia. The design is said to represent a caravel.

L'Union Postale, the official publication of the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, frequently contains articles of interest to philatelists. The October number has a very full account of the Siamese postal service and the conclusion of a series of articles on the founder of the German post, Francis van Taxis. The paper is printed in parallel columns of French, German and English.

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One inch, each insertion.....	\$ 1 00
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To members of the American Philatelic Association ONLY:

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Four inches, each insertion.....	2 40
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One page, each insertion.....	8 00

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Drawer 651.

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A complement of 12,000 varieties nearly always in stock.

Priced lists of scarce stamps issued frequently and sent free upon application.

\$1.50 FOR 25 CENTS!

100 varieties of Postage Stamps (including some worth 5, 10 cts. and up), worth \$1.25, and a subscription to the *Western Philatelist*, 25 cents. Don't advertise in or subscribe to philatelic papers without my "Club Rates." Address, with postage, **H. P. BOYLE**, Phil. Ad. and Sub. Agent, 1719 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE FOURTH EDITION OF OUR NEW CATALOGUE

MEKEEL'S CATALOGUE OF AMERICAN STAMPS.

Has just been finished and is ready for delivery. This is the *latest* catalogue that has been issued, and collectors may refer to it for recent quotations on United States Stamps. An important acquisition to this catalogue is a list of Mexican Revenue Stamps, with illustrations and prices. The catalogue consists of over 150 pages, and should be in the hands of every collector.

• PRICE, POST FREE, ONLY 25 CENTS. •

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We have prepared a large number of sheets containing Mexican Revenues, which we shall be glad to submit to any reliable collector. The demand for these stamps is increasing daily, and there are very few who are not paying at least some attention to them since our Mexican Album has been placed on sale. (See Album ad. on last page.)

G. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,

1007-11 LOCUST STREET, - ST. LOUIS, MO.

WANTED—An unused \$60.00 Periodical Stamp, or a complete set. Address H, care of C. H. MEKEEL STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO., 1007-11 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST.

VOL. VI.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER 10, 1892.

NO. 12.

THE PHILATELIST'S MANUAL.

BY DR. LEGRAND.

[Translated from "*L'Union Postal*," by Frank H. Burt.]

I.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The collection and study of stamps no longer need an apologist. Without speaking of the intelligence which the examination and classification of stamps require, of the judgment and taste which the planning and arrangement of the album demand, it is undeniable that this delightful occupation is the occasion of acquiring a vast amount of geographic, historic, ethnographic, linguistic, commercial and industrial information, which the mind absorbs without fatigue, one may even say with pleasure and without effort.

To gather in a series of articles a summary of what may be learned in collecting stamps, is therefore, to render a service to amateurs, and especially to the young, among whom the glimpse which we shall offer them of new horizons may determine the choice of one of those careers which are the honor and glory of our country.

This work is the résumé of thirty years of study and investigation. That which was for me, in the first place, a mere amusement and relaxation of the mind, has become in course of time the subject of extensive researches, studies, and writings of all kinds—foreign, I confess, to my profession, but which, procuring for my brain pleasures always new, have brought most agreeable diversions to the preoccupations and cares of every day.

I have but one regret, which is, that for want of time I have not been able to investigate more thoroughly these interesting subjects.

OF THE STAMP IN GENERAL.

The word *stamp* is applied to a great number of imprints bearing an inscription and often a design. The articles which are to follow will seek to explain only what relates to stamps which represent the payment of an impost or of a tax assessed as compensation for service rendered. Of these the *postage stamp* is the most familiar type. We will set aside immediately all *administrative stamps*, serving to indicate the place of origin of an article of mail matter, but not good for the payment of an impost or a tax. Most of this class are printed by hand. However, some actual stamps may be found printed in this manner, having been employed at the beginning of the use of stamps, or as provisionals. Such were

the stamps of the first issue of Moldavia and those of Guadalajara. Others are for newspaper use and represent a tax, as in France, the seals upon printed matter or newspapers with "PP," but without expression of value. Following the example of most amateurs we shall pay no attention to this class of stamps, save a small number of exceptions, occupying ourselves only with those which require a special process of manufacture and which are ordinarily found in collections.

The stamp thus defined, that is to say, *representing the payment of an impost or a tax*, is found under different aspects, according to the use which can be made of it and the manner in which it is printed.

According to use, stamps are distinguished as *postage*, *telegraph* and *fiscal* stamps. The latter class, according to the country, are known under various names. In France the fiscal stamps are distinguished as *timbres de dimension*, *timbres proportionnels*, and *timbres de droits fixes*. The first class are subdivided into *timbres de papier timbré* (stamped paper), for notarial and judicial documents, and *timbres d'affiches* (placard stamps).^{*} The duty for which these stamps are employed is proportional to the size of the paper and its use. The *timbres proportionnels* are those which are used upon bills of exchange and commercial paper. The duty is in proportion to the face value of the paper. Lastly, the *droits fixes* are those which are determined by special laws, without taking into account either the size of the sheet or the value of the instrument. The *receipt stamp* is the most characteristic example of this class.

The classification of fiscal stamps varies with every country. In England and in the English Colonies they take the name of *revenue stamps*. It is not important to note here all the varieties.

Telegraph stamps, still issued by some countries, have ceased to be used in others, notably in France. In certain countries the same stamp serves at once for postal and telegraph purposes. Such, for example, are the latest issues of the Argentine Republic, which bear the inscription "Correos y Telegrafos." In like manner certain

^{*}A stamp duty, usually 10 centimes, is imposed upon placards and advertising posters in France and other continental countries.—77.

English stamps, those of 1887 for example, bear the legend, "Postage and Revenue." This is an attempt at the unification of the stamp, to which the administrative routine or the desire to know more accurately the importance of the sources of public revenue has long opposed a serious obstacle.

Postage stamps are the best known of all kinds of stamps, if not the most numerous. These it is which our work has specially in view. Several varieties may be distinguished, according to certain details of their production. Sometimes the stamp is printed in quantity upon sheets, then gummed, and every stamp, according to its value, is affixed by moistening the gum to the letter or the parcel which is to bear it. This is the *adhesive stamp*. Sometimes, on the contrary, the stamp is printed in advance upon sheets of paper or cards, serving to make *stamped envelopes, wrappers, postal cards and money order cards*. These are the equivalent of the stamped papers referred to above, which have been in use in all countries from the very origin of the stamp. In England medicine stamps were printed upon wrappers in which boxes of drugs, subject to revenue duty, were enveloped; and this certainly contributed to the idea of the invention of the adhesive stamp and the Mulready envelopes for the prepayment of letters. The collection of duties of all kinds was already made by this means; for we have in our collection a small stamp, bearing, upon a circle which surrounds the royal crown: "Gloves, Duty, Twopence;" upon the sides: "Stamp Office;" at the top: "Above rod;" and below: "Not exceeding 1s. 4d." The use of similar stamps must have already become common in England at a period anterior to the postage stamp.

Among these different kinds we take for our type the *postage stamp*. We shall describe in a series of articles all that relates to it, which will enable us to explain the most interesting facts for amateurs. We shall undertake thereafter in separate articles to describe what will not have found place in the preceding chapters touching *stamped envelopes, wrappers, postal cards and money order cards, telegraph stamps and revenue stamps*. We shall intentionally omit all that relates to stamped paper, which forms a special collection, extremely interesting because of its antiquity and the variety of designs, but with which very few amateurs occupy themselves, reserving the space at our disposal to postage and telegraph stamps of various kinds and to adhesive revenue stamps.

SPECIALISM AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

We have often heard the following observation presented: The collection of stamps takes every day a wider range, and many amateurs prefer to devote themselves especially to a single branch, collecting stamps even in their most minute details and in the least important varieties. One collector occupies himself only with postage stamps, confining himself perhaps to adhesives, perhaps to envelopes, perhaps to cards. Another prefers revenues. Others make a specialty of a single country, and gather its stamps of all periods and all varieties. We understand this fact, and we are far from blaming these collectors. We approve equally the young amateur with the limited collection, who contents himself with procuring a specimen of every value of each series

and of all the principal modifications of color, who does not collect varieties founded upon the presence or absence of perforations or watermarks, nor errors or reprints. But we shall say to him: The study of all these details, by giving you a thorough knowledge of your stamps, will enable you to distinguish the false stamps from the true. Study them, then: gain all the advantage which can be acquired from this familiarity, in order to utilize with facility this ability to distinguish, which is indispensable, if you do not wish to fill your albums with the counterfeits, imitations, etc., which unscrupulous dealers too often offer to your inexperience. Every one is free to collect in accordance with his knowledge; but just as the journal, in treating all subjects and noting all novelties, seeks to furnish to every one of its readers the information which may particularly interest him, we likewise, in treating of all matters concerning stamps, shall leave to each the care of finding in our articles that which may please him or aid him in the classification of the collection which he has resolved to undertake.

USED OR UNUSED.

There remains a final question which seems to us to deserve consideration here before entering upon the study of stamps. Should one collect *new or obliterated stamps*?

Those who collect canceled stamps imagine often that they find in the obliteration a guarantee of genuineness. This is an error. Nothing is easier than to imitate an obliteration. A cork or a piece of wood which can be engraved with a little skill, and there you have what serves to give authenticity to the stamps for certain amateurs. But is it not evident that the details of a stamp, the work of even an ordinary artist, are much more difficult to imitate than the always coarse design of an obliteration?

We do not deny, that under certain circumstances, the obliterations may be of some utility; but this is upon condition that the study of obliterations shall have preceded that of stamps. But the case is rare and applies in general to none but ancient and little circulated stamps. It is not the question in this case whether the stamp was bought at the post-office, but whether it is genuine. Are not the unused stamps which are put on sale by honest dealers bought at the post-office by them or their correspondents? Since the collecting of stamps began, amateurs of every country or the correspondents of stamp dealers are instructed to forward stamps as soon as issued, accompanied ordinarily by the decrees or laws which have announced their appearance. The design is thus perfectly authenticated, and, without need of an obliteration, the amateur may in full security put the unused stamps in his collection. Well, I ask, will not this collection be infinitely more beautiful with its new stamps, with their fresh colors and spotless designs, than that with the great daubs of ink of the canceled stamps?

To illustrate the slight importance of the cancellation as a guarantee of the authenticity of a stamp, we will relate here an incident which a Paris dealer told us more than twenty-five years ago. An amateur came to him one day and bought a number of unused stamps of all countries. The next day the collector came back and showed the dealer how he had arranged the

stamps in his collection. Profiting by the good nature of a French post-office employé, he had had all the stamps obliterated with French postmarks. Judge of the authenticity which they would give to English, Belgian, German, Swiss, Italian or Spanish stamps. And it is beyond question that in many cases a similar act of barbarism has been committed. One cannot, then, in these instances, prove by the cancellation the purchase of the stamps at a post-office of the country of issue. What, then, can such an obliteration demonstrate? Let us note, also, that counterfeit stamps are ordinarily obliterated.

An innovation, the use of which on a large scale is due to M. Moens, enables the collector to-day to recognize all the varieties of stamps which make up a sheet in the countries where the processes of multiplication of a type of stamp are yet little known. The *Catalogue Prix Courant de Timbres-Poste*, seventh edition, *Reproduction des Variétés*, gives plates reproduced by photography with scrupulous fidelity. Nothing is easier than to recognize by a brief examination of these plates those specimens which belong to one of these sheets, and this method is much more convenient, quick and certain than the study of cancellations. M. Moens has rendered to collectors a noteworthy service. We should not omit to say that the London Philatelic Society have likewise reproduced, by a different photographic process, the stamps of Australia, in its book entitled "The Postage Stamps of Australia and the British Colonies of Oceania."

As soon as it is seen that the cancellation cannot, in general, be a certificate of the genuineness of the stamp, it seems to us more reasonable to collect unused stamps. But if this is the preferable method for the wealthy amateur, who is able to buy stamps at their face value plus the commission of the dealers and the middlemen; for the greater number of amateurs, limited in means but none the less workers, canceled stamps in the best condition—that is, disfigured as little as possible, or bearing a surcharge which prevents their use in the mail by canceling them with the words "Specimen," "Canceled," "Probe," "Saggio," "Muestra," etc., properly applied—form the material for a still fine collection. It is by accepting stamps thus canceled that one can place in his collection stamps of ten or twenty pesos and upwards, at a reasonable price. What collector of revenues would buy at face value, even without commission, the "Court Fee" series of India, a

set of twenty-five stamps and of the value of 2,564 rupees (about 6,400 francs)? The series surcharged "Specimen," when one can obtain it, is already a great bargain.

Even for the wealthy amateur, and for stamps issued in the earliest period of the history of postage stamps, is not a canceled specimen of one of the rarest stamps better than a blank space in the album? It is, therefore, a question of limit of purse and of opportunity for the amateur who collects everything; and this is the course which to us seems preferable. To place in his collection unused stamps so far as they can be obtained, and to be content with specimens of those which are procured with difficulty, no matter in what condition, to be exchanged when opportunity offers, seems to us to be the rule for the true amateur. The fortune of a man several times a millionaire would scarcely suffice to pay for all varieties.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

Since we are on this point, we may add to our readers that one ought to put in his collection stamps most nearly approaching the condition in which they come from the maker's hands. Canceled or not, all the margin which they have, if they are not perforated, or the perforations which they present, should be preserved, likewise the gum on the back. If they have been used, content yourself with removing, by a slight moistening, all the fragments of paper which adhere to the back, without disturbing the gum. We shall see the reason later. Take care, also, not to glue the stamps tightly into your album, but mount them by a hinge upon a little larger piece of strong paper, the white border of which will set off the colors of the stamp. This paper can be glued without inconvenience into the album; and it will suffice to lift up the stamp, fastened by its hinge, to recognize without difficulty the peculiarities which may distinguish it. Avoid washing and cleaning with Marseilles soap or bleaching liquids, which alter the color and consistency of the paper. But we shall recur later to these matters in more detail, demonstrating the importance attached to our recommendations.

What we are to set forth in the following pages is particularly applicable to postage stamps. But as telegraph and revenue stamps are made by the same processes, and often in the same establishments, we shall content ourselves with noting at the proper time what is peculiar to them.

(To be Continued.)

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

WILLIAM C. STONE.

Figures in brackets refer to the volume and page of this paper in which the last previous notice of each country appeared.

Colors in italics indicate the colors of the surcharges.

Unless otherwise stated all envelopes may be considered as on white wove paper.

Post cards are to be considered as on buff card unless otherwise listed.

ADHESIVES.

Angra (VI 179).—We are informed by J. V. de Freitas that the following values are also in use, as well as those previously listed by us:

- 15 reis, brown.
- 20 " pale lilac.

Anjouan (VI 110).—The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles some of the new French colonial stamps, but we are not certain whether they are all in use yet. This new colony is one of the Comoro Islands. The stamps are of the same type for all the colonies, and have already been described, so we will omit any further notice, but will try and illustrate them next month. They are perforate 14:13½.

- 1 centime, black and red on blue.
- 2 " brown and blue on yellowish.
- 4 " violet and blue on bluish.
- 5 " green and red on greenish.
- 10 " black and blue on lilac.
- 15 " blue and red on white.
- 20 " red and blue on green.
- 25 " black and red on rose.
- 30 " brown and blue on brownish.
- 40 " red and blue on yellowish.
- 50 " carmine and blue on rose.
- 75 " black and red on yellow.
- 1 franc, greenish gray and red on yellowish.

Argentine (VI 162).—The new stamps are in use, and we hope next month to be able to present cuts of the designs. Those of 5 centavos and under have a portrait of Rivadavia to left, with "Republica Argentina"—"Centavos" below in two lines, and numerals in the lower corners. From 10 to 50 centavos the portrait is that of Belgrano within a laurel wreath, with name of country above and numeral in small shield below, with "Centavos" on each side of the shield. The peso values will contain the portrait of San Martin in a general's uniform. These three last stamps were not to be ready much before the 1st of November. The stamps are all the work of the South American Bank Note Company, and are printed on paper watermarked with a sun. Perforate 11¼.

- ½ centavo, blue.
- 1 " brown.
- 2 " green.
- 5 " carmine.
- 10 " rose.
- 12 " blue.
- 16 " grey.
- 24 " gray brown.
- 50 " blue green.
- 1 peso, dark carmine.
- 2 " dark green.
- 5 " dark blue.

Two stamps were issued October 12 in commemoration of the discovery of America by Columbus. From the official notice we learn that

they will show the fleet just approaching the land. They will bear the inscriptions "12 Octobre 1492" and "12 Octobre 1892," besides the usual lettering. 2 centavos, blue.

5 " "

The decree states that the impression will be made in blue ink of different shades. Whether this means each will have two shades or that the values will be so distinguished we cannot say.

Bolivia (VI 130).—The opening of the first railroad in the republic on the 15th of May last was the occasion of the issuing of a set of newspaper stamps, which have just come to light. They are rectangular in shape, with a train of cars running from the lower left to the upper right corner. At the left of this is "Correos de Bolivia," and at the right "Impressos" and the value in words. Small ovals containing the numerals of value are in each corner. The stamps are lithographed and perforate 11.

- ½ centavo, red on yellow.
- 1 " red on buff.
- 2 " violet on blue.
- 10 " yellow on yellow.
- 20 " green on green.
- 50 " red on rose.
- 1 boliviana, yellow on yellow.
- 2 " brown on lilac.
- 5 " black on white.
- 10 " ?

Cashmere (V 38).—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has been informed by one of its correspondents that the Indian stamps have been surcharged "Cashmere" for use in this state.

Ceylon (VI 179).—The 3 on 4 cent provisional exists on both colors of the 4 cent stamp. We noted one last month.

3 on 4 cents, rose; black.

Colombia (VI 163).—We hear that there are new stamps of the value of 5 and 10 pesos, the first being of the old design, while that of the latter is new. What it is is not stated. The 5p is perforate 13, and the top, 10.

- 5 pesos, red on mauve.
- 10 " blue on white.

Diego Suarez (VI 43).—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* is informed that the following colonial stamps have been surcharged "Diego-Suarez" diagonally in black:

- 1 centime, black on blue.
- 2 " red brown.
- 4 " brown violet.
- 5 " green.
- 10 " black on violet.
- 15 " blue.
- 20 " red on green.
- 25 " black on rose.
- 30 " brown.
- 35 " violet on yellow.
- 75 " carmine.
- 1 franc, olive.

Unpaid. 10 centimes, black.

15 " "

20 " "

30 " "

60 " "

1 franc, red brown.

France (VI 163).—There are rumors of a new issue of stamps for the mother country as well as the colonies. It is suggested that instead of all being of one design that there be one type for the centime values and another for those in francs. Suppose they call on Seebeck.

French Congo (VI 96).—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports a few more surcharges as a parting gift. The 25 cent has been overprinted for use as a 15 cent and the 1 franc due stamp with "Congo Français—Timbre Poste—10c."

15 cent on 25 cent, black on rose; *black*.

10 " on 1 franc, black; *black*.

The 5, 10 and 15 cent on 25 cent all exist with the error "Congo français."

French Guinea.—This is a new name for our albums, but the stamps are of the same type as the rest of the newly issued colonial labels. The second color is that in which the name is printed. Perforate 14:13½.

1 centime, black and red on blue.

2 " brown and blue on yellowish.

4 " violet and blue on bluish.

5 " green and red on greenish.

10 " black and blue on lilac.

15 " blue and red on white.

20 " red and blue on green.

25 " black and red on rose.

30 " brown and blue on brownish.

40 " red and blue on yellowish.

50 " carmine and blue on rose.

75 " black and red on yellow.

1 franc, greenish gray and red on yellowish.

French India.—And still another new name! The few remnants of the French possessions in India now comprise only about 200 square miles, but the population numbers nearly 300,000, and of course must be provided with stamps, etc. Pondicherry and Chandernagore are the most important of these possessions.

The stamps are of the same type, etc., as the rest of the new colonial issues.

1 centime, black and red on blue.

2 " brown and blue on yellowish.

4 " violet and blue on bluish.

5 " green and red on greenish.

10 " black and blue on lilac.

15 " blue and red on white.

20 " red and blue on green.

25 " black and red on rose.

30 " brown and blue on brownish.

40 " red and blue on yellowish.

50 " carmine and blue on rose.

75 " black and red on yellow.

1 franc, greenish gray and red on yellowish.

Funchal (VI 179).—The 15 and 20 reis are in use. J. V. de Freitas informs us.

15 reis, brown.

20 " pale lilac.

Great Britain (VI 179).—The *Monthly Journal* is informed that the 4½ penny stamp

has been surcharged "Govt. Parcels" in the same manner as the rest of the set.

4½ pence, green and red; *black*.

Guinea (VI 57).—All the Portuguese colonial stamps are not to be of the same type as those we have already listed, it seems. Those for this colony have a full-face portrait of Dom Carlos I. in a circle, with "Guine Portugueza" in a curved label above, and "Rs()Rs" below, with numerals of value between. *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has seen the 5 reis.

5 reis, orange.

Horta (VI 179).—The 15 and 20 reis are now in use.

15 reis, brown.

20 " pale lilac.

Jhind (VI 130).—Another value has been added to the "Service" set.

8 annas, violet; *black*.

Macao (VI 180).—The surcharges noted last month exist in two sizes of type, and are also found inverted in each.

Mayotte.—And still the new colonies arrive! This one is on the east coast of Africa and has thus far been known only to the philatelic world by means of an unstamped post card issued some two years ago. The new stamps are of the new colonial type.

1 centime, black and red on blue.

2 " brown and blue on yellowish.

4 " violet and blue on bluish.

5 " green and red on greenish.

10 " black and blue on lilac.

15 " blue and red on white.

20 " red and blue on green.

25 " black and red on rose.

30 " brown and blue on brownish.

40 " red and blue on yellowish.

50 " carmine and blue on rose.

75 " black and red on yellow.

1 franc, greenish gray and red on yellowish.

Morocco (VI 43).—The "Service de courriers" stamp, listed by us early this year, is said to have been surcharged "10 cents."

10 cents on 25, red; *black*.

Mozambique Company (VI 7).—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the entire set of Mozambique stamps bearing the portrait of Dom Louis I. were issued July 19 with the surcharge "Compagnie de Mocambique" in black, with the exception of the 5 reis value, which is over printed in red. Are we to have two sets or does this take the place of the old?

5 reis, black.

10 " green.

20 " rose.

25 " violet.

40 " chocolate brown.

50 " blue.

100 " brown.

200 " lilac.

300 " orange.

New Caledonia (VI 180).—The 25 cent *yellow* of the 1881 colonial type has been surcharged like those mentioned last month.

25 centimes, yellow; *black*.

New Zealand (VI 180).—There is another value of the current issue with the surcharge "O. P. S. O."

6 pence, brown; *violet*.

Orange Free State (VI 17).—L. H. J. Walker sends us the 3 penny stamp with the surcharge "2½d" in small type in black on the tree. This value is rendered necessary by the reduction of postal rates, and it was issued early in October.

2½ penny on 3 penny, blue; *black*.

Ponta Delgada (VI 180).—The 15 and 20 reis of the new issue are in use.

15 reis, brown.

20 " pale lilac.

Portugal (VI 180).—Evidently the entire stock of the old issue was not surcharged at the time noted by us in our October issue. The surcharge then was in black and was horizontally applied. Now we learn of the following values, with "Provisorio" in heavy block type diagonally.

5 reis, black; *carmine*.

10 " green; *carmine*.

20 " rose; *black*.

Saint Pierre-Miquolin (VI 164).—On looking over a lot of these stamps, recently received from Mr. Sellschopp, we noticed the following, which have not been chronicled by us:

1 cent on 10c, black on lilac; *black*.

2 " on 15c, blue; *black*.

4 " on 30c, brown; *black*.

4 " on 40c, red on straw; *black*.

Spain (V 211).—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has received several of the current set surcharged "Franqueo Reclamado," and states that they are for use as postage due stamps.

2 centimos, blue green; *violet*.

10 " red brown; *violet*.

1 peseta, violet; *violet*.

Straits Settlements (VI 131).—The new 1 cent stamp is now in use, and is of the same type as the 25 cent, except that it is in one color only.

1 cent, green.

Timor.—The *Gazette Timbrologique* is informed that some of the issue with the head of Dom Luis have been surcharged "Jornaes 2½."

2½ reis on 20r, rose; *black*.

2½ " on 40r, brown; *black*.

2½ " on 80r, gray; *black*.

The *Nordisk Frimaerkeblad* gives the surcharge as "Timor 2½ reis," and states that 20,000 of each were printed. Which is the correct wording?

Transvaal (VI 181).—Mr. Walker writes us that a 2½ penny stamp will probably be issued soon.

United States (VI 165).—The *Weekly Stamp News* is informed by C. H. Rothfuchs that the values of the Columbian set will be as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 50 cents, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Only \$12.96 for a complete set!

ENVELOPES.

Argentina (V 128).—A 5 cent envelope was issued at the same time as the new adhesives, bearing a stamp similar to the low value adhesives. Printed on laid amber paper.

5 centavos, carmine; 150x86 mm.

5 " " 150x115 mm.

These envelopes are sold for 6 centavos each.

Great Britain (VI 181).—We take the following from the *Monthly Journal*:

½ penny, vermilion on blue.

2½ " blue on blue.

1½ yellow x 2p lake on white.

1½ yellow x 2p lake on blue.

2p lake x 2½p blue on white.

2p lake x 2½p blue on blue.

10p x 10 pence, brown on blue.

10p x 10 pence, brown on white.

New South Wales (VI 77).—A ½ penny envelope has been printed to order for sending circulars unsealed. Size 140x83 mm.

½ penny, gray.

Persia (II 150).—Envelopes of the values of 5, 7, 10 and 24 shahis are soon to be issued, it is said.

United States (VI 44).—We have the following letter from Henry M. Sperry, of Hartford:

"The Postoffice Department has decided to issue stamped envelopes in commemoration of the discovery of America by Columbus. I understand that a complete set will be issued, and that the current envelopes will be withdrawn from sale during 1893 and then re-issued in January, 1894. The design of the die has not yet been decided upon, but engravers are at work on it."

WRAPPERS.

Argentina (VI 111).—Four wrappers, with stamp of the new adhesive type, were issued October 1. They are inscribed in the same manner as the last issue, but in different type. They are on manilla paper and are 242x80 mm, except the 4c, which is 290x115 mm. They are sold for 2 cents per 10, plus the face value.

½ centavo, blue.

1 " yellow brown.

3 " green.

4 " gray green.

POST CARDS.

Angra (VI 181).—The double card is in use, we are informed by our correspondent.

10x10 reis, green.

Argentina (III 105). New cards were issued October 1, with stamp of the new adhesive type. The 6 cent cards are inscribed in three lines, "Union Postale Universelle—Republica Argentina—(Republique Argentine)," while the other values have only a notice concerning the address. There are four dotted lines for the address.

2 centavos, green.

4 " gray green.

6 " claret.

6x6 " claret.

Diego Suarez.—The colonial cards have been surcharged like the adhesives.

10 centimes, black on lilac.
10x10 " black on lilac.

Falkland Islands (V 94).—Two new cards of the colonial type have been issued.

1 penny, carmine.
1x1 " carmine.

Funchal (VI 182).—The double card is now in use.

10x10 reis, green.

Gold Coast (IV 124).—The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* announces 1 penny cards of the current type.

1 penny, carmine.
1x1 " carmine.

Horta (VI 182).—The 10x10 reis card is now in circulation in this district.

10x10 reis, green.

Hungary (VI 182).—The *Postal Card* has received a couple of official cards for the use of the meteorological and agricultural departments. They are unstamped.

Lagos (II 71).—Two cards of the current colonial type are in use.

1 penny, carmine.
1x1 " carmine.

Mozambique Company.—The cards of Mozambique have been surcharged like the adhesives noted this month. So says *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*.

10 reis, blue.
20 " carmine.
30 " green.

Orange Free State (VI 182).—Mr. Walker sends us the card noted last month, and we find that the value is 1½ pence, and not 1 penny, as *Der Philatelist* stated.

1½ penny on 3p, blue and black on white.

Ponta Delgada (VI 182).—Here as well as in the rest of the Azores districts the double card is in use.

10x10 reis, green.

Spain (VI 182).—There is a double 5 cent card in use of a similar design to the single card.

5x5 centimos, green.

Switzerland (VI 112).—The following cards have been issued with the revised arms:

10 centimes, carmine. VI 92—960,000.
5x5 " black.
10x10 " carmine.

Tobago (VI 131). Two new single cards with the usual supplements in the shape of reply paid cards have been issued. Colonial type.

½ penny, green.
½x½ " green.
1 " carmine.
1x1 " carmine.

Uruguay (II 239).—A full line of cards was issued September 15. The designs are somewhat elaborate and complicated, but we will try and give a description next month.

2 centesimos, green on greenish.
2x2 " blue on azure.
2 " orange on buff.
2x2 " blue on amber.
3 " red on yellow.
3x3 " brown on magenta.

LETTER CARDS.

Argentina (VI 98).—Two new letter cards were issued with the rest of the new stamps. The stamp is of the new type, and the only inscription is "Carta Postal."

2 centavos, green on amber.
4 centavos, gray green on amber.

The reverse of each is white, and the cards are sold for an advance of 10 centavos per bunch of 10 over the face value.

Diego Suarez.—The colonial cards have been surcharged as well as the adhesives.

15 centimes, blue on gray.
25 " black on rose.

TELEGRAPHS.

Ceylon (V 76).—Some provisional (?) stamps are illustrated by M. Moens. They are evidently type set and are dated "1 4 92," besides which each stamp bears a control number. We will illustrate them next month if possible. Perforate 12½.

20 cents, blue green.
40 " dark blue.
60 " dark brown.
80 " dark olive.

The 25 rupees has been surcharged "FIVE RUPEES" across the top and bottom, and the center value erased with a bar.

5 rupees on 25r, rose; black.

Honduras.—The *Philatelic Record* says that "the size of the telegraph forms of 3 and 4 reales has been increased to 210x173 mm, and they are now printed on white wove paper, which is watermarked 'Standard Linen' vertically, and extending over two forms."

India (VI 112).—The 25 and 50 rupee stamps are now issued in a new type. The head of Victoria is only to be found in the lower half of the stamp.

25 rupees, violet.
50 " carmine.

Paraguay.—A series of telegraph stamps is in use in this little state. They are of the same type for all values and are oblong. In the center is an oval containing the arms of the republic; above is "Republica del Paraguay," and at the bottom "Telegrafo nacional." Below the arms is the numeral of value, with "Centavos" on each side. Perforate 11½.

2 centavos, brown on gray ground, value black.
4 centavos, yellow on gray ground, value black.
30 centavos, green on gray ground, value black.

Queensland.—The *Philatelic Record* has unearthed a stamped form which has been in use for some years past, it is said. It measures 198x164 mm and bears a stamp similar to the postage stamps, but considerably larger, and inscribed "Telegraph" in the upper part of the oval band. The form bears the royal arms, with "Electric Telegraph, Queensland," in gothic letters.

1 shilling, chocolate brown on cream.

WHAT IS IT?

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me?"

The writer sometime ago received a package wrapped in manilla paper, and on it, amongst other stamps, a 15c orange, of 1872 issue. Upon soaking the paper from off the back of the stamp above mentioned, it was found to be on a peculiar paper. Held to the light it had the appearance of a vertical laid paper, and to the touch felt like a ribbed paper. While satisfied that it was neither laid nor ribbed, but merely a paper variety caused in course of manufacture, I submitted the stamp to Messrs. John K. Tiffany, Chas. B. Corwin, Edw. B. Evans and E. B. Sterling, also the American Bank Note Company, for examination and opinion. Thinking it may prove of interest to the philatelic world, I give herewith the correspondence received on the subject.

Major Evans made mention of the stamp in the July number of the *Monthly Journal*. I do not quote, as his letter gives the substance.

The paper contact theory advanced by Messrs. Tiffany and Corwin is easily disposed of when we pause to realize that all envelopes, except in instances some fancy envelopes used by ladies, are ribbed or laid diagonally, while the lines on the stamp are vertical, and that the paper to which it was affixed was a plain paper.

The opinion of the American Bank Note Company, relative to the formation of the lines, is of no value, as can be seen at a glance, for folding or carrying in the pocket or pocketbook would not cause regular, but rather irregular lines, or *creases*, to form.

Their second letter was written in reply to the inquiry: "If it was possible for an odd sheet of paper to be used without detection?" and shows an implicit confidence in the ability of their employees to distinguish defects while working rapidly, and will unconsciously cause us to wonder why so many similar papers were used in the earlier U. S. Internal Revenue issues which were printed by them. Could all *these* have been carried in pocketbooks?

J. D. RICE.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 4, 1891.

Mr. J. D. Rice, Trenton, N. J.:

MY DEAR SIR—I have shown this stamp to a number of dealers and others, experts in stamps, and I do not think there is anything unusual about it. It may have been used upon an envelope that was ribbed.

Truly yours,

JOHN K. TIFFANY,

NEW YORK, July 9, 1891.

Mr. J. D. Rice, Trenton, N. J.:

DEAR SIR—I have delayed replying to yours of the 6th because I wished to show your stamp at the meeting of the Philatelic Society (New York) last night. The opinion expressed at the society's meeting was that this stamp had in all probability been affixed to a piece of heavily ribbed paper, which gave it the appearance of being itself

ribbed or laid. We do not think that this is a paper variety.

Thanking you for the sight of it, I am,

Yours very truly,

C. B. CORWIN.

78 WEST HILL,

SYDENHAM, ENGLAND, June 30, 1892.

Mr. J. D. Rice, Trenton, N. J.:

DEAR SIR—The back of the stamp certainly shows a kind of *ribbing*, but I do not think it is really a *laid* paper, though it approaches it very nearly. It has not an entirely surface appearance, as in cases due to paper contact, for traces of lines can be seen on holding the stamp up to the light; so I conclude it is due to process of manufacture, and therefore is a genuine variety of the paper.

Yours faithfully,

EDW. B. EVANS.

TRENTON, N. J., August 1, 1892.

Mr. J. D. Rice, Trenton, N. J.:

DEAR SIR—The 15c orange (1870 issue U. S. postage) shown me by you for examination, I would state that it is not a *ribbed* paper, or a *laid* paper, as such terms are used, but it certainly shows that it is a different variety of paper from the regular issue of that series. To my mind it is not produced by contact with the envelope or wrapper upon which it was used, but is clearly a paper variety similar to many U. S. Internal Revenue stamps of the first series.

Yours respectfully,

E. B. STERLING.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.,

NEW YORK, October 25, 1892.

J. D. Rice, Esq., Trenton, N. J.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of October 24th is received this morning, together with all the enclosures therein mentioned, and we return the same with this, remarking that the 15c orange stamp, which you send us for an opinion with regard to its paper, is genuine. It is printed upon the same paper as all the stamps of that issue were, and, in our opinion, the ribbed appearance which it presents has been occasioned by its having been folded before using and probably carried some time in the pocket or pocketbook of the owner. No ribbed paper was used upon that series of stamps.

Very respectfully,

T. H. FREELAND, Sec'y.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.,

NEW YORK, October 27, 1892.

J. D. Rice, Esq., Trenton, N. J.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of October 26th is received, and in reply I have to say that the stray sheet of odd paper could not be sent with our regular stock from the mill and pass through all our hands—the press, perforator, gummer and packer—without our observation.

Yours respectfully,

T. H. FREELAND, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

1. Dec. 6. The J. W. Scott Co., Ltd., will sell a fine collection of stamps, the property of Felix Gimongi, of New Orleans, La.—497 lots, United States and Foreign.

2. Dec. 8. R. F. Albrecht & Co. will hold their ninth sale, property of D. S. Wyllie and C. B. Corwin, 496 lots, a very fine lot of United States, German and Italian stamps.

3. Dec. 13, 14. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., will have their 117th sale, consisting of 977 lots.

4. Dec. 13, 15, 17. W. Sellschopp & Co., of San Francisco, will hold a large sale, containing 1,123 lots, each with a reserve price.

5. Dec. 14. The S. B. Bradt Co., of Chicago, will hold their ninth sale, comprising 554 lots.

6. Dec. 15, 16. The Western Philatelic Union will hold their first auction sale, which contains a splendid lot, consisting of 687 lots. B. S. Ross, auctioneer, 34 Wieland street, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 16. The Bogert & Durbin Co.'s thirty-sixth sale will take place in New York; 590 lots.

The following are some of the prices realized at the sales during the last month:

J. W. SCOTT CO., NOVEMBER 14, 15.

New York, 3 cents, buff, very fine.....	\$112.00
" 3 " green wove paper.....	80.00
" 3 " blue wove paper.....	77.00
" 3 " blue glazed paper.....	10.90
" 5 " white line variety.....	12.05
Saint Louis, 10 cents, unused.....	56.50
Executive unused.....	17.50
Justice set unused.....	21.50
Navy set unused.....	11.00
State, \$ 2.00.....	5.05
" 5.00.....	47.50
" 10.00.....	13.25
" 20.00.....	20.10
Lady McLeod on original letter.....	54.00
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf. red.....	20.75
Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 5c, green and carmine, damaged.....	16.00
Same, second type.....	42.00
Charleston Env., 5c, blue, unused.....	11.00
New Orleans, 10c, chocolate.....	19.00
Barbados, 1873, 5s, pink, used.....	6.00
Bolivia, 1867, 5c, unsevered pair.....	13.50
" " 50c, blue.....	7.00
" " 50c, pale blue, second type.....	6.00
British Guiana, 1850, ship in shield, motto in small letters.....	12.00
Bulgaria, 1882, 5s, rose, error, unused...	17.00

Dominican Rep., 1865, 1/2r, green, unused	\$14.00
Mauritius, 1848, 1p. red-brown, bluish p.	7.00
Same, 2p., blue, bluish p.	9.00
New South Wales, 1850, 6p., brown, error, Walls.....	20.00
Peru, 1858, medio peso.....	9.00
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s, carmine, red star wmk., used.....	11.25

ALBRECHT'S SEVENTH SALE, NOVEMBER 22.

New York, 1843, 3c blue, wove paper, on letter.....	\$26.00
— 3c greenish blue, glazed paper, on letter.....	13.00
— 3c light blue, glazed paper, on letter.....	13.50
— 3c deep sky blue, glazed paper, on letter.....	13.00
St. Louis, 1845, 10c, die C, on orig. cover, slightly canceled.....	96.00
"U. S. Mail, prepaid," 1c buff.....	8.00
— another one on letter.....	9.00
— 1c yellow, on letter.....	7.50
Baltimore, Carrier's Dispatch, 1c red (eye type) on letter.....	5.75
— another one, used in connection with U. S., 1857, 3c, on letter.....	5.75
— 1c blue, used in connection with U. S. 1851, 1c blue, on letter (Scott 220)	8.50
Horseman, 1c red, on letter.....	10.75
— 1c black, on letter.....	4.50
1 "sent" black, on letter.....	16.00
State Department, \$2.00 orig. gum.....	6.50
" " 5.00 ".....	50.05
" " 10.00 ".....	19.00
" " 20.00 ".....	23.05

CONFEDERATE STATES.

Athens, Ga., 5c dull purple, on orig. cover (see illustration).....	\$50.00
Baton Rouge, La., 5c green and carmine, on orig. cover (see illustration).....	66.00
— same as above, but rare type with thin lined frame, on orig. cover (see illustration).....	99.00
Baton Rouge, 5c green and carmine, error: McCermic, on orig. cover.....	98.00
Charleston, S. C., 5c blue on orig. cover.....	7.40
Knoxville, Tenn., 5c vermilion, on orig. cover.....	17.00
Livingston, Ala., 5c blue, on orig. cover.....	7.80
Mobile, Ala., 5c blue, on orig. cover.....	7.25
Nashville, Tenn., 5c carmine, on orig. cover (see illustration).....	25.50
Petersburg, Va., 5c red (points up), on orig. cover.....	17.50
— 5c red (points down), on orig. cover.....	17.50

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

(Organized Sept. 14, 1886. Incorporated Jan. 20, 1892.)

President, JOHN K. TIFFANY, Rooms, 1, 2 and 3, 417 Pine St., St. Louis Mo.
Vice-President, W. C. VAN DERLIP, Box 3416, Boston, Mass.
Secretary, MILLARD F. WALTON, Lock Box 38, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer, N. W. CHANDLER, Collinsville, Ill.
International Sec'y, JOS. RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.
Superintendent of Sales and Exchanges, R. F. ALBRECHT, 90 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.
Superintendent of International Sales and Exchanges, C. WITT, 311 E. 86th St., New York City.
Literary Exchange Superintendent, DR. GEORGE N. CAMPBELL, Hopkinsville, Ky.
Counterfeit Detector, E. A. HOLTON, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
Examiner of Exchanges, R. WUESTHOFF, Germania Bank, New York.
First Purchasing Agent, H. FLACHSKAMM, 1115 S. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Auction Agents, New York City, J. W. SCOTT, 161 Fulton St., New York City.

Auction Agent, Chicago, Ill., S. B. BRADT, 139 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Auction Agent, San Francisco, Cal., WM. E. LOY, 423 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.
Collecting Agent, J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT, Northampton, Mass.
Librarian, H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.
Board of Trustees, GEO. H. WATSON, Elizabeth, N. J., HENRY CLOTZ, Box 3480, New York, N. Y., G. B. CALMAN, 299 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.
Literary Board, WM. C. STONE, Editor-in-Chief, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.; Manager, SAMUEL I. LAND, Chicago, Ill.; Assistant Editors, A. R. ROGERS, 75 Madison Lane, New York City; J. D. RICE, Trenton, N. J.; C. A. HOBBS, Watertown, Mass.
Resident Vice-Presidents, P. M. WOLSIEFFER, Chicago, Ill.; E. DOEBLIN, Allegheny, Pa.; WM. E. LOY, San Francisco, Cal.; C. H. MEKEEL, St. Louis, Mo.; JULIUS ADENAW, New York City.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES' REPORT.

A full meeting of the Trustees was held at 81 Maiden Lane, New York City, on Monday, Nov. 21, 1892. The following letter was received:

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1892.

To the Board of Trustees of the American Philatelic Association:

GENTLEMEN—Since the close of the last convention, at which my successor was elected, I have been awaiting instructions from either your Board or President Tiffany to turn over my books, vouchers, accounts and the cash balance remaining in my hands belonging to the Association, to either an auditing committee or to your Board, or to the new Treasurer, but up to this date have received none. I wrote to Secretary Walton, on September 15th, in regard to the matter, and to the present Treasurer, Mr. Chandler, September 20th; from each of whom I received a reply that Mr. Tiffany would forward the necessary instructions in a short time. No such instructions, however, have been received by me to date, and I, therefore, respectfully ask you to accept the accompanying report and assume charge of the books, cash and other property of the Association in my possession, and, after auditing them, relieve me from further responsibility in the matter, and releasing and returning the bond that I filed, as required by the Constitution, on assuming my office, with the then existing Board of Trustees. And, in resigning my office to my successor, I take this opportunity of thanking all the members of the Official Board with whom I served and all the members of the Association for their uniform kindness and courtesy to me while in office, and to assure them that I shall continue to do all the work I can for the prosperity of the Association, as I have ever done from its formation to the present day.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. GREGORY.

Mr. Gregory handed to us his books and checks, which were found correct, and will be held by us until Mr. Chandler's bond is approved, when they will be forwarded to him.

It was unanimously resolved that the Trustees request the officers of the A. P. A. to appropriate the sum of \$14.42, to be paid Mr. E. B. Sterling, to settle balances due by him to A. P. A. members while he was Exchange Superintendent. This amount is as follows:

H. Z. Reed	\$ 6 33
J. J. Wyer, Min. Bch	1 62
J. J. Wyer, individual	4 43
Two sheets stamps	2 04
All held by order of the old Board.	

\$14 42

It was also resolved that Mr. Sterling turn over to our Collecting Agent the amounts due him, which is \$26.57, from no less than nineteen persons and branches

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

By GEORGE H. WATSON, Sec'y.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

NOVEMBER, 1892.

In regard to Branch Societies, I would state that I have in course of preparation a neat certificate, to be signed by the President and Treasurer of the Association, and the seal also attached thereto. It will, I am sure, be appreciated by all who receive it.

List of members is now in course of preparation, and those members who have not sent in their dues by the 20th will not appear in the list. I shall consider all such as desirous of dropping out of the Association, and shall act accordingly. Many stockholders are still in arrears for dues. Please give the matter your prompt attention. I want to have the new list of members, with their new numbers, in the hands of all members of the Association not later than January 1st, and if you are a delinquent now, please attend to the matter and send the Secretary your dues at once.

The President has notified me of the following appointments:

Examiner of Exchanges—R. WUESTHOFF, care of Germania Bank, New York City.

Librarian—H. E. DEATS, Flemington, N. J.

The list of applicants is not quite as large as usual. Do not let your interest flag; there is no doubt a bright and glorious future ahead for the Association, if you jump in and help along the good work of obtaining new material.

NEW MEMBERS.

- 1265 BLACK, WALTER R., Box 114, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1266 MOSES, J. L., Jr., 25 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.
 1267 TALMAN, C. W., Eagle Pass, Texas.
 1268 HARRAR, ELWOOD N., Norristown, Pa.
 1269 ROTZELL, H. S., Norristown, Pa.
 1270 BAIRD, WILLIAM RAIMOND, 243 Broadway, New York City.
 1271 GERBERDING, E. O., Hueneme, Ventura Co., Cal.
 1272 DREIER, CARL, Room L., Produce Exchange, New York City.
 1273 HOERSCHGEN, E. P., Arlington, Sibley Co., Minn.
 1274 WEBSTER, CHARLES E. H., Box 103, Meriden, Conn.
 1275 KISSINGER, CLIFFORD W., 1030 Penn St., Reading, Pa.
 1276 CUTLER, SAMUEL M., 2 Grant Court, Detroit, Mich.
 1277 BORGMAN, FAIRAND H., 228 Howard St., Detroit, Mich.
 1278 WINTHROP, ROGER, 279 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 1279 SMITH, H. G., 373 Main St., Winona, Minn.
 1280 MILLER, W. F., 117 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 1281 JORDAN, SCOTT, 16 East Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
 1282 BUCKINGHAM, R. H., 806 Noble St., Chicago, Ill.
 1283 TURNBULL, NEWTON, Box 957, Middletown, Conn.
 1284 LANDIS, W. L., Morrison, Ill.
 1285 KNOWLTON, F. H., Fremont, Neb.
 1286 TUTHILL, GEO. B., Box 896, Sioux Falls, S. D.

APPLICATIONS.

- CUTTER, LEONARD F., 138 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.
 References: A. R. Rogers, Henry Clotz.
 GROSSMAN, HENRY, Asheville, N. C.
 References: I. B. Cohen, G. J. Luhm,
 BURTON, JUDSON N., Madison, N. Y.
 References: E. J. Reed, Millard F. Walton.
 Guarantor: R. J. Burton (his father).
 McDONALD, REV. DR. C. D., Grafton, N. D.
 References: Millard F. Walton, W. A. MacCulla.
 KRANZ, P. J., 924 South St., Toledo, O.
 References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
 DOSCHER, H. W., Petaluma, Cal.
 References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.
 Guarantor: Mrs. C. E. Doscher.

LEWIS, CHARLES C., Northampton, Mass.

References: J. Arthur Wainwright, P. M. Wolsieffer.

WILLIAMS, J. F., 250 La Grave St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

References: P. M. Wolsieffer, S. B. Bradt.

SISSON, WM. A., Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

References: G. D. Mekeel, I. A. Mekeel.

MILLARD F. WALTON,
Secretary.

COLLECTING AGENT.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Nov. 28th, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the A. P. A.:

I heartily appreciate the honor conferred upon me in the promotion from the ranks to the position of Collecting Agent of the A. P. A. and I promise you, one and all, a faithful attention to the duties devolving upon me, so that I may return you as large dividends as possible. In accepting this position I would offer one suggestion: Do not wait until your claims become one or two years old before you try to collect them, as the chances of not collecting increase as the square of the time. All communications regarding collections should be addressed to me at 110 Main Street, Northampton, Mass., and when you want answers to questions do not forget to inclose return postage.

The terms for collecting are ten (10) per cent of the amount collected, with a minimum fee of fifty (50c) cents.

In case part cash and part stamps are returned, my commission will be deducted from the cash as far as it goes, and the balance will be taken in stamps.

In case only stamps are returned, I will take my commission in stamps. In case I do not succeed in collecting a claim, then the only charge I make is for postage actually expended.

These terms are for the benefit of my fellow-members and those making use of this department, and are made to meet the different classes of cases arising from time to time.

Trusting to make my department a success, I remain,

Very truly yours,

J. ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT,
Collecting Agent.

LITERARY EXCHANGE.

November 26, 1892.

I see from the November number of the AMERICAN PHILATELIST that the President of the A. P. A. has appointed me Literary Exchange Superintendent. Any members having philatelic papers to exchange can send me priced lists of same and I will try to form circuits. Also members desiring to participate can send me their names. I will be glad at all times to furnish any information concerning philatelic publications within my power, to members, and will do my best to make a successful exchange department if the members will help me and take sufficient interest.

GEO. N. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
Box 87, Hopkinsville, Ky.

REPORTS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We shall be glad to have all the Branch Societies represented in this department. Reports should be written concisely and sent to the AMERICAN PHILATELIST, 384 Union street, Springfield, Mass., *on or before* the 25th of each month. Brief reports of societies that are not Branches will be acceptable when of general interest.

Chicago A. P. A. Branch No. 1 meets monthly at 132 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., on the second Thursday. Resident Vice-President, P. M. Wolsieffer, Drawer 707, Chicago, to whom apply for further information.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(BRANCH OF THE A. P. A.)

Meetings held the *third Friday* of each month, at 8 o'clock, p. m., at Loeschner's Hotel, No. 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, August Dejonge; Secretary, F. C. Vehslage.

For information, address the Secretary, box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange department, address R. F. Albrecht, box 245, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Communications relating to examination of stamps department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. box 3489, New York City.

117TH REGULAR MEETING, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1892.

The meeting was called to order by the President, with the following members present: Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, Hy. Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, H. Obert, R. H. Benary and A. Leinhardt.

Minutes of the 116th regular meeting were adopted as read. R. F. Albrecht proposed E. H. Remington, of Brocton, Mass. Albert R. Rogers proposed Bruce V. Jenkins, of Baltimore, Md., which were referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. Clotz reported that our application to admit our members in the A. P. A. under conditions stated at our special meeting, has been refused, we not being recognized as a National Society.

Resignations of Mrs. Lizzie Benary, Messrs. Hugo S Mack, Millard F. Walton and C. H. Mekeel were accepted, with regret.

Letter from Dr. Hy. F. Koester was read, and, on motion, the Secretary is to answer the same, inform the Doctor that his wish to resign was only expressed after he had been elected and under the circumstances the society considered themselves entitled to dues. Price lists were received from J. H. Schloss and H. F. Zacca, and also the beautiful catalogue of envelopes and wrappers of the United States by Joseph Rechart, which was accepted with thanks.

Mr. C. Witt presents the Society with the blue 5 bani error of Roumania (counterfeit) which was accepted with thanks and placed in the counterfeit album.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30. Next regular meeting will be held Friday, December 16.

R. H. BENARY, Secretary *pro tem*.

PITTSBURG BRANCH.

Regular meeting of October 19, 1892, transacted little business besides electing A. E. Daum and H. Friedinger members of the branch, those gentlemen having been admitted to the A. P. A.

The regular meeting Nov. 15, 1892, was held at the house of Mr. E. Doebelin, where we were pleasantly entertained looking at his splendid col-

lection. Afterwards music and luncheon were enjoyed. Mr. W. R. Black having been admitted to A. P. A. membership, was duly elected a member of the branch. This gives us an A. P. A. membership of sixteen.

The Secretary was ordered to write Sec'y M. F. Walton, requesting the latter to give Pittsburgh branch its A. P. A. number without delay.

Members expressed great regret that Mr. W. R. Black's admission to the A. P. A. should have been delayed because an Eastern dealer had published Mr. Black as a fraud. Investigation and some strong letters from other members here induced the dealer to withdraw his charges. The opinion prevails that dealers have no business to annoy gentlemen by publishing them as frauds, until they have first communicated with the local societies, who are always ready to help straighten out matters. Where local vice-presidents are to be found they can be consulted to advantage. There is no reason why dealers become unduly exercised where such easy means exist of ascertaining the real state of affairs—and where letters are not registered it is entirely wrong to regard their loss as evidence of fraud.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. BIDDLE, Secretary.

THE GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB.

The 24th meeting was held October 19, with President Schneider in the chair, the following members being present: Bailey, Brodie, Wilcox, MacLaren, Crowell, Putz, and C. N. and N. P. Stockwell and two visitors.

The resignation of Mr. MacLaren as Exchange Superintendent was received with much regret.

The Chair appointed Mr. Brodie to fill the vacant office during the term.

Our Exchange Superintendent's report shows that the club has a first-class and growing exchange department.

The applications of Messrs. C. B. Duffy, of Columbus, Secretary of the Ohio Philatelic Association, and those of Messrs. Geo. T. Street and J. J. Overton, of this city, were referred to the Committee on Membership, and the rules being suspended, they were elected members No. 28, 29 and 30 of the club.

As a meeting of the A. P. A. members of Cleveland and vicinity had also been called for this evening, nominations were in order for a resident Vice-President of the A. P. A. The Chair nominated Mr. G. J. Bailey, and he was unanimously elected, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

An informal auction sale was held, as usual, after which the meeting was adjourned.

The twenty fifth meeting was held November 16 with President Schneider in the chair, the following members being present: Bailey, MacLaren, Putz, Wilcox, Overton, Street, Kress and C. N. and N. P. Stockwell.

A letter from the Exchange Superintendent was read, stating that he had already started two new exchange books and asked all members to furnish more filled sheets at once.

A membership card was talked of, having a specimen of the 5c blue (Garfield) in one corner, and a 90c carmine (Perry) in the other.

There being no special business to come before the Club, after transacting some minor business, the usual recess was taken and the auction sale held. After which the members present examined Mr. MacLaren's collection before adjourning.

CARL N. STOCKWELL, Sec'y.,
166 Huron street, Cleveland, O.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"It is never well for a magazine to have to depend too much for its articles upon the editor. An unvaried menu becomes palling and monotonous. The field of collecting has now become so vast that collectors are limiting themselves to allotments, and we therefore welcome with pleasure any papers on the stamps of particular areas." —*Philatelic Record*.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

With the present number the AMERICAN PHILATELIST closes its sixth volume. The prospect for the future looks brighter than ever before in the existence of the paper. With no grim phantom in the shape of a probable deficit hanging over us and a considerable revenue from advertisements coming in we may well expect a considerable improvement in the coming year. The general make-up of the paper will not be changed greatly. The chronicle will be illustrated, and to enable us to do this the paper on which the journal is now printed will be changed for one more suited for receiving the impress of the cuts. Illustrations will also be introduced in the body of the paper when the articles demand it. The color of the cover will probably be altered, as the present paper fades badly. The typographical appearance of the cover will also be somewhat altered to allow of the introduction of the seal of the corporation. The Manual will be continued until completed, and we have made arrangements for the translation of several other foreign articles that will be of value. An interesting series of articles entitled "Men we all know," will be commenced early in the year.

The index and title page to the present volume will appear with the January number. The index will be as full as ever, and will be of great service to students who may be searching the files for special items.

STONE.

ARE not the publishers of the various so-called standard catalogues carrying matters too far in their yearly advances? United States stamps have, on an average, been raised 300 per cent. within the last three years, and for what cause? Surely not their scarcity, for the publishers, who are dealers as well, have extremely large stocks of almost every United States stamp issued. True this is the age of trusts and extortion, but inasmuch as stamps are not articles of necessity,

but merely of fancy, collectors are fast dropping out of United States and disposing of their collections, it being more profitable to sell than to hold. With the present prices so high, the younger collector cannot afford to buy, the older and advanced collectors have nearly everything with innumerable duplicates as well, and consider this advanced state of the market the proper time to sell, relying upon a future decline to buy in again. To-wit; the numerous auction sales of United States stamps that have lately been held and are announced for the future. Will not the inflation burst or can it stand the pressure?

THE nonsensical rot and insanedrivel that some editors and correspondents write is most truly amusing. We quote the following from a journal whose management are members of the A. P. A., part of a letter written by one of its brilliant correspondents:

"Two prominent A. P. A. shouters residing in Chicago have installed their sons as members of the Sons of Philatelia in order to ascertain whether there are any real benefits obtained by members of that society. If the sons present a report in the negative, it will be spread abroad with a loud voice and there will be great rejoicing and throwing up of hats in the A. P. A. camp. But it gives us joy to announce to the two prominent A. P. A. shouters that they will receive full returns for the amount invested."

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST does not propose to enter into a controversy with the Sons of Philatelia, but desires to make a statement that will set all their present as well as their future fears at rest.

The A. P. A. does not in any sense look upon the S. of P. as rivals, nor does it wish to rob it of any of its glory, but rather considers it as a suitable training school for the A. P. A. Instead of endeavoring to ruin it, the A. P. A. would foster it. Now, boys, the plain facts are before you, so stick to the S. of P. to learn all you can, and when you are old enough join the A. P. A., and should the time come when you need assistance call on us and we will help you.

PHILATELY is certainly advancing. We are now to have a philatelic Dun and Bradstreet in the person of Mr. A. R. Rogers, of New York,

who proposes to issue a Philatelic Blue Book giving name, address, age, occupation, the societies of which a member, reference, specialty, size of collection, etc. of United States and Canadian collectors. Such a work is a long-felt want, and will undoubtedly prove of great value to collectors as well as dealers, and merits the support of all earnest philatelists. The names will be alphabetically arranged and also by states, enabling anyone to find a name even though the address be not known.

Not to wish Mr. Rogers success would be base ingratitude towards a gentleman who is conferring a great boon upon philately without the hope of an extensive remuneration. RICK.

We wish a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all our A. P. A. members.

THE World's Fair committee are anxiously waiting for General Hazen to give us an answer regarding space.

Will you not try to secure one new member before January 1st, as a kind of Christmas present to the A. P. A.

Each one could easily do it if they would but try, and thus double our membership.

Will you do it?

DURING the spring of 1877 Dr. A. C. Fletcher had a plan of saving stamps from being cleaned that the government experimented with, and which I have never heard of it being noted before. The stamp was to be cut into with a die (while in sheets in shape of a cog wheel) into and through the stamp. The stamps were then gummed and it would be impossible nearly to get the stamp off the paper without tearing when once pasted on. Ten thousand stamps were sold at the Washington post office and the plan was then given up for

some reason. I have a piece of paper cut by this same die, but have never seen any of the stamps. If you have, kindly let me know.

WHAT has become of the circular that was to be prepared immediately after the convention to be sent to every collector in this country, giving information in regard to the Association and inclosing a blank application?

Why this delay? Wake up! We want more push.

DID you ever think that stamp collecting could be called a blessing. I know a case in point, a gentleman 57 years of age who was forced to retire from business by that painful malady, rheumatism, took up collecting stamps as a means to divert his mind, and who gets so interested in his hobby that the pains are forgotten for the time being; is it not pleasant to think that our so-called hobby can be the means of interesting one so old and suffering, so that for the time he is at work over his album he forgets all that is painful and sad.

HERE is another case quite different. Mr. John Cole, of Wilmington, Del., writes to me as follows:

"You can, if you will, assist me to have once more peace of mind by informing the Philatelic world in general that I am no longer interested in anything in that line. Some four years ago I was interested, but since I have paid no attention whatsoever to Philately. But I have experienced all this time an inundation of Philatelic mail of all kinds. Since I last had anything to do with Philately I have changed my address several times, but even with that odious 3 West Seventh street, the mail reaches me after a chase for the letter carrier. The present occupant of 3 West Seventh street, the letter carrier and my humble self will sing your praise if you are the means of putting an end to this nuisance." Boy's, please stop it. ROGERS.

COLUMBUS POST CARDS.

(From the *Postal Card*.)

I.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

EXHIBITS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1892.

MR. ADOLPH LOHMEYER,
922 North Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.

SIR: Your communication of the 22d inst. has been received. It is as yet uncertain whether the Department will issue a postal card commemorative of the discovery of America by Columbus; but the matter is under consideration.

Yours very respectfully,

MADISON DAVIS,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

II.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE EXHIBIT, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2, 1892.

MR. ADOLPH LOHMEYER,
922 North Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ult. has been received. In reply I beg leave to say that the Department does not contemplate the issue of a postal card commemorative of the discovery of America by Columbus. The likelihood is that no such card will be issued.

Yours respectfully,

A. D. HAZEN,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

REVIEWS AND EXCHANGES.

The fourth edition of Mekeel's Catalogue of American Stamps is at hand and is in every way far superior to the previous issues of this work. A list of Spanish stamps with the catalogue of Mexican revenues is found in the appendix, with novelties received too late for insertion in the body of the catalogue. We notice a marked increase in the prices of the Mexican revenues, and collectors had better improve the opportunity to fill up their sets while they can do so reasonably. The United States stamps are also on the increase. The catalogue is fully illustrated, and we advise all to secure a copy. Price, 25 cents. 1007 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Portraits seem to be all the rage with our contemporaries just now. The *Weekly Stamp News* presented us with one of Deats and "Ike" Mekeel in its issue of November 16th, and the *Chicago Stamp News* has one of A. P. Hosmer in its last, with a promise of A. L. Holman in the next. It's a good idea, for we all want to know how each other looks. Possibly we may start in later.

The *Weekly Philatelist* from New Chester, Pa., is the name of a small four page paper that has just appeared. It contains a number of news items and promises well. Forty cents a year.

Plain Talk has been missing for some time, but the October number arrived about the twentieth of November with lots of interesting matter. The article on the stamp issues of the civil war is the most interesting in the philatelic department.

With the November number comes a reduction in price to 25 cents per year for the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. The announcement of the DeCoppet sale contains a partial list of the rarities which will be offered for sale in the spring. A fine edition of the catalogue with phototype plates will be sold for \$1.00, and when priced after the sale will form a valuable addition to a collector's library.

Hiram Edmund Deats smiles upon us from the pages of the November number of the *Philatelic Journal of America*. The revised catalogue of Mexican revenues takes up a large portion of the paper, but there is still considerable other matter. The translation from M. Moens' *Timbres d'Espagne* is continued, as is also President Tiffany's article on the Torres counterfeits.

The *Postal Card* has reached its one hundredth number, and that within four years! And now the cruel postal authorities refuse it second-class rates! Quite properly too, for we all consider it to be a first-class paper! The Postal Card Society still continues to grow, the membership now being over fifty.

The *Monthly Journal* in its article on the Portuguese Indian stamps takes up the surcharged stamps of 1881, and, we are sorry to state, adds a few new varieties to the already long list. Sungei Ujong surcharges form the subject of the editor's essay on the stamps of the native states of the Straits Settlements.

The *Philatelic Record* contains an account of the Paris exhibition and the continuation of the

article on the first issues of Victoria. We trust the London society will issue a revised edition of their "Oceania" when there is a lull in the flood of articles that has been flowing steadily ever since the book first appeared.

When the "Stamps of Oceania" was issued the Australian philatelists began at once to investigate the stamps of the colonies in which they lived. E. D. Bacon, in a paper read by him this summer before the Philatelic Society, London, and the publication of which began in the last number of the *London Philatelist* gives a summary of the principal articles which have appeared on the subject and says that Western Australia alone remained practically untouched. This omission his paper will rectify, in that he says he has been gathering material for some length of time. Mr. Bacon has also an article in the same number on the stamps of New Zealand, engraved by Perkins, Bacon & Co.

La Carte Postale is to abandon the script print, which it has retained for three years, and with the January number will appear in a new dress. The change of type will allow of the insertion of more reading matter and will be much easier to the eyes.

Like its Dutch brother, *Le Timbre* has forsaken its old form and now appears as a magazine, with a page of the same size as the *London Philatelist*. The contents include articles on the anniversary of the paper, Swedish reimpresions, the Paris exhibit, and a number of shorter ones. The chronicle is very full and is illustrated.

The *Gazette Timbrologique* commences its second volume with the October number. A phototype view of the stamp exhibition recently held in Paris is presented with this number.

Some few months ago the *Canadian Philatelist* was reported to have been given up by the ghost but then numbers for September and October do not seem to be very dead. On the contrary Mr. Staebler declares that the paper is unusually well. A 40 or 50 page number is promised for Christmas.

A full page picture of William Brown's exhibit at the Paris exhibition forms the frontispiece of the last *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. A good report of the show is given both from a philatelic, a dealers and a general point of view. The *Review of Reviews* continues to be the feature of the paper. Twelve pages are required this month for it.

Stamp forgers are having a hard time of it this year. The August number of *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* contains a report of the trial and conviction of A. Schlesinger, of Christchurch New Zealand, for selling and having in his possession forged stamps. The continued features of the magazine are represented by the usual quota.

The *Fiscal Philatelist and Revenue Guide* is the title of a new paper which is to be published by Fred Geo. C. Lundy, of London. The collectors of revenues will welcome this publication, for excepting M. Moens's publication, *Le Timbre*

Fiscal, there is no paper that makes a specialty of revenue stamps. We await its appearance with some impatience.

Philatelic Facts and Fallacies is the title of a new paper hailing from the Golden Gate and published by William Sellschopp & Co. The most important article is one by John N. Luff on the recent Hong Kong surcharges. It is the best paper from the Pacific Coast that we have ever seen and we hope it will have a long life.

The *International Philatelist*, from Toronto, is another new one. It contains the welcome news of the formation of a society in that city with a goodly membership. W. S. Weatherston is the publisher and one of the latest A. P. A. recruits.

The *Philatelic Era* has commenced its *Philatelic Literary Review* and it is patterned closely after its English contemporary. C. W. Small has this part of the publication in charge and he is well qualified for his position. The matter of reviews is one that ought to be well handled and more time and space given to than is at present done by most of our papers. A paper devoted especially to such work is the proper thing and we think Mr. Jewett will find his subscription list by no means diminished by reason of his new venture.

STONE.

EXCHANGES RECEIVED.

- Detroit Philatelist, October, November.
 Post Office, October, November.
 Philatelic Journal of America, October, November.
 Stamp, September, October.
 Quaker City Philatelist, October, November.
 Washington Philatelist, October, November.
 Philatelic Era, October.
 Long Island Philatelist, August, September.
 Collector, October.
 Chicago Stamp News, October, November.
 Eastern Philatelist, October, November.
 Philatelic Fraud Reporter, September.
 Southern Philatelist, October, November.
 Florida Philatelist.
 Postal Card, October, November.
 Filatelic Facts and Fallacies, October, November.
 Philatelic Postal Card, October.
 Metropolitan Philatelist, November.
 Carte Postale, August.
 Weekly Philatelist, November 16.
 Philatelic Tribune, November 28.
 Collectionneur de Timbres Poste, September, October.
 Union des Timbrophiles, October.
 Gazette Timbrologique, September, October.
 Echo de la Timbrologie, September, October.
 Annonce Timbrologique, September.
 Timbre, October.
 Plain Talk, October.
 Vinden's Philatelic Monthly, August, October.
 Philatelic Record, September, October.
 Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, October.
 Stamp Collector's Monthly, October, November.
 Stamp Collector's Journal, October.
 Stamp News, October, November.
 Dominion Philatelist, October, November.
 Canadian Philatelist, September, October.

- International Philatelist, October, November.
 Monthly Journal, September, October.
 London Philatelist, September, October.
 Stamp Collector, September.
 Philatelic Chronicle, October, November.
 Briefmarken Sammler, October.
 Filatelia, August, September, October.
 Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde, September, October.
 Tidning Frimarksamlare, September.
 LaVoz, September.
 Connaissances Philateliques.
 Mekeel's Catalogue of American Stamps, Fourth Edition.

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==THE==

American Philatelist

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

—EDITED BY—

The Literary Board of the  American Philatelic Association.

Vol. IV.

OCTOBER 10, 1889.

No. 1.

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GRATIS TO MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

—EDITED BY—

The Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association.

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NOVEMBER 11, 1889.

No. 2.

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—EDITED BY—

The Literary Board of the American Philatelic Association.

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ROBERT C. H. BROCK, W. C. STONE AND W. A. MACCALLA,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.,
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THE LITERARY BOARD OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

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THE
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A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

—EDITED BY—

The Literary Board of The American Philatelic Association.

VOL. VI.

FEBRUARY 10, 1892.

No. 2.

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VOL. VI.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SEPTEMBER 10, 1892.

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-3c	Green	on Amber.	10
-3c	Green	on Fawn.	12
-3c	Green	on Blue.	15
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-5c	Blue	on White, Die A.	25
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-5c	Brown	on Amber.	15
-6c	Carmine	on White.	25
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-2c	Red	on Amber.	10
-2c	Red	on Fawn.	10
-2c	Red	on Blue.	15
1883, November			
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-2c	Red	on Amber.	10
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-2c	Red	on Manila Wrapper.	05
-4c	Green	on White.	10
-4c	Green	on Amber.	10
1884, May			
-2c	Brown	on White.	10
-2c	Brown	on Amber.	20
-2c	Brown	on Fawn.	25
-2c	Brown	on Blue.	25
-2c	Brown	on Manila Wrapper.	25
-2c	June	1 sc Brown on White.	15
-Ret'ched Dies.	1 sc Brown on Amber.		20
-2c	Brown	on Fawn.	25
1884, May—Continued.			
-2c	Brown	on Fawn, Round Q.	\$1 00
-2c	Brown	on Blue.	40
-2c	Brown	on Manila Wrapper.	50
1884, June			
-2c	Red	on White.	15
-Retouched Dies.	2c Red on Amber.		25
-2c	Red	on Fawn.	25
-2c	Red	on Blue.	25
-2c	Red	on White Variety, with 3/4 Links.	25
1884, July			
-2c	Brown	on White.	10
-2c	Brown	on Amber.	10
-2c	Brown	on Fawn.	10
-2c	Brown	on Blue.	10
-2c	Brown	on Manila Wrapper.	20
-2c	Brown	on Oriental Buff.	20
1886-2c	Brown	on Manila.	20
-2c	Brown	on Manila Amber.	20
-4c	Green	on Manila.	15
-4c	Green	on Manila Amber.	15
-10c	Green	on White.	25
-10c	Green	on Amber.	25
-10c	Green	on Blue.	35
-10c	Green	on Oriental Buff.	50
-10c	Green	on Manila.	50
-10c	Green	on Manila Amber.	50
-30c	Black	on Blue.	2 50
-30c	Black	on Oriental Buff.	2 50
-30c	Black	on Manila.	2 50
-30c	Black	on Manila Amber.	2 50
-30c	Carmine	on White.	2 50
1887-1c	Blue	on White.	03
-1c	Blue	on Amber.	03
-1c	Blue	on Manila.	03
-1c	Blue	on Manila Amber.	03
-1c	Blue	on Manila Wrapper.	03
-2c	Green	on White.	05
-2c	Green	on Amber.	05
-2c	Green	on Blue.	05
-2c	Green	on Oriental Buff.	05
-2c	Green	on Manila.	05
-2c	Green	on Manila Amber.	05
-2c	Green	on Manila Wrapper.	05
-4c	Carmine	on White.	10
-4c	Carmine	on Amber.	15
-4c	Carmine	on Blue.	15
-4c	Carmine	on Oriental Buff.	15
-4c	Carmine	on Manila.	20
-4c	Carmine	on Manila Amber.	20
-5c	Blue	on White.	15
-5c	Blue	on Amber.	15
-5c	Blue	on Blue.	20
-5c	Blue	on Oriental Buff.	20

• • • • • ALL ENTIRE, UNUSED, AND IN FINEST POSSIBLE CONDITION. • • • • •

MEMBERS OF THE A. P. A.

And other responsible collectors, are requested to send for a selection of my NET sheets of U. S. and foreign postage stamps. *Want lists particularly desired.* I have also a fine line of Agents' Sheets, which I send on approval on receipt of A1 reference. Good commission allowed. Consignments of salable stamps wanted. Collections of postage stamps bought for cash. Correspondence solicited.

CHARLES BEAMISH,

P. O. BOX 1308, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE S. B. BRADT COMPANY,

DEALERS IN

POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS.



136 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Stamp News sent regularly, without charge, to all stamp buyers who will furnish us with address.

Please mention the **AMERICAN PHILATELIST** in answering advertisements.

THE CHEAPEST WAY TO BUY

STAMPS

At the request of a few of the large buyers, I have consented to again attend the stamp auctions to be held this winter in New York City, and represent those who entrust their bids to me, as I did so successfully before I resigned my office as A. P. A. Auction Buyer, under the following rules:

1st. If you desire Auction Catalogues of the various sales held in New York City this winter, and will send me one dollar to cover postage, etc., I will see that you receive them. Catalogues are not sent regularly by the Cataloguers, unless you buy at their sales regularly. There will be from fifty to seventy-five sales this season, including some of the rarest stamps and largest collections in this country.

2nd. My commission for carefully examining the lots you bid on and for buying, up to \$100, is \$5, whether I am enabled to secure anything for you or not. This amount must accompany your bids.

NOTE.—I have to make this rule to keep away the collectors who send in many bids at such low prices that they seldom secure anything, and which causes me as much trouble as if I had bought a large amount.

3rd. My commission on all stamps secured over \$100, is 5 per cent.

4th. After the sale is over, I will telegraph or cable the amount of your purchase to you and you will immediately send money order or check to the Cataloguer, who will then forward your stamps.

NOTE.—Auctions are always spot cash, and there are so many who abuse the confidence placed in them by sending the stamps to be paid for upon receipt, that I am compelled to make this rule in every case, for if I made it for one and not for another, it would make trouble for me.

The stamps are always guaranteed as catalogued, so you run no risk after I have carefully examined the lots to see that they are catalogued correctly.

5th. My plan of buying will be to buy at the very lowest price possible for the highest bid sent me above the next highest bidder. When two bids are received at the same amount on the same lot, the one first received I will slightly increase to try and secure the lot.

I can undoubtedly save you many dollars if you entrust your bids to me, as I have done in the past for many of my collecting friends.

All information in regard to sales will be cheerfully given. To foreign collectors, Dealers' Catalogues will be sent early enough to give ample time to send bids by mail.

ALBERT R. ROGERS, STAMP BROKER,

75 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY.

Cable Address: MANIFOLD, New York.

Please mention the AMERICAN PHILATELIST in answering advertisements.

NEW ISSUES

AND ENTIRE U. S. ENVELOPES.

The Numbers given being Horner's Numbers.

	No.	Price.
1853, 3 cent, full letter on white....	6	\$0 30
1853, 3 cent, full letter on buff.....	7	15
1853, 3 cent red, full letter on white, with tress.....	10	2 00
Same on buff.....		1 50
*10 cent green, full letter on white (very rare).....	22	20 00
*Same on buff.....	23	8 00
3 cent, red on white, note size,	2	15
1857,*1 cent, blue wrapper.....	49	50
1857,*3 cent red, ordinary letter, white, patent line.....	34	2 25
1857, 3 cent, ordinary letter, buff (scarce).....	34½	60
3 cent, full letter on white.....	38	20
*Same on buff.....	39	70
Same, used. W. F. Frank....		25
1861,*3 cent, full letter, white, patent line.....		50
*Same on buff.....		30
1861,*3 cent red, letter sheet, on blue,	1	00
1861,*6 cent red, official on white....	69	80
1861,*10 cent green, full letter on white.....	71	60
*Same on buff.....	72	50
*Same on white.....	73	60
*Same on buff.....	74	60
1863,*2 cent black, full letter, orange.	92	18
*2 cent black, wrapper on man- illa.....	107	40
1863, 3 cent rose, note size (scarce)....	88	1 25
1863,*3 cent brown, official, straw paper.....	112	50
Same on buff.....	113	50
*6 cent rose, official on buff, with W. F. F.....	103	45
1870,*2 cent brown, extra letter on orange.....	184	16
1870,*3 cent green, ordinary letter on white.....	135	25
1870,*7 cent red, full letter on amber 164	65	
1874,*2 cent vermilion, commercial, on fawn, Die C.....	318	55
1874,*3 cent green, on white, extra letter, Die A.....		60
1874,*5 cent blue, full letter on am- ber, Die A.....	293	25
1878,*6 cent red, official on amber, W. F. Frank.....	585	1 00

WATERMARKED STAR.		Price.
1878,*1 cent blue, extra letter on or- ange.....		\$0 15
*2 cent vermilion on fawn, com- mercial.....		15
*3 cent green on blue, commer- cial.....		20
*5 cent blue, full letter, white, Die A.....		30
*5 cent blue, ordinary letter, on white, Die B.....		30
*6 cent red, commercial, on white.....		60
*10 cent brown, official on am- ber.....		30

B2 WATERMARK.		
*1 cent blue, full letter on am- ber.....		05
*1 cent blue, commercial on blue		10
*Same on fawn.....		10
*1 cent blue, extra letter, on orange.....		15
*5 cent brown, full letter on amber.....		16
1883, 8th Series.		
*2 cent red, ordinary letter on white.....	783	10
*Same, full letter on white.....	788	10
*2 cent vermilion, full letter on fawn.....	790	10
4 cent green, all sizes and pa- pers, except extra official on amber; unused..... each,		15

Besides the above, of which I have from 5 to 20 each, I have single specimens of a great many of the varieties, both used and unused, all entire, in A No. 1 first-class condition, and a large selection of Foreign and U. S. adhesives.

The following late issues, also in stock :

*Cuba, 1883, 20 cent brown, large surcharge. Catalogue \$2.50.....	\$1 00
*Macau, 1892, "Jornaes 2½" on 40 brown.	15
Macau, 1892, "Jornaes 2½" on 80 gray.....	15
*British North Borneo, 1892, "1 cent" in red on 5 cent gray.....	15
*Barbados, "half penny" on 4 cent brown.	10
*Sarawak, 1889, "2 cent" on 8 cent green and red. Catalogue 20 cents.....	07
*Indicates unused.	

Send me your list of wants, and see if I cannot help you. The above prices are net cash in advance.

W. A. H. CONNOR,

646 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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PHILATELIC PAPERS

WANTED BY H. E. DEATS,

Flemington, New Jersey.

• • UNITED STATES PAPERS. • •

The numbers in the following list correspond with those in Tiffany's "Stamp Collector's Library Companion," edition of 1889, and the Supplement for 1890.

Persons having any of these for sale or exchange will please send a *price-list*, giving numbers only, and not names.

Tiffany, No.	Vol.	No.	Tiffany, No.	Vol.	No.
1	1	12, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 37, 42, 43.	93	1	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9.
2	1	9, 10, 11.	95	1	5.
5	1	8.	100	1	1, 2, 3, 4.
7	2	9-12.	101	13	July.
7	6	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	101	15	January. April.
8	1	1.	101	16	July.
14	6	1-12.	101	17	January.
14	7	1-12.	101	18	July. October.
14	12	1-12.	101	19	April. July. October.
18	1	5.	101	20	July. October.
19	1	All.	105	1	4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12.
19	2	All.	105	2	2, 3, 4, 5.
19	3	All.	107	1	1.
20	2	12.	107	2	3.
20	3	5, 8.	114	1	1.
29	1	1, 2, 3, 4.	118	1	1.
31	1	1, 2, 3.	121	2	2 (or Vol. 3 No. 3.)
32	1	2.	130	1	3.
34	2	1.	134	1	6, 7.
34	3	1-12.	140	1	1.
34	5	4, 5, 6, 7.	145	1	4.
36	1	1.	147	1	1, 3, 4.
38	3	4, 10, 11, 12.	149		All.
40	1	2.	151	1	3.
41	1	1.	155	1	4.
45	6 and 7	70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.	156	5	1, 5.
46	1	1, 2.	161	1	1.
49		Prospectus.	164	1	1.
50	1	2, 3, 4.	171	1	1, 2, 4, 10, 11, 12.
54	1	8, 9, 10.	173	1	4.
55	1	1, 2, 3, 4.	177	7	39.
58	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	183	2	6.
59	1	5, 6.	184	1	5, 6.
61	1	2, 3.	188	1	23.
62	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	198	1	1, 2.
68	1	1, 2, 5, 9.	206	1	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10.
72	1	1, 2, 3.	220	1	3, 6, 9, 10.
73	1	2, 3, 4.	261	4	1, 2.
78	1	2.	266	1	8, 12.
81	1	3.	295	1	8.
84	2	7, 8.	311	1	4.
			318	1	4, 6.

In the following papers it will be necessary to give place of publication in offering any for sale.

BRITISH COLONIAL PHILATELIC JOURNALS.

	Vol.	No.
Stamp Collectors' Record,	1	1, 2.
Colonial Stamp Advertiser,		Prospectus.
Postman's Knock,	1	3, 4, 10, 11.
Postman's Knock,	2	14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
Continental Philatelic Magazine,	1	1, 6, 7, 8.
Canadian Philatelist, (Inter. Stamp Co.)	1	1, 2, 4.
Stamp Collector's Chronicle,	1	2, 3.
Montreal Philatelist,	1	2.
N. S. W. Stamp Collector's Magazine,	1	3.
Australian Stamp Collector's Journal,	1	4.
Coin and Stamp,	1	2.
N. S. W. Stamp Collector's Magazine,	1	1.
Montreal,		
St. John, N. B.		
St. John, N. B.		
St. John, N. B.		
Amsterdam,		
Quebec,		
St. John, N. B.		
Montreal,		
Sydney, N. S. W.		
Adelaide, S. A.		
Toronto,		
Sydney, N. S. W.		

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PHILATELIC PAPERS

Wanted by H. E. DEATS,

Flemington, New Jersey.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE PHILATELIC JOURNALS.

	Vol.	No.	
El Indicador de los Sellos,	1	1.	
Guia del Collectionista de Sellos de Correos,	4	39.	
Guia del Collectionista de Sellos do Correos,	5, 6 and 7	complete.	
Annunciador,	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16.	
Annunciador Philatelico,	Bogota,	1	2, 6.
Annunciador,	Bogota,	1	1, 2, 3, 5, 6.
Revista della Stampa Filotelica,	Bogota,	1	Complete.
O Philotelista,	1 and 2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.	
El Filotelico,	San Domingo,	1	1, 5, 9, 12.
El Ecuador Filotelico,	Guayaquil,	1	Complete. 12 nos.
El Ecuador Filotelico,	Guayaquil,	2	15, 16, 17.
El Filotelista,	Panama,	1	2, 3, 4, 8.
El Heraldo Filotelico,	Bogota,	1	3.
El Mercurio,	Lima, Peru,	1	5.
La Revista Filotelico,	Barranquilla,	2	21, 22, 23, 24.
La Voz,	Barranquilla,	1	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
La Voz,	Barranquilla,	2	13, 15, 16, 17, 19.
O Philateliata,	Porto Alegre,	1	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Revista del Mercado,	Guayaquil,	1	1, 2, 3.
Correio Luzitano,	Lisbon,	1	2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12.

FRENCH PHILATELIC JOURNALS.

	Vol.	No.
Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste,	Paris,	1—100 inclusive.
Timbrophile,	Paris,	1 2.
Timbrophile,	Paris,	3 26, 35, 36.
Timbrophile,	Paris,	4 and 5 All.
Gazette des Timbres,	Paris,	2 2, 8.
L'Ami des Timbres,	Paris,	3 3—12.
L'Ami des Timbres,	Paris,	4 9—12.
L'Ami des Timbres,	Paris,	4 42.
L'Ami des Timbres,	Paris,	5 Complete.
L'Ami des Timbres,	Paris,	6 Complete.
L'Ami des Timbres,	Paris,	7 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84.
L'Ami des Timbres,	Paris,	17 Complete.
Bulletin de la Societe Francaise de Timbrologie,	Paris,	Nos. 12—52.
L'Ami du Collectionneur,	Rome,	1 May, 1876.
Moniteur des Timbrophiles,	Grand, Belgium,	1 2, 4, 5.
Collectionneur de Timbres,	Grand, Belgium,	1 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Bulletin Mensuel,	Paris,	1 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
Bulletin de la Societe Timbrophile,	Bruxelles,	1 1, 2.
Annonce Timbrophilique,	Bruxelles,	1 and 2 4.
Courrier Philatelique,	St. Immer,	1 2, 3.
Commerçant des Timbres Poste,	Geneva,	1 3.
Commerçant des Timbres Poste,	Geneva,	3 2, 3.
Timbre Levantin,	Constantinople,	2 7, 8.
Philatelite Universel,	Constantinople,	1 4, 5.
Bourse de Timbres,	Geneva,	1 4.
Revue Philateliste,	Geneva,	1 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Intermediare Philatelique,	Marseilles,	1 1, 2.
Philatelite Suisse,	Geneva,	1 and 2 6, 7, 8, 9.
Ami du Timbrophile,	Lisbonne,	1 1, 2, 6.
Philatelite Universel,	Lisbonne,	1 1, 2.

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ITALIAN PHILATELIC JOURNALS.

	Vol.	No.
La Posta Mondiale,	Leghorn,	1
Il Raccoglitore, (1874),	Florence,	1
Il Raccoglitore, (1875),	Florence,	1
Corriere dei Francobolli,	Trieste,	1
Corriere dei Francobolli,	Trieste,	4, 5, 6.
Guida Illustrata del Timbrophilo,	Bologne,	3
Giorneale dei Collezionista,	Bologne,	4 and 5
		Complete.
		1, 2, 3.

DUTCH PHILATELIC JOURNALS.

	Vol.	No.
De Timbrophiliist,	Amsterdam,	1
De Postzegel Versammler,	Delf,	1
Nederlandsch Tydschrift voor Postzegelkunde,	Amsterdam,	1
Nederlandsch Tydschrift voor Postzegelkunde,	Amsterdam,	2
		1, 2, 3.
		2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.
		8, 9, 10.

SCANDINAVIAN PHILATELIC JOURNALS.

	Vol.	No.
Nordisk Primaerkstidende,	Copenhagen,	1
Skandinavisk Primærke Journal,	Copenhagen,	1 and 2
Skandinavisk Primærketidende,	Copenhagen,	2
Nordisk Primærkeverden,	Copenhagen,	1
		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
		3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
		8.
		1, 2, 3, and others if issued.
Tidning for Primærkesamlaar,	Stockholm,	1
Tidning for Primærkesamlaar,	Stockholm,	3
Tidning for Primærkesamlaar,	Stockholm,	4
Tidning for Primærkesamlaar,	Stockholm,	5
Nordisk Primaerkeblad,	Arundal,	1
Nordisk Primaerkeblad,	Arundal,	2
		1-12.
		1, 2, 3.
		1-6.
		1.
		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10.
		19-24.

ENGLISH PHILATELIC JOURNALS.

1. Monthly Intelligencer, 1862.	Vol. 1, Nos. 1-10.	Manchester
2. Stamp Collector's Review and Monthly Advertiser,	Vol. 1, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9.	
4. Liverpool Stamp Advertiser, 1863.	11. Vol. 2, No. 15.	Liverpool.
5. United Kingdom Postage Stamp Advertiser.	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Liverpool.
6. Stamp Collector's Journal,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Tavistock.
7. Weymouth Stamp and Crest Advertiser,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1-8.	Hartlepool.
8. Liverpool and Newport Stamp Advertiser,	Vol. 1, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12.	Weymouth.
9. London and Provincial Stamp Collector's Guide and Advertiser,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2.	Newport.
10. International Postage Stamp Review,	Vol. 1, No. 2.	London.
11. Once a Month, or The Stamp Collector's Advertiser,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1-5.	London.
12. London and New York Stamp Collector's Review, 1864.	Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2.	Manchester.
13. Newcastle and Gateshead Stamp Advertiser and Review,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2.	London.
14. National Postage Stamp Express,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1-7.	Newcastle.
15. Weymouth Stamp and Crest Advertiser, 1864.	Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.	London.
16. Northumberland and Durham Stamp Advertiser and S. C. J.,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.	Weymouth.
17. Once a Month, or The Stamp Collector's Advertiser,	8, 9, 10.	Newcastle.
18. British and Foreign Stamp and Coin Advertiser,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1-9.	Newcastle.
19. North of England Stamp Review and Advertiser,	Vol. 1, No. 4.	Manchester.
20. Stamp Collector's Miscellany,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2.	Manchester.
21. North of England Stamp Review,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1-11.	Bainaid Castle.
	Vol. 1, Nos. 1-3.	Weymouth.
		Bainaid Castle.

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PHILATELIC PAPERS

Wanted by **H. E. DEATS,**

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ENGLISH PHILATELIC JOURNALS—CONTINUED

22. Universal Stamp Gazette,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	London.
23. International Postage Stamp Review,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—6.	London.
24. Collector's Herald, 1865,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—5.	Hull.
25. Stamp Collector's Pocket Companion,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Manchester.
27. Stamp Collector's Examiner,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Leamington.
28. Bath Stamp and Coin Gazette and Advertiser,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—2.	Bath
30. W. D. Atlee's Stamp Circular,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—8.	London.
32. Collector's Circular,	Vol. 1, Nos. 3, 9, 11.	Preston.
34. Boy's Agency Circular, 1866,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—4.	Horsham.
35. Stamp Dealer's Advertiser,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—2.	Liverpool.
36. Boy's Telegram,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	London.
37. Stamp Courier and Curiosity Advertiser,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Dewsbury.
38. Philatelist,	Vols. 10, 11 and 12, All.	Brighton.
39. Stamp and Curiosity Circular and Coll. Vade Mecum, 1867,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Dewsbury.
40. Stamp Collector's Budget, 1868,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2.	Glasgow.
41. West of Scotland Stamp and Packet Circular, 1868,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2.	Glasgow.
42. International Stamp Recorder and Curiosity Magazine,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Dewsbury.
43. Stamp Collector's Herald and Monthly Exchange, 1871,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 5.	Hull.
44. Stamp Collector's Herald and Boy's Emporium,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 3, 4.	Hull.
45. Stamp Journal and Philatelist's Guide,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Hull.
46. Amateur Printer's Journal and Philatelist's Guide,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.	Leeds.
48. James R. Grant & Co.'s Philatelic Circular, 1872,	Vol. 1, Nos. 4, 9, 10.	Birmingham, etc.
49. S. C. Guide & West of Scotland Curiosity Circular,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—5.	Glasgow.
50. Stamp Collector's Journal of Philatelic Opinion,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—4.	London.
51. W. C. Coke's Monthly Advertising List,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3.	Dalston
52. H. L. Wildey's Monthly Circular and Postage Stamp Advertiser,	Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7.	London.
54. Stamp Review and Quarterly Advertiser, 1873,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Hull.
55. International Exchange and Britannia Stamp Gazette,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Nortins Hall.
56. Monthly Advertiser and Foreign Stamp Gazette,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3.	Oxford.
58. Stamp,	Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 4.	London.
59. Alfred Smith & Co.'s Monthly Circular, 1875,	Vol. 1, Nos. 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	Bath.
60. Mercury or Archæologist, 1875,	Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5.	London and Hull.
61. Philatelic Quarterly and Miscellaneous Advertiser, 1877,	Vol. 2, No. 13.	
	Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 3, 4.	Brighton.
	Vol. 2, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8.	
	Vol. 3, Nos. 9, 10.	
62. English Journal of Philately,	Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 7.	London.
	Vol. 2, Nos. 20, 21.	
63. Exchange Circular, 1878,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Handsworth.
64. Stamp Chronicle,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2.	Handsworth.
65. Foreign Stamp Collector's Journal,	Vol. 13, No. 153.	Bury St. Edmunds.
66. Bric-a-Brac,	Vol. 3, Nos. 1—96.	London.
	Vol. 6, Nos. 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124.	
68. Philatelist's Gazette, 1879,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—12.	Brighton.
	Vol. 2, Nos. 13—24.	
69. Monthly Advertiser,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Bury St. Edmunds.

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70. Foreign Stamp Advertiser,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2. 3.	Newcastle.
71. Champion Exchange Mo. Adv. and Journal of Phil. Lit.,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2. 5.	Newcastle.
72. Philatelic Review, 1880,	Vol. 1, Nos. 3. 4. 5. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	Maidenhead.
	Vol. 2, Nos. 14—20. 22.	
	Vol. 3, Nos. 25. 27.	
73. Universal Postage Stamp Advertiser,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	London.
74. Foreign Stamp Advertiser and Review,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—7.	Newcastle.
76. British Philatelist,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Edinburg.
78. Monthly Review and Advertiser,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Edinburg.
79. Arcade and Monthly Exchange,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2.	London.
81. Amateur Stamp Exchange and Mart,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2. 3.	London.
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85. British and Foreign Novelty Gazette and Int. Stamp Review,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Battersea.
	Vol. 2, Nos. 8. 9. 10. 11.	
87. International Stamp Review and Bric-a-Brac Journal,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—2.	Battersea.
89. Philatelic Magazine, 1886,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2.	London.
90. Philatelic Times,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Margate.
91. Philatelic Circular, 1881,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—9.	London.
94. Universal Postage Stamp Advertiser, etc.,	Vol. 1, No. 3.	London.
95. Philatelic Globe,	Vol. 2, Nos. 1. 3.	Darville, London.
97. Stamp News, 1882,	Vol. 1, No. 8.	London.
	Vol. 4, No. 42.	
98. Royal Philatelist or Stamp Collector's Mo. News,	Vol. 1, No.	Liverpool.
102. Postage Stamp Gazette, 1882,	Vol. 1, Nos. 2. 3. 4.	London.
103. Stamp Collector's Friend,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Margate.
106. Magazine of Philately, 1883,	Vol. 1, Nos. 3. 4. 5. 10. 11. 12.	London.
108. East Anglian Philatelist,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 4.	Norwich.
110. Philatelic Press and General Advertiser,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Anerly.
111. New Impressions, 1884,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—6.	Ipswich.
112. International Philatelist,	Vol. 1, Nos. 2. 3.	Liverpool.
113. Monthly Exchange Circular,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2.	
114. Stamp Collector and Exchange,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	
115. South Wales Philatelic News,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1—5.	Swansea.
116. Empire Exchange Gazette,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Ipswich.
117. Philatelic Quarterly Advertiser,	Vol. 1, No. 2.	Liverpool.
118. Philatelic Gazette,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2.	Swansea.
119. Philatelic Herald and Foreign Stamp Advertiser,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 3.	Southport.
121. Philatelic Journal,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Salford.
122. Philatelic Advertiser, 1885,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	London.
123. Butler's Philatelic Observer,	Vol. 1, Nos. 5. 11. 12.	Canterbury.
	Vol. 2, No. 14.	
124. Dealer's Advertiser and Collector's Exchange,	Vol. 1, Nos. 4. 5. 6.	Charlbury.
125. Philatelic Magazine,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Liverpool.
126. Philatelic Exchange and General Advertiser,	Vol. 1, No. 3.	Bruslum.
127. Oldham Philatelic Times,	Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 3.	Oldham.
128. Collector's Manuscript Journal,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Charlbury.
131. Foreign Stamp Collector, 1886,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	London.
134. Philatelic Exchange List,	Vol. 1, No. 7.	London.
135. Stamp and Coin Collector's Advertiser,	Vol. 1, No. 6.	Leeds.
138. Bradford Exchange List and Philatelic News,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	Bradford.
139. Philatelic Guide,	Vol. 1, No. 1.	
149. Philatelic Press, 1888,	Vol. 1, Nos. 3. 4.	London.
150. Anglo-American Stamp Herald and Review,	Vol. 1, No. 2.	London.
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1. Magazin fur Briefmarken Sammler,
Zschiesche & Koder, Leipzig, 1863. Vol. 1, All.
Vol. 2, All.
Vol. 3, All.
Vol. 4, Nos. 37. 38. 43.
2. Borsenblatt fur den Briefmarken
Handler, Reichel, Kaufbensen, '64 Vol. -, Nos. 1-12.
3. Allgemeine Deutsche Briefmarken
Zeitung, Roschlan, Kaufbensen, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-12.
4. Deutsche Briefmarken Sammler, Spiro, Hamburg, Vol. 1, No. 1. 2. 3.
5. Briefmarken Sammler, Literary Museum, Leipzig, 1866. Vols. 1-6. Complete.
6. Briefmarken Anzeiger, Cardona, Triest, Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2.
7. Deutsche Briefmarken Sammler, Bauschke, Aussig, 1869. Vol. 1, Nos. 1-7.
8. Bazar fur Briefmarken Sammler, Faber, Heidelberg, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-11.
9. Briefmarken Anzeiger, Wildt, Cassel, 1870. Vol. 1, No. 1.
10. Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, Schaubek, Dresden, Vol. 1-3, Nos. 1. 6-33.
11. Moschkaus Magazin fur Marken
Sammler, Moschkau, Dresden, 1871. Vol. 1, No. 6.
12. Allgemeine Briefmarken Anzei-
ger, Rademacher, etc., Hamburg, Nos. 1-98. 100. 117.
118. 119. 121. 133.
134. 137. 141. 142.
147. 159. 172. 187.
191. 192. 195. 197-207.
13. Vertrauliche Mitteilungen, Moschkau, Dresden, 1871. Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4.
14. Philatelistische Berichte, Friedmann, Wien, 1872. Vol. 1, Nos. 4-7. 10.
13. 14. 15. 19-40.
15. Philatelist, Moschkau, Oybin, Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2.
16. Regelmassiger Wochen und Markt-
bericht, Muller, Hamburg, Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2.
17. Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, Senf, Leipzig, 1874. Vols. 1-11. Complete.
Vol. 12, No. 24.
Vol. 13, All.
Vol. 14, Nos. 2-13.
Vol. 15, Nos. 1-12.
22. 23. 24.
Vol. 16, All.
Vol. 18, All.
18. Philatelistische Blatter, Kohlmann, Reudnitz, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-6.
20. Internationale Briefmarken Zei-
tung, Riesen, Schwander, 1876 Vol. 1, Nos. 8. 9.
22. Monatseher Bericht der Brief-
marken Handel, Jacobs, Goslar a Hartz, Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 6.
23. Allgemein Anzeiger, Senf, Leipzig, Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2.
24. Philatelistische Monatsberichte, Thiele, Hanover, Vol. 1, No. 1.
25. Union, Nieske, Dresden, 1877. Vols. 1-5, Nos. 9. 11.
15. 18. 22. 37-50.
26. Mercur, Moersig, Kreuz, Nos. 4. 5. 6. 12. 14. 15.
16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.
26.
27. Berlin Illustrierte Briefmarken Zei-
tung, —, Berlin, 1878. Vols. 1. 2. 3. 39 num-
bers.
28. Philatelistischer Verker, Bohne, Leipzig, Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 4. 9.
29. Briefmarken Handler, Kliewer, Danzig, 1879. Vol. 1, No. 3.
30. Hamburger Illustriertes Briefmark-
en Zeitung, Owtich, Hamburg, Vols. 1. 2, Nos. 2-18.
Prospectus.
31. Schweizer Illustriertes Briefmarken
Zeitung, Deyhle, Bern, Vols. 1-8. 85 num-
bers.
32. New Philatelistische Blatter, Bohne, Leipzig, Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2. 3.
33. Welt Post, Friedl, Wien, Vol. 8, No. 1.
34. Erdball, Staderman, Obidnif, Vol. 1, Nos. 8. 9.
35. Sammler, Heinhold, Munchen, All.

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9. 11.
Vol. 12, No. 18. |
| 37. Wiener Briefmarken Zeitung, | Koch, | Wien, | Vols. 1—5, All.
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7—12.
Vol. 8, Nos. 1. 2. 4.
6—12.
Vol. 9, Nos. 1. 2. 10.
11. 12.
Vol. 10, Nos. 1. 2. 3. 6.
10. 11. 12.
Vol. 11, Nos. 2. 5—12. |
| 38. Dresdener Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, | Grossman, | Dresden, 1881. | Vol. 12, Nos. 208—230. |
| 39. Vereingte Erdball Merkur, | Horstman, Larisch, | Frankfurt, Wien | Vols. 1—7. 57 numbers. |
| 40. Allgemeine Illustriertes Briefmarken Anzeiger, | G. Senf, | Leipzig, | Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2. |
| 41. Rowland Hill, | Lowinger, | Wien, | Vol. 1, Nos. 4. 6. 7. 8.
Vol. 2, Nos. 1. 2. |
| 42. Illustrated Briefmarken Anzeiger, | Zschiesche, | Naumburg, | Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4.
5. 6. 7. 8. |
| 43. Tauch Verker, | Larisch, | Frankfurt. | Vol. 1, Nos. 1—11. |
| 44. Universum, | Dauth, | Frankfurt. | Vols. 1, 2, Nos. 2—14.
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Vol. 8, Nos. 11. 12.
Vol. 9, Nos. 2. 4. 7. 8.
9. 10. 11. 12. |
| 45. Deutsche Philatelisten Zeitung, (Continuing No. 27) | Fouré, | Berlin, 1882. | Vols. 4—9, Nos. 40—106. |
| 46. Internationale Philatelisten Freund, | Raphael, | Lysk, | Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2. |
| 48. Globas, | Lowinger, | Wien, | Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2. 3. |
| 49. Briefmarken Freund, | Mann, | Leipzig, | Vol. 1, No. 1. |
| 50. Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, | Grossman, | Dresden, | All. |
| 51. Mitteilungen des Wiener, | Philatelic Club, | Wien, | Nos. 1—36. |
| 52. Deutsche Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung, | Lit. Museum, | Leipzig, 1883. | Vol. 1, Nos. 1—10. |
| 53. Germania, | Moschkau, | Oybin, | Vol. 1, Nos. 1—12. |
| 54. General Anzeiger für Philatelie, | Sauerland, | Hemer, | Vols. 1, 2, All.
Vol. 3, Nos. 1. 2. 4. 7.
10. 11. 12.
Vol. 4, Nos. 2. 7. 10.
11. 12.
Vol. 5, Nos. 7. 8. 11.
12.
Vol. 8, Nos. 8. 10. |
| 55. Mitteilungen des Bayerischen, | Phil. Vereins, | München, | Vols. 1—5. 50 numbers |
| 57. Vereins Mitteilungen des Schweizerischen, | Phil. Vereins, | Zürich, 1884. | Vol. 1, Nos. 1—12. |
| 58. Fliegende Blätter für Deutsche Philateliste, | Kastner, | Wien, | Vol. 1, Nos. 1. 2. |

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60. Mitteilungen des Oester Phil. Clubs,	—	Wien, 1886. All.
61. Philatelistischer Kladderadutsch,	Glasewald,	Munchen, Vol. 1. Nos. 1. 2.
62. Philatelist,	Skalwirt,	Magdeburg, Vol. 1. Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.
63. Philatelistische Borsen Courier,	Sauer,	Mahr-Ostrau, Vol. 1. Nos. 1. 2. 5—12. Vol. 2. Nos. 1—12. Vol. 3. Nos. 1. 3. 4. 5. 7. 10. 12. Vol. 5. Nos. 2—12. Vol. 6. 7. All.
64. Orientalische Philatelist,	Malkenstein,	Constantinople, Vol. 1. Nos. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.
66. Philatelistische Presse,	Hoffmeister,	Czernowitz, Vol. 1. No. 1.
67. Philatelistische Blatter,	Isakovics,	Brunn, Vol. 1. No. 1.
68. Postwertzeichen.	Bayerischen Phil. Vereins,	Munchen, 1888. Vol. 1. No. 10. Vol. 2. Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 9. 10. 11. 12.
69. Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung,	Heitmann,	Leipzig, Vol. 1. No. 18. Vols. 2. 3. 4. All.
70. Privat Poste Nachrichten.	Glasewald,	— Vol. 2. No. 9. Vols. 3. 4. 5. 6. All.
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